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History of Knox and Daviess Counties, Indiana

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HISTORY

OF

KNOX AND DAVIESS COUNTIES

INDIANA.

FROM THE EARLIEST TIME TO THE PRESENT; WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, REMINISCENCES, NOTES, ETC.; TOGETHER WITH AN EXTENDED HISTORY OF THE COLONIAL DAYS OF VINCENNES, AND ITS PROGRESS DOWN TO THE FORMATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
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PREFACE.

OUR history of Knox and Daviess Counties, after months of persistent, conscientious labor, is now completed. Every important field of research has been minutely scanned by those engaged in its preparation, and no subject of universal public value has been omitted save where protracted effort failed to secure trustworthy results. The impossibility of ingrafting upon the pages of this volume the vast fund of the counties' historic information, and the proper omission of many valueless details, have compelled the publishers to select such matters as are deemed of the greatest importance. Fully aware of our inability to furnish a perfect history from meager public documents, inaccurate private correspondence, and numberless conflicting traditions, we make no pretension of having prepared a work devoid of blemish. Through the courtesy and the generous assistance met with everywhere, we have been enabled to rescue from oblivion the greater portion of important events that have transpired in past years. We feel assured that all thoughtful people in the counties, at present and in the future, will recognize and appreciate the importance of the undertaking and the great public benefit that has been accomplished.

It will be observed that a dry statement of fact has been avoided, and that the rich romance of border incident has been woven with statistical details, thus forming an attractive and graphic narrative, and lending beauty to the mechanical execution of the volume and additional value to it as a work of perusal. We claim superior excellence in our systematic manner of collecting material by workers in specialties; in the division of the subject matter into distinct and appropriate chapters; in the subdivision of the individual chapters into topics under subheads, and in the ample and comprehensive index. We also, with pride, call the attention of the public to the superb mechanical execution of the volume. While we acknowledge the existence of unavoidable errors, we have prepared a work fully up to the standard of our promises, and as accurate and comprehensive as could be expected under the circumstances.

May, 1886. THE PUBLISHERS.

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PART I.

HISTORY OF KNOX COUNTY

CHAPTER I.*

PREPARED BY ORLAN F. BAKER, A. M.

COLONIAL HISTORY OF VINCENNES FROM 1608 TO 1702—THE MIAMIS AND OTHER TRIBES—CHIPPECOKE—SAVAGE STOICISM—THE CANADIAN VOYAGEURS—COLONIES ESTABLISHED BY RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIASTS—THE INDIAN FUR TRADE—THE REGIMENT CARIGNAN-SALIERES—COLONIAL GOVERNMENT—THE "NEW VILLAGE."

AT about the period of the advent of the Europeans on the North American Continent, a division of the Algonquin race of savages left their country, bordering upon the waters of the Bay of Puans (Green Bay), and wandering south and eastward, acquired a permanent lodgment at isolated stations along the River St. Jerome (Wabash), from the Scioto to the Mississippi. Early in their migration they encountered the indomitable missionary and the alert trader from the French settlements upon the St. Lawrence. From these they learned to speak the salutation prescribed by the early code of the forest—"*Mon ami*" (my friend)—and whether, as claimed by a painstaking writer,† out of these French words was carved their family name

*The author is under obligations for access to valuable records and documents to Ralph H. Donavan, Thomas P. Beckes, Hon. Henry S. Cauthorn, Charles P. Lasselle, Bishop St. Palais (deceased), Fathers Adrian and Peythien, Mrs. Helen Hediker, of Ft. Wayne, and the heirs of Robert Buntin; and has consulted in the succeeding four chapters, among others, the following authorities: Dr. Francis Parkman, Judge James V. Campbell, John B. Dillon, Judge John Law, H. M. Brackenridge, Count C. F. Volney, Jared Sparks, C. C. Jones, Dr. Daniel Wilson, C. P. Drake, Mann Butler, Lewis Collins, "Transactions of New York Historical Society," "Transactions of Wisconsin Historical Society," "The Discovery of the West" Law's "History of Vincennes," "Historical Series," "Records of St. Francis Xavier Cathedral," "Clark's Campaign," Butler's "History of Kentucky," "Political History of Michigan," *Western Sun* (sketches), 1804 to 1845, "Acts of Congress."

†Prof. Hough, Cincinnati Public School.

—Miami—or not, they were, of all the Western nations, the most faithful in their relations with their white neighbors. Although these ceremonious greetings have been obsolete for a century, and the dusky race of "friends" has disappeared with the vast forests in which it was cradled, rivers and hills and municipal divisions perpetuate in their names this meeting of races in the wilderness of America.

At the junction of the rivers St. Joseph and St. Mary's, the site of the present city of Fort Wayne, stood Ke-ki-on-ga, the chief Miami village; seven miles below the modern city of Lafayette, Ouitenon, and "two hundred leagues farther down by the windings of the current, on the left bank of the St. Jerome, surrounded by good lands for beaver," Chip-pe-coke (Brushwood), the Indian predecessor of Vincennes. Lodges and less important villages, inhabited by Weas, Mascoutins, Pottawattomies, Puans, Piankashaws, etc., "all speaking dialects of the same language, having the same customs and ceremonies as the Miamis—all Miamis," in many lines, extended from these principal towns eastward to Lake Erie, and southwest to the Ohio. Relics rescued from shell-heaps, and the evident disposition of the dead revealed in exhumations, indicate that earlier than this possession by the Miamis the site of the village of Chip-pe-coke had been, for many years, the home of a people practicing the ceremonies and observing the customs peculiar to the Mandans, who, also, were wanderers from the sea-coasts of North Carolina.

THE SHAWANEES.

Between the time of the Mandans and the Miamis, the Shawanees had adopted this favorite spot for a temporary home. One of the rambles of the latter tribe, occurring since the establishment of English colonies in America, serves to delineate the unstable life, the aimless shiftings, exterminations, and overlappings of one population upon another, out of which, doubtless, arose the deadly feuds under which, in bloody and relentless wars, as the curtain rose to reveal to the European the red man of the woods, their numbers were even then melting away with such rapidity that, had the white man delayed his advent but a few centuries longer, he would have found an unpeopled wilderness

to welcome him. At a treaty with Penn, near Philadelphia, the Shawanees were present, and conceded to be owners of portions of the soil upon the Delaware. Soon afterward they appear to have gone to the South, as guests of the Cherokees, where, fomenting strife, they were expelled the country, and took up their abode near the Chickasaws. Next they found a more permanent home at the confluence of the Wabash and Ohio (Shawaneetown), from whence, over their old hunting grounds, they passed up the Wabash to southern Michigan.

CHIPPECOKE, INDIAN CUSTOMS.

The size of fields devoted to sepulture, the condition of remains exhumed in early excavations, almost uniformly well preserved, and the large number of interments, indicate that while the Indian town of Chip-pe-coke was the center of a dense population, its occupancy by the Miamis had not extended, perhaps, over half a century of time when first visited by the white man. The customs of the Miamis so fully preserved by the whites, who so constantly maintained an intercourse with them, the suggestive character of individual names, and monuments of boundaries, preserved to us in ancient grants, enable us to, partially at least, reproduce this village of the savages as it was at the time when there came to it from the North that population of Old World origin the recital of whose history is to depict the dawn of civilization in Indiana. In person the Miamis were tall, lithe and well formed, regular featured, of a bright bronze complexion, in some cases, from family admixtures, however, darkening into the shade of the Nubians.* They were vain in dress, fond of ornaments, and lavish in the display of curious medicine pouches, charms, talismans and amulets. Eminently social in the lodge, mirthful around the camp-fire and loquacious in council, the brave, in the presence of his enemies, under the agony of torture, could remain as taciturn and unyielding as stone. Upon the war-path he spared not even the babe clinging to its mother's breast; deprived of the society of his own offspring he wasted to death with grief. The mother who toiled in the fields singing the while her affection for the child slung to her back, looked

*Volney's views.

upon its brutal murder by the foe with unmoistened eyes, suffering no sigh to escape from her agonized breast, over which her tribal enemy might gloat. An incident related by a Jesuit father, who writes as an eye-witness, will well serve to illustrate how vain of the ability to exhibit brutal indifference to their own physical suffering the Indian was. The Father relates that while a religious procession at the feast of Corpus Christi was passing along the Rue Calvary, two wounded Indians just from some brawl, were observed in the street. One, bleeding from the face and neck, was moaning piteously; the other, with a gash in his abdomen from which protruded his entrails, sat quiet until the religionists arrived opposite him, when he exclaimed: "See how a brave man dies," opened still wider his wound and cut piece after piece from his exposed viscera. The Miami was especially fond of festivals and dances; some of his feasts, notably that of the "green corn," were celebrated with games and contests as exciting and honorable as those immortalized at Olympus. Upon occasion of these holidays, tales of adventure, recitals of legends, narratives of a mythological character, tribal traditions and humorous pantomimes, occupied the time between game and dance, contest and banquet, and never lacked an appreciative and delighted audience. His love of adventure was unsurpassed by any appetite except his passion for gambling. The first, with a love of gossip seemingly never satiated, sent him upon long solitary jaunts from village to village of his nation; the latter often detaining him upon the war path until his vengeance cooled. Their habitations were constructed of bark and boughs, and one often sheltered at the same time three and four generations. The coming into existence of a new family was provided for by extending the roof of the wife's parents a few feet and kindling a new domestic fire. Upon the eastern bank of the Wabash, at an elevation some twenty feet above the immediate plain stretching to the east, from near Broadway Street to Perry, amid a few barren, stunted oaks, about thirty such lodges, containing in all over 100 families, dominated at the northern limit by a large, circular structure designated as the council-house, were grouped to form the village where the first white settlement in Indiana was effected. It was under the totem (a family badge) of the turtle, and as such

ranked equal, in Indian caste, with the larger capital Ke-ki-on-ga; possessing the right, in the Miami confederacy, to be consulted before engagements in war, and with the prized though ignominious right to share in the cannibal feasts of the tribe.

FIRST CANADIAN RESIDENTS.

Although, in the journeys often made before the close of the sixteenth century, by explorers, missionaries and traders from Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers to Kaskaskia upon the Mississippi, the Wabash was used as a highway, and, as this Indian village was the most important for so many leagues of the route, it was, doubtless, well known to such travelers, yet no trace of the presence of the French earlier than the beginning of the seventeenth century can be found. It was in the early autumn of 1702 when four Canadian boats, containing eight white men, convoyed by a flotilla of Indian laden canoes, gathered from the various villages along the route, having accomplished their long journey by water and portage from the castle of St. Louis at Quebec, were stranded in front of the council-house upon the site of the present city of Vincennes. The names of but four of these voyagers have been preserved. They were Juchereau, the commander; Leonardy, his lieutenant; Goddare and Turpin, *couriers des bois*—travelers of the woods—the surf of the flowing tide of population, ever preceding the wave, slowly intruding upon the realm of solitude and the savage. Impulses having their origin across the ocean, events transpiring in colonies upon the St. Lawrence, had molded their characters, and at last ordained them to become truly light-bearers in a heathen wilderness. France planted a colony at Quebec in 1608. "For the glory of the crown, for the dominion of Christ's holy church," this colony soon came under the patronage of the State and the especial solicitude of the pope. Before Talon, before Guise or Lorain, this union of interest, and yet separation of duties, had been well expressed at the conclusion of a quarrel in the Canadian woods: "You show me my way to heaven," said the governor-general to the vicar, "and I will show you your path on earth."

RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIASTS.

The religious sentiment of France felt the quickening spirit

which had produced the reformation in the neighboring kingdoms of Germany and England; and enthusiasts offering themselves for martyrdom, devotees, counting sufferings experienced in propagating the true faith as earnests of jewels to be worn in their crowns in heaven, offered themselves in flocks to carry out schemes of the utmost madness. In the province of Anjou, at the town La Fléche, lived Jerome de la Danversiére, an officer of the Income, an enthusiastic devotee, of mystical tendencies, who whipped himself with scourges of chains to mortify the flesh, and wore a belt with more than 1,200 sharp points, that he might be reminded how much better it is to suffer finitely in this world than infinitely in the world to come; truly, a type of many such filling all France with pious sighs and groans, and aspiring to martyrs' crowns under the impatient belief that the world would soon become too pious to offer them. One day, while at his devotions, he heard an inward voice, commanding him to become the founder of a new order of nuns, and establish under its conduct a hospital upon an island called Montreal, in Canada. In the old church of St. Germain des Prés, a priest, Jean Jacques Olier, founder of the famous seminary of St. Sulspice, kneeling while the choir was chanting the words *Lumen ad revelationem Gentium*, heard a voice from heaven commission him to be a light to the Gentiles. An inward voice at the same hour told Olier that he was to form a society of priests, and establish them upon the island of Montreal in a Canadian river. Danversiére proceeded to Paris immediately after his experience at La Fléche, and there in the church of Notre Dame, in the ecstacy of a trance, was led by the hand of the blessed Virgin to the presence of her glorious Son, who accepted the devotee as a servant. Thus confirmed in his miraculous call, he visited the old castle at Muedon, where in its galleries he met Olier, and, although until then unknown to each other, they immediately embraced and saluted each other by name. "Monsieur," exclaimed the priest, "I know your design, and I go to commend it to God at the altar."

Mademoiselle Jeanne Mance, while not of the cloister, had lived from a tender age the life of a nun, and under a vow of perpetual chastity. Inflamed with the Canadian enthusiasm so prev-

alent, and desiring to emulate the fame of Madame de la Peltrie, of whom she had read so much, she determined to offer herself to the work in Canada. Setting out upon her journey, she proceeded to Rochelle to take ship. On the day of her arrival at this port she repaired to the Church of the Jesuits, and as she entered its doors she met Danversiére. "Then," says Faillon, her biographer, "these two persons, who had never seen nor heard of each other, were enlightened supernaturally, whereby their most hidden thoughts were mutually made known." She had found her destiny. The ocean, the wilderness, the solitude, the Iroquois—nothing daunted her.* Out of these visions, in 1643, there arose upon the island of Montreal a seminary consecrated to Christ, a Hotel Dieu to St. Joseph and a college to the Virgin. This colony, fed with illusions, founded in dreams, the subject of prayers in unbroken vigils (a nun remained at the altar day and night praying for its preservation), under deceptive lights and false shadows, in the very realm of miracles, beset, in the diseased imagination of its members, with devils and guarded by angels, with less blood, with less waste of human life, carried the light of the gospel of Christ farther into the desert, to more souls than any of all who came to civilize the human tiger in his American home.

THE FUR TRADE.

With all the religious fervor, so strangely impelling men and women to leave refinement and luxury, and enter upon lives of deprivation and solitude, there went out to Canada the worldly motive of gain. The fur trade at Montreal, as well as at Quebec, was accepted as the chief end and aim of colonial enterprise. Every one, from the governor down, was suspected, and probably justly, with having a part in it; and the struggle between the monopolies and the irregular traders provided voluminous charges and counter charges, freighting every ship returning to France. The church revenues were increased by it, its privileges were bestowed as charities to widows and orphans, and sold profitably for their benefit. The result was that the country swarmed with *couriers des bois*, who were the indispensable agents of all who engaged in the traffic. But Louis XIV awoke to a new ambi-

*Francis Parkman.

tion. He had expanded into a great king, and, determined that Canada should not be abandoned to a company of merchants, announced to his ministry that a new France should be added to the old. Under this new policy, in 1665, the royal patron sent out soldiers, settlers, horses, sheep and cattle, and young women for wives.

THE FIRST FRENCH SOLDIERS.

The old regiment of Carignan-Saliéres was the first regiment of regular troops ever sent to America by the French government. As out of its roll of officers there came Francis Morgan de Vinsenné, from whom the city of Vincennes derived its name, the history of this corps will not be without interest. It was raised in Savoy by the Prince of Carignan, in 1644, and was soon employed in the service of France on the side of the king, at the battle of Porte St. Antoine, in the wars of the Fronde. After the peace of the Pyrenees, the Prince, unable longer to support the regiment, gave it to the king, whereupon it was incorporated into the French armies. In 1664 it distinguished itself as part of the allied force of France in the Austrian war against the Turks. The next year, incorporated, it was consolidated with the fragment of a regiment formed of Germans, the whole placed under the command of Col. de Saliéres and ordered to America. Fifteen heretics were discovered in its ranks and quickly converted. Mother Mary, of the Incarnation, an Ursuline superioress, undertook to enlist them as new crusaders, and soon "made fully five hundred take the scapulary of the Holy Virgin."* Thus equipped and instructed, each soldier became more than an arm of the king—he was an apostle.

GOVERNMENT OF THE COLONY.

The fatherly care of the king sought to do still more for his colony. He wished to form a Canadian *noblesse*, and to this end stimulated marriages among officers and others of the better sort by royal bounties. This care went farther. Bounties were offered on children. By decree of council it was ordered "that all inhabitants of the said country of Canada who shall have living children, to the number of ten, born in lawful wedlock, not

*Relations of Jesuits, 1665.

being priests, monks or nuns, shall each be paid out of the moneys sent by his majesty to the said country a pension of 300 livres a year, and those who shall have twelve children a pension of 400 livres."* Still another Canadian policy is worthy of review. The better protection of Montreal from the incursions of the savage Iroquois, led to a division of the lands along the Richelieu from its mouth to a point above Chambly into large seigniorial grants, which were apportioned among several officers of the regiment of Carignan, who, in their turn, granted out the land to the soldiers. The officer thus became a kind of feudal chief, and the whole settlement a permanent military cantonment. The seignior, in a few cases, made grants of the soil which he had received gratuitously from the crown to other seigniors inferior in the feudal scale, and they granted in turn to their vassals, the *habitants* or cultivators of the soil.† The seignior held by the tenure of faith and homage, the *habitant* by the inferior tenure *en censive*. The office of commander carried with it, at all such cantonments, more than seigniorial powers over the ungranted adjacent territory; it conferred upon the officer the right to grant in the name of the crown *in perpetuam* the fee, to those desiring to become settlers, to small places for homesteads, and to allot to all such in common sufficient fields for tillage, and others likewise in common for pasturage. These grants once made, and settlements so established, over all, regulating contracts, tenures, inheritances, heirships and successions, was a vague civil code called the *Contume de Paris*. As seignior of the lands acquired, often from evacuation by the Indians, more frequently by grants for favor, the military officer in command exercised judicial powers, from whose decrees, in grave matters, there was, however, an appeal to the *commune*, the whole of the adult male population of the district as a jury. And even still beyond, to the governor of the Province, the litigant might carry his grievance.‡

In strict feudalism, land ownership conferred nobility; but this was changed in Canada. The king and not the soil was the parent of honor. So to provide a nobility, a gentry, for his

*Edits et Ordonnances I, 67.

†*Projet de Reglement fait par MM. de Tracy et Talon*, January 24, 1667.

‡I have the record of such an appeal from this Post to Bienville, governor of Louisiana, April, 1742.—*Author.*

beloved colony, Louis honored the officers of the regiment Carignan, many of whom were of the *gentilhomme* of old France, and others selected from time to time, with titles. Wherever the colonist settled beyond the borders, whatever had lured him to the interior, business of the crown, hope of gain in the fur trade, zeal for the propagation of the faith, it was as impossible for him to divest himself of any one of these impulses, and to rid himself of the influence of these laws and customs, as to suddenly forget his beloved language.

The Sieure Juchereau was from the Cote La Salle on the St. Lawrence, a regular trader bearing a permit to establish a trade upon the river St. Jerome. Not even the faintest trace of his companions beyond naming three of them, except that Leonardy was in command at the *Poste de Oubache*, preceding Vinsenné, can now be found.

THE "NEW VILLAGE."

The Indians, soon after the arrival of the whites, conceded ground for the "new village upon the bank of the stream from the lower line of their village (Broadway Street) to the low lands."* "The fort," probably a palisade, formed of stakes planted in the earth leaning outward, enclosing a log magazine buried in the sand; a storehouse constructed *potteau en terre* (posts in the ground) with the interstices filled with mortar toughened by the long prairie grass, and a few rude sheds, or huts of bark, soon arose into the nucleus, around which has gathered all of our modern city, and at whose gates armed contests between nations have adjusted boundaries, created States, and determined the political institutions of mighty races and populations.

*Bonneau, quoted by Bishop Bruté, first Bishop of Vincennes.

CHAPTER II.

THE FORT AND THE MISSION AT VINCENNES FROM 1702 TO 1767—THE INDIAN'S MANITOU AND RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES—THE FIRST CHURCH AT VINCENNES—REGAL POLICIES—THE WESTERN COMPANY AND THE INDIAN TRADE—FRANCOIS MORGAN DE VINSENNE—THE CHICKASAW CAMPAIGN—THE TORTURE OF VINSENNE—ST. ANGE BELLE RIVE—VINCENNES IN 1767—BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT—ENGLISH GOVERNMENT IN THE WEST—DEMANDS OF GEN. GAGE.

THE Wabash, long only a pathway for the explorer, by the year 1710 had become a highway, over which were transported the commodities of exchange between Europe and the forests. Annual journeys to dispose of peltries collected and to secure the simple goods demanded in Indian barter, called into existence an employment in harmony with the roving disposition of the Canadian, and led to rapid increase in the population nominally inhabiting the post of Juchereau. The life of license, the freedom from the conventional restraints of more refined society and the quick approximation of one race to the manners of the other, led to marriages with Indian girls, at which there was neither priest or civil magistrate. In his contemplative hours the devout son of the church longed to have his children, born of such unions, baptized and made Christians. Neither had he entirely lost his zeal to be counted an instrument in the conversion of the heathen. Under these emotions he invoked the company of the priest at every place where he even temporarily tarried. November 9, 1712, Father Marest, a Jesuit at the mission of the Immaculate Conception, called Kaskaskia, wrote to Father Germon, of the same company: "The French having lately established a fort on the river Wabash, demanded a missionary, and Father Mermet was sent to them."*

The conversion of the Indians was the prime motive of the zealous Jesuit, and while at the post he labored unceasingly to

*Les Francois itvint itabli un fort sur le fleure Oubache its demanderent un missionaire; et le Pere Mermet leur fait enoye. Le Pere Crut devoir travailler a la cenversier des Mascoutins qui avoient faif'un village sur les bordes dumeme fleure c'est une nation Indian qui extende la langue Illinois." Lettres Edifants et Curinese, Paris 1761, page 333.

that end. Thoroughly familiar with Indian character, he sought a discussion with their chief medicine man in the presence of the whole tribe, that he might confound him in the meshes of logic and win his dupes from idolatry to the true faith.

THE INDIAN'S MANITOU.

The Indian priest or medicine man worshiped the Manitou of the buffalo, which he asserted was the master of health, and the great healer of disease. After leading him on insensibly to the avowal that it was not the buffalo, but the Manitou or spirit of the buffalo (which was under the earth, and animated all the buffaloes) he worshiped, the Father asked, if other beasts, the bear for instance, worshiped by some of his nation, were not equally inhabited by a Manitou, which was under the earth? "Without doubt," said the Indian. "If this is so," the missionary rejoined, "men ought to have a Manitou within them." "Nothing more certain," said the grand medecine. "Ought not that to convince you," replied the priest, "that you are not very reasonable? For if man upon the earth is master of all animals, if he kills them, and eats them, does it not follow that the Manitou which inhabits him must necessarily have a mastery over all the other Manitous? Why then do you not invoke him instead of the Manitou of the bear and buffalo?" "This reasoning," says the Father "disconcerted the charlatan, but," he adds, "this was all the effect it had."

A severe malady broke out in the Indian village during the Father's sojourn, and the followers of the great medicine sought by costly sacrifices and din of prayers to drive away the plague. Assembling in front of the fort they sacrificed thirty dogs, one for each day the pest had lasted, and with the bodies of their slain pets hoisted upon poles, paraded the boundaries of the afflicted village, dismally lamenting their misery. As the malady continued they at last appealed to the Frenchman to implore his God to interpose. Mermet prayed and ceased not his intercessions, and entered their stricken homes and nursed their sick for many weeks; but in that epidemic, more than half of the good Father's flock of rescued heathens died. The baptized victims of that terrible visitation, laid away by the hands of this loving priest, are sleeping in the old cemetery of St. Francis Xavier.

THE FIRST CHURCH AT VINCENNES.

Upon the square of ground to the southeast and separated from the fort by a narrow street, afterward designated as Rue Calvary, Father Mermet erected a church. In this rude building, without other floor than the earth, lighted by an opening in the roof, warmed by fires built after the manner of the camp in the central aisle, adorned with a rude print of St. Francis, the mystery of the Incarnation was taught, and the comforting sacraments of the church administered first in the present great State of Indiana. How long Father Mermet remained in charge of the church he had here dedicated to St. Francis Xavier cannot be determined, but that he and Marest continued to visit this post as late as 1730, is probable, from the statements in the church records at Kaskaskia. It is probable however, that Mermet returned to Canada with Juchereau, as he officiated at the mission at the Sault Ste. Marie, whither Juchereau repaired in 1719.

THE FRENCH KING'S POLICY.

The regiment Carignan-Saliéres distributed throughout the interior of the colonies trained officers, educated to command and accustomed to administering the affairs of isolated posts. And now when the policy of the king aimed at the union of the possessions on the gulf coast with those upon the St. Lawrence, by a cordon of military establishments, along the waters constituting the route between these two borders, this regiment was called upon to furnish the commandants for these stations. Under this ambitious project, the commerce of all New France (Canada) and New Mexico (Louisiana), was granted to Anthony Crozat, "counseller, secretary of household, crown and revenue" by letters of September 14, 1712. In a few years thereafter Juchereau retired from the Wabash to the lakes, and Pierre Leonardy, as the agent of Crozat, had charge of the fur trade upon the lower Wabash. Upon the death of Louis XIV, in the year 1717, Crozat surrendered his grant to the crown of France.

THE WESTERN COMPANY.

In August of that year, the province of Louisiana was ceded to the Western Company, an organization created by the famous

banker, John Law. A new government was formed; an edict issued to collect and transport settlers into the valley of the Mississippi; the site for a central town was selected; M. de Broisbrant was sent to the Illinois, and the settlement at New Orleans began. Over 800 French immigrants were brought into the colonies in the two succeeding years. Reports of the finding of rich mines of silver and gold, and even pearl fisheries, near Kaskaskia were spread abroad, and this tide of immigration from the Old World was largely poured into the interior. In 1719 the Western Company obtained from the crown of France the exclusive right to trade with the East Indies, China, and the South Seas, and assumed, in consequence, the name of *la Compagnie des Indies;* and having by stories of fabulous riches in mines and fisheries lured large numbers of laborers, peasants and artisans from France, the directors endeavored to create a trade in Louisiana by stimulating agriculture. The agents of the company at each station were supplied with seed, and instructed to offer bounties for the production of rice, tobacco and indigo; and to relieve the settler of the severer toil, negroes were imported and sold on a long credit for sums payable in rice, tobacco and indigo grown in the province. Good, merchantable tobacco, in leaves or rolls, by decree of council September 2, 1721, were to be purchased by the company at the rate of 25 livres (about $5) per 100 pounds. In the same decree the inhabitants are urged not to neglect the manufacture of silk, and to set out mulberry trees upon their plantations that they may increase until the population will justify the manufacture of silk. Merchandise imported from France, it was provided, should be sold "at Illinois at 100 per cent advance on the French invoice price. Wine shall be sold at 125 livres per hogshead; brandy at 120 livres per barrel; and the half casks and quarter casks in proportion." In March, 1724, Louis XV published an exhaustive ordinance for the better government of Louisiana. The Jews were banished; slaves were educated in the apostolic Catholic religion and baptized. All other religious rites than those of the Catholic Church were prohibited. Sundays and holidays were scrupulously observed; the marriage of blacks with whites was forbidden; children springing from marriages between slaves were the slaves

of the owner of the mother, and the *status* of the mother and not of the father determined whether the children were free or slave; markets were regulated, and a comprehensive slave code was established. On the 10th of April, 1732, the Company of the Indies surrendered their charter, France resumed the government of Louisiana, and its charge was entrusted to the Department of Marine.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE FRENCH FORT.

In May, 1712, at the instigation of the English interests in New York, a desperate attempt was made to destroy the fort near Detroit. Two villages of the Mascoutins and Outaganires had been established and fortified within pistol shot of the French garrison. The people determined to annihilate the post, and called to aid two large bands to help them. On the 13th of May François Morgan DeVinsenné arrived with seven or eight French. That night a Huron came into the fort, and announced that the Pottawattomie war chief desired to counsel with the French, and would meet them in the old Huron fort. Vincenné went over and was told that 600 men from the villages upon the St. Jerome would soon arrive to help the garrison. Upon Vinsenné's return Dubuisson, the commander, at once closed the fort, the chaplain performed divine service, and all was put in readiness for a siege. The next day Dubuisson ascended a bastion and casting his eyes toward the woods saw the army of the nations of the South issuing from it. They were the Illinois, the Missouries, the Osages and other nations yet more remote.* The battle began at once between these allies of the French and their Mascoutin enemies. After four days the Mascoutins surrendered, and all but their women and children were slain. The loss of the allies was sixty Indians killed and wounded and seven French wounded. The enemy lost 1,000.

PROMOTION OF VINSENNÉ FOR GALLANTRY.

For gallant conduct at this siege de Vinsenné was restored to a rank forfeited by a previous disobedience of orders, and promoted to a general command for the king in the Illinois, and sent by M: de Vandriel, the governor of Canada, to Sault Ste. Marie, at

*Dubuisson's Narrative, page 9.

which place and Michillimacinac, he remained until 1732, when, under the order of Longueville, "for the king," he repaired to the command of the "*Poste des Oubache de Leonardy.*" Vinsenné at once began the enlargement of the fortifications and the repair of the old palisade defenses, extending the line north to about Main Street of the present city, and along Rue St. Louis (First Street, and Rue Calvary (Bienville) to Rue de Perdupleur (of the *Yost*) now Barnet Street, and to the river bank, and mounting small cannon transported from Quebec. The settlement at Ouitenon (Lafayette), made in 1720, was now broken up and the inhabitants removed to the post.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE CHICKASAWS.

In 1736 Vinsenné, in obedience to orders from M. D'Artagette, led his command from this post to engage in the war with the Chickasaws. The plan of the campaign required a force under Bienville to operate from the South, in conjunction with the troops under Vinsenné, who was to descend the Mississippi. The troops under Bienville were delayed, and Vinsenné, without waiting for their arrival, commenced hostilities by attacking and destroying some small villages inhabited by the hostile Indians. The Chickasaw warriors soon assembled in considerable numbers and defeated their assailants. About forty Frenchmen and eight of their Indian allies were killed. Vinsenné and four of his comrades, among them being Father Senat, pastor at St. Francis Xavier, were taken prisoners and burnt at the stake. Charlevoix learned afterward from an Indian, who was a prisoner at the time of the torture but afterward escaped, that M. de Vinsenné might have escaped, but preferred to die with his men, "whom he ceased not with his last breath to exhort to behave worthy of their religion and their country." Father Meurin, probably the priest in charge of the church of St. Francis Xavier, succeeding Senat, without a line of explanation which has been preserved, but certainly a beautiful and fit tribute to the heroism of this early martyr, as early as 1747, inscribes his church records "done at Post de Vincennes." And after this almost unknown hero, whose ashes were scattered by the winds that fed the savage fires of torture in an Arkansas forest, this city, so prominent in the destinies of our nation in after years, derived its name.

THE SUCCESSOR OF VINSENNE.

Not until after the war broke out between England and France, in 1744, so far as ascertainable, was any successor designated to command at Vincennes. After that event, St. Louis St. Ange Belle Rive, was ordered from Fort Chartres on the Mississippi, eighteen miles from Kaskaskia, to take up the command on the Wabash. This war ended by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, and made no change in the life and events in the great forests. After the treaty of peace St. Ange enlarged the church and procured at his own expense a bell (still retained in the upper gallery of the present Cathedral), tore away a portion of the old fortifications, and opened two new streets; one, St. Honore (Second Street), led from the rear of the church to St. Peter's (now Broadway) at the lower line of the Indian village. He began to systematically apportion the lands and grant village lots to inhabitants, and appears to have organized a school.* As a specimen of the character of grants, and the quaint brevity of description, one of February 3, 1760, is here transcribed:†

"Nous Capitaine Commandant pour le Roi an poste Vincennes Certifions avan consede an Sieure Antoine Drouet de Richardville un Emplacement devingt-cinq toises feu tout bordere a faces Rue Calvarie, et autre Rue de perdupond (?). Fait audo le trois diem Februaire Mil. Sept. cent. soixante.

"St. Ange."

GOVERNMENT OF ST. ANGE.

The policy of St. Ange led to the collection of several tribes of the Miamis, notably the Piankashaws and Pottawattomies, into villages about Vincennes; and, as a measure for their better protection, obtained a grant or concession to the French people of a large tract of land at that point. His interest in the welfare of the savages, whom he sought to bring under the civilizing influences of church and state, led to the establishment and promulgation of a code for the government of the villages, which repressed gambling, drunkenness and loitering, and encouraged industry and piety by systems of punishment and rewards. Holidays, or recesses from irksome labor, were provided, and innocent games and amusements introduced to supply the place of seasons

*Bonneau, quoted by Bruté.

†We, captain commanding for the king at Post Vincennes, certify that there is conceded to Sieure Antoine Drouet de Richardville, a lot twenty-five yards on each face, bordering Rue Calvary Street, on the other the "Street of the Lost" (?). Made on the third day of February, seventeen hundred and sixty.

ST. ANGE.

of debauch and contests of vice and cruelty so ingrained into the Indian character. New families—the Richardvilles, Mellettes, Duboises, Brouillettes, Cardinals and Bouchies were induced to remove from the settlements about the Isle St. Joseph and take up their abode at Vincennes. Gamelin and La Croix came from Montreal, while Quebec sent out Querrez, Langlois and Racine. The cultivation of the soil and the manufacture of salt at Saline Springs were objects of special solicitude to the commander; and that there might be less excuse for not planting grain, he caused the construction of a mill, after the manner in Holland (a wind-mill); and to afford facilities for the condensation of salt, presented the village with suitable kettles, which they were to transport to the springs. As early as 1767 Col. Croghan, a British officer, descending the Ohio from Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh) being made a prisoner at the mouth of the Wabash at the hands of a party of Pottawattomies, and brought to Vincennes, in his diary of the journey writes: "June 15th. We set out very early, and about one o'clock came to the Oubache, within six or seven miles of Port Vincent. On my arrival there I found a village of about ninety French families, settled on the east side of this river, being one of the finest situations that can be found. The country is level and clear, and the soil very rich, producing wheat and tobacco. I think the latter preferable to that of Maryland or Virginia." This writer, however, looked at the inhabitants who had developed this exceptional agriculture through English spectacles, for he continues: "The French inhabitants hereabouts are an idle, lazy people, a parcel of renagades from Canada, and are much worse than the Indians. They took a secret pleasure at our misfortunes, and the moment we arrived they came to the Indians exchanging trifles for their valuable plunder. As the savages took from me a considerable quantity of gold and silver in specie, the French traders extorted 10 half Johannes from them for one pound of vermillion."* The art of tidiness in their homes and the habit of personal cleanliness was often the subject of discourse and lecture by the provident commandant. Count C. F. Volney, at his visit in 1796, remarked the pleasure to the eye the neat

*Journal by Col. Croghan, from American Journal of Geology and Natural Science, Philadelphia, December, 1831.

white houses gave after the long feast of green through the solitary woods.*

STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

Protected by a numerous nation of faithful allies from the incursions of the Iroquois, far south of the path of the deadly Sioux, the French at Vincennes lived a life of peace and contentment. But eastward of the mountains there slowly arose a cloud, destined to pour out its storms of war, to strike, with the lightnings of battle, the beloved ensign of the lilies from above the bastions of Vincennes, where it had so long signified the glory and splendor of La Belle, France, and leave, in its place, the red cross of St. George, as a taunt and reproach. The people of the English colonies regarded their Canadian neighbors with bitterest enmity. Their very name suggested blazing dwellings, children snatched from mothers' arms to be immured in convents and trained up in the abominations of Popery. The English settler in Vermont heard, with a shudder, the evening gun of Fort Frederick, fired by his intruding enemy, and retained the misunderstanding which arose out of the cession of Acadia, under the treaty of Aix la Chapelle.

In the spring of 1753 French troops crossed Lake Erie and threw up fortifications at the point of Presque Isle, sending out parties of occupation to the northern branches of the Ohio. The next spring Capt. Trent, at the head of a company of Virginia backwoodsmen, crossed the mountains and began to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny where Pittsburgh now stands, when suddenly they found themselves surrounded by a host of French and Indians, who with sixty batteaux and 300 canoes had descended from Le Bœuf and Venango. The English upon being ordered to evacuate the spot withdrew. Meanwhile Washington, then but a youth, with another party of backwoodsmen, was advancing from the borders; hearing of Trent's disaster he resolved to fortify himself on the Monongahela, and hold his ground until the arrival of succor. The French sent out a party, under M. Jumonville, to watch his movements, but in the darkness of a stormy night, Washington sur-

*Views of America.

prised them as they lay in a rocky gorge, killed the officer and captured the whole detachment, and then retired to his intrenchments at Great Meadows. Here he was assaulted by 900 French and Indians under the command of the brother of the slain Jumonville. After a day and night of hard fighting, terms were agreed upon, under which Washington crossed the mountains, leaving the disputed territory in the possession of the French.

In 1755 a fleet, sailing from Cork with English troops, under command of the famous Braddock, gained its destination in safety. Not so with a French vessel from Brest, freighted with munitions of war and a body of soldiers under Baron Dieskau, who suddenly found themselves under the guns of an English vessel belonging to the squadron of Admiral Boscawen. "Are we at peace or war?" demanded the French commander. A broadside from the Englishman was the only answer, and the Frenchman struck his colors.

BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT.

News of these two contests soon found its way into every French village in all New France, and preparations for hostilities upon an extended scale at once began. "Thus," says Dr. Francis Parkman, "began that memorable war which, kindling among the forests of America, scattered its fires over the kingdoms of Europe and the sultry empire of the Great Mogul; the war made glorious by the heroic death of Wolfe, the victories of Frederic, and the exploits of Clive; the war which controlled the destinies of America, and was first in the chain of events which led on to her Revolution with all its vast and undeveloped consequences." By the 8th of July, 1755, the French had gathered about Fort DuQuesne the hordes of the forest, from the Wabash under the Turtle, to the Mississippi and the lakes under Pontiac; from beyond the Father of Waters, gathered Miamies, Hurons, Ottawas, Objibwas, Delawares and Caughnawagas, interspersed with Frenchmen, from every fort from Chartres to Detroit. In the forests lay the armies of England, commanded by Braddock; with Gage, "who, twenty years later, saw his routed battalions recoil in disorder from before the breastwork on Bunker Hill;" with Gates, the future conqueror of Burgoyne;

with one destined to a higher fame—George Washington. An ambush planned by Beaujeu, a captain in the garrison, commanded by Countrecouer, demolished the English army and made Braddock's field England's humiliation. But this victory of the French was never again repeated in America. Disaster attended their arms until, upon the plains of Abraham, all Canada capitulated to British power. The treaty of Paris of 1763 ended the French dominion in Canada. The consummation of this bitter fate for the western posts, by actual occupancy, was committed to Maj. Robert Rogers, a native of New Hampshire, who commanded the Provincial Rangers.

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT OF VINCENNES.

From some cause this formality was delayed at Vincennes until 1766, when Lieut. Ramsey, of the Forty-second Regiment of British troops, displaced the banners of France from above the old fort, and into the hands of St. Marie Racine, for the people, were committed the "white lilies," which had so long signalized their home and their country. Under this new commander the life of the villager underwent but little change. The fort was repaired, greatly strengthened, and soon renamed Sackville. But trade, gossip, and long jaunts, even journeys to New Orleans, 1,500 miles away, to talk with friends, being not uncommon, went on as usual.

THE PONTIAC CONSPIRACY.

The Indian allies, who had tasted victory with the French at Braddock's defeat, and shared the disaster at Quebec, encouraged by the overthrown French, developed a great leader in Pontiac, who sought by a secret blow, struck in concert at Vincennes, Fort Wayne, Detroit, and other points, to destroy the English settlements in the West. Foiled by treachery this great organizer, undaunted, set out from Vincennes to rally the Indians of Illinois and Missouri to his standard for another attack upon the English. Alone, at night, in the great woods of the Mississippi bottoms, as he bent over his camp fire, he was assassinated by an Indian who had prowled upon his trace for days, at the instigation of British gold.

BRITISH INDIAN POLICIES.

English power now began to make alliances with the Indian nations, and especially with the mighty tribes lying about Superior and northern Michigan. Belts of wampum and medals with the sovereign's likeness accompanied by speeches of amity and friendship, were scattered from the Ohio to the head-waters of the Mississippi, and soon produced councils, treaties and compacts without number. Trade was not suffered to decline, and reversing the policy of the French, who sought to interdict the brandy trade, the English silenced all qualms of conscience by contemplating the immense gains it afforded, and abolished all restrictions upon its sale. Soon, about each English fort, was gathered the scum of the savage population, to be near the "fire-water," and ready to earn by any act (no matter how revolting) of treachery and cruelty, a sip from the white man's brandy flask. This opening of trade without restrictions brought hither a flock of traffickers—many like M. Graeter, Francis Vigo and M. Chatteau, honorable and enterprising merchants, but too many were unscrupulous, and void of all sense of restraint. By the year 1772 the central authorities began to look after his majesty's subjects in the West, and upon the 22d day of April, 1772, Thomas Gage, styling himself "lieutenant-general of the king's armies, colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment, general commanding in chief all of his majesty's forces in North America," from his official residence in New York, addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of the West. The proclamation begins by reciting "that many persons, contrary to the positive orders of the king, have undertaken to make settlements beyond the boundaries fixed by the treaties made with the Indian nations; and a great number of persons on the river Oubache, are leading a wandering life without government and without laws. Present orders are given," then concludes this document, "to all those who have established themselves on the Oubache, whether at St. Vincent or elsewhere, to quit those countries instantly and without delay, and to retire, at their choice, into some one of his majesty's colonies." This proclamation arrived at Vincennes on the 1st of September following, and having been rendered into the French language, was read in the church by the priest Pierre

Gibbeault. On the 14th of the same month St. Marie and fourteen other citizens, in behalf of the French inhabitants of Vincennes, dispatched their reply. They therein "deny that we are leading a wandering life, without law and without government. Our settlement is of seventy years standing, and we hold titles to our lands by grants from his Christian majesty, the king of France." This letter from the French people was laid before Gen. Gage in April, 1773, who proceeded to answer it by expressing surprise at the claims it asserted, which he would "cause to be transported to the feet of his majesty. In the meantime," he adds, "I have to demand, without delay, the name of every inhabitant at Vincennes and its neighborhood, and by what title each one claims." But before this census could be taken, before the "numbering of the people" demanded could be accomplished, the Stamp Act and the tax on tea had made stirring times for "the king's officers and troops," far from the pleasant homes and peaceful haunts of the ancient French settlers upon the Wabash.

CHAPTER III.

THE COLONY FROM 1767 TO 1779—BRITISH RULE—GEORGE ROGERS CLARK—HIS DREAM OF EMPIRE—THE FIRST FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION—THE SECOND SCHEME OF CONQUEST—DESCRIPTION OF FORT SACKVILLE—THE SUBJUGATION OF KASKASKIA—THE MOVEMENT UPON VINCENNES—THE BRITISH OCCUPATION—GENERALSHIP OF CLARK—INVESTMENT OF FORT SACKVILLE—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN COMMANDERS—THE CAPITULATION.

A COLONY will not long remain separated from the parent stock, until it exhibits a peculiar and distinct character. At the seat of its origin, men and customs may slowly vary, in the colony occur developments, vast in their consequences, changing, often within a single generation, instincts and race peculiarities transmitted by inheritance through many centuries. The commonwealth of Oliver Cromwell was supplanted without difficulty by the restored monarchy: not all England could have reared a throne in her colonies after the battle of Bunker Hill. The French in-

habitants of Vincennes, and their neighbors on the Mississippi, had little resemblance to the gay and frivolous Frenchmen of Louis XIV.; and while around the old ancestral towns, his kinsmen yet bent in awe at a syllable from the king, the Frenchman of the New World looked royalty in the face without pallor, and without servility demanded his rights. As early as 1773 these people maintained their agent in London (Daniel Blinn), and through him laid before Lord Dartmouth, a protest against the proposed exercise of power over them by the crown, in language of as lofty independence and just indignation as that contained in the immortal Declaration in Congress three years later.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

On the 19th of November, 1752, in the old county of Albemarle, in the State of Virginia, was born George Rogers Clark. Let it be said in most patriotic reverence, as Washington achieved the title Father of his Country (and his name shall be forever adorned with that splendor), Clark, by deeds of valor and counsels of wisdom and prudence; by braver acts; by the grasp of vaster designs; amid the sufferings from greater privations; by generalship of surpassing brilliancy; and by an administrative policy never equaled, won the right to be called the Father of the West. In 1775 he entered Kentucky. It was the era of new governments, and it was Clark's purpose to erect an independent State out of the territory lying west of the Blue Ridge. And even after the great domain he had carved from Britain was irrevocably joined to the Republic, this dream of a separate empire in the Mississippi Valley tormented him with its sublimity and swayed him by its magic.

THE FIRST FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.

In October, 1786, he conceived the project of invading the Spanish possessions west of the Mississippi, and to that end enlisted over 100 infantry and a company of artillery at Vincennes, under the immediate command of Valentine Thomas Dalton. John Rice Jones was detailed from the militia to act as commissary, and that officer at once began provisioning the garrison by impressments from the Spanish merchants at Vincennes. At the

head of a guard Dalton proceeded at night to the store-house of Laurient Barzedon, a Spaniard, upon the corner of Second and Broadway Streets, and demanded through an interpreter to be admitted into his cellar. The Spaniard asked what he wanted. Dalton answered he was sent by the commanding officer to search his cellar. The Spaniard lighted a candle and conducted the company through his premises. A guard was left over the stores that night, and upon the succeeding day, there was transfered to Fort Patrick Henry, upon First and Church Streets, $4,000 worth of goods consisting of peltry, wine, tafia (a West India compound of rum and syrup), honey, tea, coffee, sugar, cordial, French brandy, dry goods and powder. Clark dispatched Maj. Francis Bosseron to the Illinois to inflame the inhabitants against the Spanish, and to justify his seizure of property, upon the ground of reprisal for certain alleged seizures of American property by the Spanish commandant at Natchez. February 28, 1787, the council of Virginia disavowed these acts of Clark, and on the 24th of April succeeding, by a resolution of Congress, the Secretary of War was directed to order the commanding officer of the troops of the United States on the Ohio to take immediate and efficient measures "for dispossessing a body of men who had in a lawless and unauthorized manner taken possession of Post Vincennes in defiance of the proclamation and authority of the United States." November 14, 1787, Gen. Josiah Harmar was directed by the Secretary of War "to form a post of such strength, if in your power, as will be able to prevent the passage" of any party with hostile designs out of the United States into Spanish territory. Thus ended the first American filibustering expedition, the first of those lawless dreams which have since made the Antilles and the Peninsula the graves of American heroes.

CLARK'S SECOND PROJECT.

But to return to Kentucky. It was then but a hunter's camp, and the primitive laws of defense against the savage constituted its entire system of government. Neither governors nor courts attempted to exercise authority, and each little community felt the possession of sovereignty amid a solitude where there was none to dispute. During Clark's first visit he was placed in command

of the irregular militia by a general consent. In the spring of 1776 he came again, with the intention of taking up his permanent home. In a few months he invited the settlers to a meeting at Harrodstown (now Harrodsburgh), "where matters to their interest would be considered." It was Clark's intention to propose at that meeting the creation of an independent government, but upon the day appointed he was delayed by an accident in crossing a stream, which prevented his arrival at Harrodstown until late in the afternoon. He then found the assembled settlers conducting an election to appoint two delegates to the Virginia Assembly. Clark acquiesced in the plan, and remained silent concerning his own ambitious projects. The election resulted in selecting Clark and Jones as delegates. Upon arriving at Williamsburg, the seat of government for Virginia, these delegates found that the Assembly had arisen, and Clark determined to remain until its next sitting. After various meetings with Gov. Patrick Henry and his executive council, Clark received authority to recruit four companies for the defense of Kentucky. Two sets of instructions were delivered to him, the one general, and the other directing him to attack the British posts at Vincennes and Kaskaskia. Vincennes was at that time—1778—as large as Williamsburg, and mustered 400 militia. The old French fort, then known as Sackville, had been greatly strengthened, until it bore to the country, relatively, a position of importance equal to that of Fortress Monroe at the beginning of the civil war.

DESCRIPTION OF VINCENNES' DEFENSES.

Upon the river's side, and within forty feet of the water's edge, two lines of palisades, reaching twenty feet above the surface of the earth, constructed of large timbers from the forest, planted firmly in the earth, were backed by a line of earthworks thrown up about eight feet high, behind which were mounted four six-pounders *en barbette*. Along the line of Vigo Street, at right angles with the river and crossing First Street, with the principal entrance or gateway opening upon the latter highway, protected by a ditch, were similar lines of defenses, protected by guns at each angle of the same caliber, mounted upon platforms of heavy timbers. At an elevation of twenty-five feet, at each side of the

gateway, were swivels, trained to command the approach along the street. The entire walls were pierced, at convenient height, by a row of port-holes from which musketry could be fired. A similar palisade, defended by two guns of ten-pound caliber each, protected the flanks next to the church, and the rear of the works, south of Barnet Street, where were two towers or bastions pierced for musketry, was made exceptionally strong against an assault by a line of heavy timbers joined tightly together and covered with earth. Within the fortification were barracks for 1,000 men, a magazine and officers' quarters.

CLARK'S CONQUEST OF KASKASKIA.

On the evening of the 23d of June, 1778, Clark's command, consisting of four companies, numbering, rank and file, 308, paraded upon Corn Island, at the head of the falls of the Ohio. These companies were commanded by Capts. Bowman, Helm, Harrod and Dillard. Clark now disclosed his daring designs against Post Vincennes and Kaskaskia, and that night a part of Capt. Dillard's company, under Lieut. Hutchings, recruited upon the Holston, deserted. The next day, all being in readiness, the boats were drawn up a few miles to obtain headway in shooting the falls, and moored to the bank, waiting the command to begin the voyage. In the afternoon the sun entered a total eclipse, a phenomenon inspiring the unlettered and simple backwoods soldier with terror and awe. Clark says: "I waited until the moment of greatest totality, and then gave the command to cut loose." While the youthful commander was inspired by visions of conquest, and led by the hope of immortality from founding a State, the sturdy pioneers behind him had fallen into his ranks, and now continued to follow his fortunes from far other motives. Kaskaskia was founded shortly after the discovery of the Mississippi, probably as early as 1688, and had grown to be a capital of civilization and the seat of French power in the northern valleys of the Mississippi, before the advent of British authority west of the Alleghanies. Fort Chartres, within eighteen miles of the village, was once the strongest fortress, next to Quebec, on the North American continent. Built of stone, thoroughly provided with armament, at a complete cost of 9,000,000

livres, from its casemates it had power to speak the destiny of the soil from the Blue Ridge to the Rocky Mountains, from the Ohio to the Lake of the Woods; and only in the despair born of ignorance of strength was the royal signature appended to the treaty with England, after the disaster upon the Plains of Abraham, whereby this vast domain passed from Latin civilization.

Chartres had been lapped by the ever shifting Father of Waters; her huge stones and hollow engines of war tossed as toys in the sport of his waves, while the frail adobe church of the Immaculate Conception, and the wooden Indian council-house, still gathered the good and the bad of the painted sons of the forest within the gates of this village in greater number than all of her distant neighbors. From around this favorite spot, instigated by English influences, often by public offers of bounties for scalps of American settlers, had gone out war parties, whose screams would soon be heard at night around the blazing cabin of the Kentucky settler. The dream of ambition, the glory of country, had fired the heart of the commander, but it was the cry of the babe, the white cheeks of the wife, that summoned the guns into the ranks.

Below the mouth of the Tennessee, the flotilla was drawn to the northern bank, and the march overland began. Two trappers, recently from Kaskaskia, were impressed as guides. One who professed himself familiar with the country, became confused and reported himself lost. Clark informed him that he suspected treachery, and that unless he found the road which he had professed to know of within two hours, he should suffer death. The frightened guide fell in a convulsion; the imperturbable commander announced to the suffering man that his "time was going on." Presently he arose, and after "circling around a few moments found the path."

It was near sunset of the 4th of July, 1778, while halted in a pecan grove about three miles from the village, this little army heard the bell tolling the Angelus, announcing to it that a foreign city, under a foreign flag, using a foreign language, garrisoned in unknown strength, defended by Great Britain, and succored by a wilderness of savages, lay before it. Crossing the Kaskaskia in the darkness of the night, Clark sent one division of

his command to surround the village, while with the other he rapidly ascended the slight eminence upon which stood the fort. Breaking in the gates, with shouts which were the preconcerted signals to the party sent to take possession of the village, Clark stood in the presence of the British commander, Gov. Rocheblave. "The garrison are my prisoners. Give instant orders to destroy no papers or stores, at the peril of your lives," was the first salute the English officer received from his midnight intruder. The battalion occupying the town dispersed through the several streets, commanding the inhabitants to remain in their houses, and answering each *qui vive* "the long knives, the long knives!" At daylight Clark sent out a detachment to arrest the principal inhabitants, whom he caused to be ironed in the presence of their families, and without explanation to be brought to the fortifications. In the morning Father Pierre Gibbault waited upon the conquerers to prefer a petition. When ushered into the presence of the Americans, who, unshaven, their clothing spattered with mud and torn with thorns in their march, looked the uncouth ruffians their proceedings had already caused the terrified villagers to believe them. He glanced from one to another inquiringly. At last he asked, "Who is the commander?" "I am," said the youngest appearing of the group. "What do you wish?" The good priest, summoning all his English to his aid, said: "By the fortunes of war and through no fault of ours, we are your prisoners. Expecting the most rigorous treatment, I have come to ask one privilege for these poor people." "What is it?" sternly inquired the captor. "In all times of great calamity we have been accustomed," answered the Father, "to partake of the sacraments in the church. We request, before taking final leave of each other, to be allowed to assemble once more in our church." Clark remained silent a few moments, as if considering the petition, and then said: "I am not ready to answer you yet. Return at noon." The priest retired, and the general gave private orders to have the bell rung at noon as usual. At the appointed hour the priest, with a number of the principal men of the town, appeared at the fort gate. Just then some awkward hand began the ringing of the bell in the manner of an alarm. The Father begged to be permitted to return to die with

his people. "What do you take us for?" exclaimed Clark, "savages? that we could put to death a whole village with its women and children? It is to save our wives and families we are here. The United States," he continued, "makes no war on any man's religion. All are free to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. Every one is free to go where he pleases. Those of you who desire to join the enemy shall have safe conduct out of the town; those who desire to remain shall be protected by the whole force of the United States. No sooner had they heard this than joy sparkled in their eyes, and they fell into transports of joy that really surprised me," wrote Clark to George Mason, of Gunston Hall, Virginia. But wherever those sublime words of religious tolerance (then first uttered on the river whose waters forever after sing them) go around this planet, they still bring to the eye "a light never upon sea or land;" to the heart a transport of joy not all the revelations which have parted the clouds can match.

That evening the streets were decked with pavilions and festooned with garlands of flowers, Gen. Clark was escorted to the market place, where, around numerous bonfires and illuminations, the priest, this new-found friend of the States, explained the colonies' cause against Great Britain, and there by that savage light these sons of St. Louis lifted their hands in the oath of allegiance to the republic of Virginia, beyond the eastern mountains. All records are challenged to find among our varied population a race more thoroughly patriotic, law-abiding and faithful than these French inhabitants, won in this midnight conquest from beneath the ramparts of an English fort.

THE CONQUEST OF VINCENNES.

Vincennes still engrossed the thoughts of Clark. He sent for Gibbault, and sought information from the priest as to the obstacles he must overcome to reduce that post. The Father assured him, that although secular matters did not pertain to his calling, yet if the General would commit the whole matter to him there need be no further uneasiness, for he might "give them such spiritual advice as would do the business." Accordingly upon the 14th of July, 1778, Gibbault with Dr. La Font as civil

magistrate, Capt. Leonard Helm, representing the military and Moses Henry, interpreter and envoy to the Indians, the peaceful reduction of the post was undertaken. This commission was delayed upon the route by the reported presence of a war party of Osages, led by Langlade, toward Detroit, and did not arrive at Vincennes until the 1st of August.

Sackville was then garrisoned by the militia under St. Marie Racine. Its magazine was abundantly supplied with munitions of war, and all its approaches protected by recently repaired defenses. Gov. Abbott had, the month before, thoroughly inspected every part of its equipment and pronounced it impregnable against any force likely to be employed against it. He had gone to Detroit to assure the military officer in command there that with a small detail of troops and such Indian allies as could be readily enlisted the rumored demonstrations from the Ohio border must prove futile. The armament, size and location of the fortress have been described elsewhere. Around it clustered nearly 400 houses, of uniform construction, from St. Jerome (now Perry) Street to Dubois and more densely from St. Peter's (now Broadway) to Church, between St. Honore (Second) and St. Louis (First) Streets. The gate of the fort opened into St. Louis Street at the present intersection with Vigo; the church stood near the northeast corner of the grounds of the present cathedral. On the 6th of August, all being ripe for the *coup d'etat*, Francis Bosseron, a trader residing at Vincennes, to whom the priest had imparted an account of what had occurred in the Illinois and the purpose of his visit to Vincennes, arose in the church at the close of the services, and in the presence of the detained audience, interrogated the holy father so skillfully concerning the power of the arms of Virginia and the justice of the colonies' cause against England, that all the assembly were at once inclined to make friends with this new power. "Then," said Bosseron, "why do we delay? Let us show Clark we are his friends; and if Virginia will receive us let us become her subjects." LaFont announced that he was authorized to accept their allegiance, and to pledge them the whole power of the confederate colonies to protect them. Without a word more a roll of citizenship was displayed and each adult, attesting his name in

this American doomsday-book, had apportioned to him and his posterity from that time forward the inestimable treasures of civil and religious liberty as members of the great republic. Crowding around the old altar built by the pious hands of Mermet, where Vinsenné had knelt, where Senat had prayed, where St. Ange had partaken of the sacraments, the "ancient inhabitant" repeated after his pastor a vow of fidelity to republican institutions, which, even under the persecutions of the mad hours of political and religious intolerance which have since sometimes afflicted the land, has never waned or broken. The assembly with great joy, after electing Helm to command, with drums and instruments of music marched into the fort and received from its willing commander the master keys. In a few hours the glittering stars and blazing stripes climbed the bastions of Sackville and floated out in the summer air to the astonishment of the Indians, who were told that their old father, the French king, had come to life again.*

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION.

The surprised Indians soon conveyed an account of the revolution at Vincennes to the authorities at Detroit. Langlade was dispatched to assemble the tribes in the northwest with instructions to rendezvous the 1st of March at L' Arbre Crochet. Lieut.-Gov. Henry Hamilton began preparations for descending by boat from Detroit. In the first week of October, with a company of British soldiers under the immediate command of Maj. Hay, numbering eighty-four, and 100 Indian allies, he set out for the reoccupation of Vincennes, and the destruction of Clark at Kaskaskia. Suddenly on the morning of the 6th of December, the river was darkened by the fleet of descending batteaux and canoes. Capt. Helm and Indian Agent Henry were the sole occupants of Sackville. "Let us prepare for defense," said Helm. "We can make our lives cost them something," replied his companion. Pressing from the landing up to the fort gate, which was swung open to reveal the intrepid soldier within, standing by a loaded gun match in hand, the British came to a halt across the line of the street. "I demand the surrender of the works,',

*I have in my possession an account rendered by Francis Bosseron against Col. Clark for stores furnished and money advanced to the garrison in the summer of 1778, one item of which translated is as follows: "August 8th paid to Madame Goddare for making the flag, ten livres."—*Author.*

Hamilton said. Helm lifted the burning match and answered, "By heaven! no man enters here until I know the terms." "You shall have the honors of war," said Hamilton. And, then, as the British army, at parade rest, saluted the lowering flag, the officer, with his command of one single man, in military precision marched out of the fortifications.

CLARK'S DESPERATE POSITION.

Clark's position in the Illinois became now untenable. Parties were sent out by Hamilton to make him a prisoner by surprise, giving directions for his treatment highly creditable to the humanity and generosity of the enemy. The terms of enlistment of the troops from Virginia and Kentucky had expired, and their places were now to be filled by the new citizens gained from conquest. Clark was anxious to hear authentically from Vincennes. Francis Vigo, a Sardinian by birth, a trader at the town of St. Louis, a settlement established by St. Ange Belle Rive, after his evacuation of Vincennes, had already rendered inestimable services to the American army at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, at the former of which places Vigo had a branch store or trading house. When Clark set out from Virginia his sole supply of money consisted of £1,200 in Virginia currency. It was kept at par only by the personal guarantee of Vigo in the Illinois, and Bosseron at Vincennes.

About the holidays, at the request of Col. Clark, Vigo, with one servant, started to ride to Vincennes to obtain information of the situation there. At the Embarrass, nine miles west of the town, he was made prisoner and taken to the fort, where he was kept under strict guard, until upon the demand of the citizens, after about two weeks of incarceration, he was liberated upon parole "to do nothing inimical to Great Britain on his way to St. Louis." He embarked in a pirogue, and passing down the Wabash and Ohio he ascended the Mississippi, passing within a few miles of Kaskaskia, to St. Louis, where, without stopping to exchange greetings, with any one, he re-embarked and proceeded down to Kaskaskia, and communicated to Clark the knowledge of the continued fidelity of the inhabitants to the American cause, the weakness of the garrison, and that Hamilton was expecting Langlade with his Indian forces early in April.

THE VINCENNES CAMPAIGN.

This news determined Clark at once. He set about raising troops among the villages in the Illinois; and soon the American colors waved above more recruiting stations than ever again seen in these once populous streets, until eighty-three years had brought on its new generations, with undiminished love of the Republic. All preparations had been made. A boat manned by twenty-five men, armed with four pieces of artillery, taken from the fortifications at Kaskaskia, with clothing and provisions, had been dispatched to proceed by water down the Mississippi and up the Ohio or Wabash to the mouth of White River, where it was to meet the land forces upon their march across the country. After a solemn absolution at the church and the blessing of these many banners by the priest, on the afternoon of the 4th of February, 1779, this little army, numbering 172, crossed the Kaskaskia River, and began a march the most memorable for its herorism, for its hardships and sacrifices, the most dauntless in the courage of it, and the most important in the cause of independence and freedom, of greater consequences to the destiny of the American people, of any that made glorious the period of the Revolution. The glory, the majesty of this nation was achieved in the West. Histories have all been written on the sea-board. There will come a time when the splendor of this conquest shall be fully made known to the world, and then Lexington, Bunker Hill, Monmouth and even great Yorktown will be seen of less consequence than the assault of Vincennes.

The companies recruited in the Illinois, were commanded by Capts. McCarty and Francis Charleville. William Worthington, of the Light Horse, had succeeded Capt. Harrod, and Capt. Dillard remained in command of Fort Jefferson, at Kaskaskia. On the 13th the Little Wabash was reached, which although three miles from another stream of that name, was one with it, "the flowed water between them being at least three feet deep, and in many places four: Being near five miles to the opposite hills. * * * This would have been enough to have stoped any set of men that was not in the same temper that we was," says Clark in the letter already quoted from. Three days were consumed in crossing the Little Wabash, and in the evening of

the 17th the low lands of the river Embarrass were reached, between which and Vincennes lays a sheet of deep water nine miles in width. Passing down the Embarrass on its southwest side, the Wabash was reached at the point where the Vincennes and St. Francisville road passes nearest the river. The boat with provisions and artillery was delayed; game, which had served as his sole subsistence upon this march of 240 miles, could not be obtained from the watery plain. On the evening of the 23d Clark encamped upon the hills to the south of the elevation known as Bunker Hill, then called Warrior's Island, and from there despatched by the hands of Gabriel Hunat, whom he had captured at the crossing of the Wabash, the following proclamation:

TO THE INHABITANTS OF POST VINCENNES.

Gentlemen: Being now within two miles of your village with my army, determined to take your fort this night, and not being willing to surprise you, I take this method to request such of you as are true citizens, and willing to enjoy the liberty I bring you, to remain still in your houses. And those, if any there be, that are friends to the king, will instantly repair to the fort and fight like men. And if any such as do not go to the fort shall be discovered, they may depend on severe punishment. On the contrary, those who are true friends to liberty may depend on being well treated; and I once more request them to keep out of the streets, for every one I find in arms on my arrival I shall treat him as an enemy.

G. R. CLARK.

Clark anxiously viewed this messenger until he entered the town, and in a few minutes could discover by his glasses, some stir in every street; great numbers were seen running or riding out into the commons to view the invaders. A little before sunset, Clark took up the line of march in full view of these curious crowds. The commander felt that he was plunging into certain destruction or success—"there was no midway thought of." Across the undulating prairie, then filled with long lakes, alternating with ridges seven or eight feet higher than the sunken plain, usually running in an oblique direction, he slowly and silently moved until he reached the elevation just west of the present Catholic Cemetery, behind which he halted. As the young Frenchmen in the command had decoyed and taken several hunters with their horses, while encamped upon Warrior's Island, soldiers were now mounted upon those horses, and rode back and forth upon this elevation "like officers giving their commands," while the various flags, to the number of "ten or twelve pair," presents to the young

volunteers from the ladies of Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Prairie de Rocher, were displayed upon long poles at different points, as if to mark separate commands. At dark, Capt. Charleville crossed the low ground followed by Willow Street, east of Sixth, and moved to the heights, at Ninth and Vigo; Bowman, with McCarthy and Worthington, taking a position some 200 yards nearer the fort at Sixth and Church. This marching and counter-marching was intended to impress the sentries at Sackville with the strength of the besiegers, but it entirely failed of its purpose. The confident soldiery within Sackville never dreamed of a freak so mad, of a march so impossible, as an assault from the Mississippi at such a season, they did not see a single one of these impressive maneuvers, nor would the inhabitant, faithful to his vow of allegiance, even hint to the garrison the danger the night would bring to it. At about 8 o'clock that night Clark detailed Lieut. Bagley, with fourteen selected men, to march directly under the fort and open fire upon its port holes.

INVESTMENT OF FORT SACKVILLE.

At the first fire Charleville quickly moved down and took up a position among the houses at the rear of the fort from whence he opened fire on the barracks. Bowman brought the remainder of the command to the river bank at the foot of Busseron Street. Lieut. Bagley was quickly re-enforced, and the attack was opened upon the front, flank and rear of the fortress. The garrison believed the firing to proceed from a party of drunken Indians, and did not reply. A British soldier was shot down at a port-hole. Capt. Helm, who was a prisoner, sitting with Hamilton, suddenly leaped to his feet and with an oath exclaimed: "That is Clark." Hamilton ordered the drums sounded, and the long roll of alarm emptied the barracks of the men, who, passing over the parade to reach the port-holes, became a fair mark for Charleville's French company, now largely recruited, in spite of Clark's objections, by the young men of the village. The boat containing the precious stores of ammunition and food still lay somewhere in the lower rivers, and the besiegers, famishing for food, were almost without ammunition. But fortunately it had been a short time before circulated that all the goods in the town were to be taken by Hamilton for the king's use.

Col. LeGras and Maj. Bosseron had succeeded in burying the greater part of their stores of powder and ball. These were now produced by their patriotic owners and given to Clark. The Indian chief Tobaccos mustered thirty of his warriors, came to Clark, and said: "Let these young men go to the front. They will climb in." Clark thanked him for his friendly disposition, and assured him that he was strong enough without assistance; that there were a great many Indian enemies in and near the town, and in the darkness confusion was likely to occur; but he hoped that the chief would give him his company and counsel during the night, which was agreeable to the Indian.

In the meantime the women were busy cooking a breakfast for the hungry Americans, which was the next morning distributed in the "street behind the Church, the first food we had tasted," says Clark, "for two days." All night long the firing continued, the cannon of the fort shattering the houses, but almost useless against woodsmen covered by houses, palings, ditches, and the banks of the river. The embrasures of their cannon had to be frequently shut, for the trained riflemen among the besiegers learned from the flash their location, and made the working of these guns extremely hazardous. Two of the American troops were wounded in this night attack, while the enemy suffered the loss of seven—three killed and four wounded. The besiegers sought to aggravate the garrison into opening these port-holes; if successful, instantly fifty rifles would be leveled at the opening. Sometimes an irregular fire, as hot as possible, was kept up for a few minutes, and then only a continual scattering fire at the ports as usual, and a great noise and laughter immediately commenced from all parts of the town, as if the firing was by parties regularly relieved. Bowman began the entrenchment of his position by a line along Main Street, and prepared to blow up the magazine when the artillery should arrive from some works constructed on the river bank at Vigo. Capt. La Motte, with twenty hostile Indians, hovered about the town trying to make his way into the fort, to re-enforce Hamilton. Parties sought to surprise him. A few of his forces were taken, among them Maisonville. Two French lads of the village brought him down to the intersection of Main and First Streets,

and tied him in the street, and taking their places behind him for a breastwork, opened fire upon the posts. Being discovered by an officer, they were ordered to untie their prisoner and take him to the guard, which they did. "But," says Clark, "they took part of his scalp on the way." A little before daylight the troops were withdrawn from their positions about the fort, except a few parties of observation, and these were instructed by Clark to make no alarm if La Motte and his party approached, as it was the design of Clark to get all the active forces, if possible, within the walls. And although the garrison was provisioned for a month, and this re-enforcement would count heavily against the weak besiegers, he confidently believed he could force a surrender. In ten minutes La Motte and his followers entered the fort by ladders flung from the inside. As they mounted the walls, the concealed Americans who had witnessed the approach set up a shout, which so terrified the re-enforcers, that many of them fell to the ground, some inside and some out. Immediately, the whole line moved to the assault, and a continual blaze outlined the walls in flame, until the rising sun made every part of the fort a target, and the use of the cannons through the ports an impossibility. At 9 o'clock, while the starving men were being fed from the viands at the hands of the village ladies, Clark sent a flag with the following letter to Hamilton:

Sir:—In order to save yourself from the impending storm that now threatens you, I order you to immediately surrender yourself, with all your garrison, stores, etc., etc. For if I am obliged to storm, you may depend on such treatment as is justly due to a murderer. Beware of destroying stores of any kind, or letters that are in your possession, or hurting one house in town—for, by Heavens! if you do, there shall be no mercy shown you.

G R. CLARK.

The British commandant returned the following answer:

Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton begs leave to acquaint Col. Clark that he and his garrison are not disposed to be awed into any action unworthy British subjects.

The firing continued until toward evening, resulting in the wounding of three others within the fort. At 4 o'clock Hamilton sent a flag of truce to Clark with the following proposals:

Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton proposes to Col. Clark a truce for three days, during which time he promises there shall be no defensive works carried on in the garrison, on condition that Col. Clark shall observe on his part a like cessation of any defensive work; that is, he wishes to confer with Col. Clark as soon as can be, and promises that whatever may pass between them two, and another person

mutually agreed upon to be present, shall remain secret till matters be finished, as he wishes that whatever the result of the conference may be, it may tend to the honor and credit of each party. If Col. Clark makes a difficulty of coming into the fort, Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton will speak to him by the gate.

February 24, 1779. HENRY HAMILTON.

Within three days the delayed boat would certainly arrive, yet so confident was Clark of his mastery of the situation that he determined to press his present advantage to the utmost. He returned the following answer to Hamilton's note:

Col. Clark's compliments to Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton and begs leave to inform him that he will not agree to any terms other than Mr. Hamilton surrendering himself and garrison prisoners at discretion. If Mr. Hamilton is desirous of a conference with Col. Clark, he will meet him at the church with Capt. Helm.

The conference occurred at the church. Gov. Hamilton and Maj. Hay, superintendent of Indian affairs upon the part of the British, and Col. Clark and Maj. Bowman, representing the American forces, with the prisoner, Capt. Helm, mutually selected as a witness. Hamilton produced articles of surrender, providing that the officers and men should be permitted to go to Pensacola on parole. Clark rejected the articles as a whole, and refused to propose any terms except to repeat the demand for an unconditional surrender, already made. He said to Hamilton, "Your troops have behaved with spirit; they cannot suppose they will be worse treated in consequence of it. If you choose to comply with my demand, though hard, perhaps the sooner the better. It is in vain for you to make any proposition to me; you must by this time be sensible that the garrison will fall, and we must both view all blood spilt in the future by the garrison, as murder. My troops are already impatient and demand permission to tear down and storm the fort, and in such an event it will be out of the power of an American officer to save a single man." Capt. Helm interposed to soften the terms demanded. Clark said to him, "You are a British prisoner, and I doubt whether you can with propriety speak on the subject." "He is from this moment liberated and may use his pleasure," said Hamilton. "I cannot receive him on such terms. He must return to the garrison and await his fate," returned Clark. Clark then informed Hamilton that hostilities should not be resumed until five minutes after the drums gave the alarm. And thereupon the conference was declared at an end. A few steps outside of the church, Hamilton

asked Clark's reasons for refusing to surrender except at discretion. Clark replied, "I desire an excuse for putting to death some Indian partisans now within the fort. The cries of the widows and the fatherless on the frontiers now demand their blood at my hands. I will not be so timorous as to disobey the absolute commands of their authority, which I look upon as little less than divine. I would rather lose fifty men than not to empower myself to execute this piece of business with propriety. If you choose to risk the massacre of your garrison for the sake of these, it is your own pleasure. I may take it into my head to send for some of those widows to see justice executed." Maj. Hay quickly asked, "Pray, sir, who is it that you call Indian partisans?" "Sir," replied Clark, "I take Maj. Hay to be one of the principal." Pale and trembling, Hay sank back abashed, while his commander blushed.

THE CAPITULATION OF THE ENGLISH.

From that moment Clark's stern purpose relaxed. Sympathy for the gallantry of Hamilton softened the hard fate in store for the doomed fort. In the course of the afternoon of the 24th the following articles of capitulation were signed:

I. Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton engages to deliver up to Col. Clark Fort Sackville as it is at present, with all the stores, etc.

II. The garrison are to deliver themselves as prisoners of war, and march out with their arms and accoutrements, etc.

III. The garrison are to be delivered up at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

IV. Three days time to be allowed the garrison to settle their accounts with the inhabitants and traders of this place.

V. The officers and garrison to be allowed their necessary baggage, etc.

Signed at Post St. Vincent, 24th of February, 1779. Agreed for the following reasons: The remoteness from succor; the state and quantity of provisions, etc.; unanimity of officers and men in its expediency; the honorable terms allowed; and, lastly, the confidence in a generous enemy.

HENRY HAMILTON,
Lieutenant-Governor and Superintendent.

Thus fell the strong fortress of Sackville; and on the 25th of February, 1779, with all of its dependencies, with all it represented in territorial command, since carved into five free and independent States, with over 10,000,000 of people, passed to the possessions of the United States. Seventy-nine prisoners, twelve pieces of artillery and stores of the value of £50,000 fell to the captors. The American loss was one killed and three wounded. The British had four killed and nine severely wounded.

CHAPTER IV

VINCENNES FROM 1779 TO 1800—CEREMONIES OF THE SURRENDER OF SACKVILLE—CAPTURE OF THE ENGLISH FLEET—DISPOSAL OF THE DISTINGUISHED PRISONERS—PROMOTION OF CLARK AND BOWMAN—DEFEAT OF THE DELAWARES—THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COURT—LABALM'S EXPEDITION AND FATE—ATTACK OF THE PEORIAS—THE PURSUIT AND DEFEAT—BEAUTIFUL PEN-PICTURE OF VINCENNES.

THE ceremonies by which the post of Vincennes was again transferred to a foreign power occurred at 10 o'clock on the 25th of February, 1779. At that hour two companies, under Capts. Bowman and McCarthy, paraded along St. Louis Street on the left of the fort gate. The British ensign was slowly hoisted upon the staff above Sackville, while the American drums rolled a salute to its honor and to the courage of those who had defended it. When the drums ceased Hamilton ordered the flag lowered, and at the head of his command, just outside of the fort, stepped up to Clark and presented his sword. Col. Clark, at the head of Capts. Williams' and Worthington's companies, passed into the gate, followed by the color bearer, Nicholas Cardinal. As the Americal flag arose above this stronghold, all the fort guns were discharged in salute, followed by thirteen shots —one for each State—at intervals of a minute. Just at the last fire a battery magazine, containing twenty-six six-pound cartridges exploded, seriously wounding Bowman, Worthington and four privates.

CAPTURE OF THE ENGLISH FLEET.

Clark had received intelligence that a fleet from Detroit, with provisions and re-enforcements, was hourly due, and Capts. Helm and Henry and Maj. Legare were empowered to take fifty of the militia and proceed up the river to intercept the flotilla. A proclamation was prepared, duly rendered into the French language, and posted, calling for fifty volunteers from among the inhabitants for this expedition. In less than two hours after its appearance more than twice that number appeared, pressing to be employed

upon that service. On the afternoon of the 26th, with three boats, each armed with a swivel taken from the fort, with Bowman in command, the expedition started. At the foot of the island, near Bellgrade, on the evening of the 28th, Bowman tied his boats under the overhanging willows, and sent out a party in light canoes to explore the river above and give notice of the descent of the enemy. At Point Coupee, about sunrise the next morning, the descending fleet, consisting of seven batteaux (a long, flat-bottomed craft), was discovered. Frederick Mehl, one of the Virginia troops, who led the reconnoitering party, pulled rapidly back to Bowman and gave information of the strength of the approaching fleet. On the evening of the 2d of March the unsuspecting Canadians came into the narrow channel, between the island and main shore, where the American boats lay in ambush. A cry to "round to and come ashore" was the first intimation the party from Detroit received that an enemy lay in these waters of the king. The hail was quickly followed by a shot across the path of the descending fleet, and a demand for a surrender. Bowman sent out boats with Maj. Legare, who ordered those in charge to take out a line and make fast to the shore. When this was done, Adimar, a captain of the commissary, who was in command, formally turned over the fleet, with thirty-eight private soldiers as prisoners, and all its stores of provisions and bale-goods, estimated to be of the value of $25,000. Among those on board was Mr. De Jean, the grand judge of Detroit, who, with a Mr. André, also of the party, was interested in the goods taken. On the 5th, with songs and shouts, calling the entire village, men and women, to the shore, this naval expedition, with its valuable prizes in tow, entered the long stretch above the town. Everybody became wild with excitement and zeal. The women ran more than a mile up the river, to be first to meet and convey the heroes into the town. Men waded and swam out into the river to be the first to hear the details, while a volley of queries from the shore was answered by good-natured, boasting replies. This display of prowess, and its rich fruits, kindled a flame. The love of distant adventure, the chivalrous courage of the Frenchman, which, in after years, led a great host to the shadow of the pyramids, was aroused, until it conceived the recovery of Quebec.

Through the humble streets of this little village in the forest went the demand to be led against Detroit, in that same sublime confidence which, upon a Sunday morning nearly one hundred years afterward, filled all Paris with the cry: "*A Berlin dans huit jours.*"*

DISPOSAL OF THE DISTINGUISHED PRISONERS.

On the 7th Capt. Williams and Lieut. Rogers with a detail of twenty-five men, having in charge the following distinguished prisoners, were sent by water to the Ohio Falls, Lieut.-Gov. Henry Hamilton, Maj. John Hay, Capt. LaMotte, Lieut. Shiflin, Monsieur De Jean, the grand judge of Detroit; Pierre André, his partner; Dr. McEboth, Francis Maisonville and Mr. Bell Fenilb, together with eighteen privates. Lieut. Rogers had orders to conduct these prisoners to Williamsburgh, where, on the 18th of June, 1779, by order of the governor of Virginia, Hamilton, Hay, La-Motte and De Jean were "put into irons, confined in the dungeon of the public jail, debarred the use of pen, ink and paper and excluded all converse except with their keeper," and were so kept until the 29th of the following September, when they were ordered to Hanover Court House, where they were released on a parole to remain within certain limits. The order dispatching these prisoners was issued from "Fort Patrick Henry," the new name Clark had conferred upon Sackville in honor of the great orator of the Revolution.

CLARK'S PROMOTION AND SUBSEQUENT ACTS.

On the 27th of February, two days after the surrender, the batteau, which had preceded Clark from Kaskaskia, arrived, bearing William Myers, an express from Gov. Henry, who had been picked up on the Ohio. He carried dispatches assuring Clark of re-enforcements, and promoting, by commissions, Clark and Bowman, the first to be a general and the other to be a major. The Indians now began to come into the town in large delegations to obtain some explanation of this surprising revolution. The Puans and Miamis waited upon Clark, and speaking, as they claimed, for all their brothers, assured him of their fidelity to the

*"To Berlin in eight days"—the shout of the Parisian populace in 1870, upon the arrival of the news of the discourtesy offered Louis Napoleon by the Emperor of Germany at Ems — *Washburne.*

American cause and asked to be included in his protection. The privates taken on the boats with De Jean were now drawn up in line, as if preparatory to sending them to Virginia; Clark then addressed them to the effect that he had learned that many of them were torn from their fathers and mothers and forced on this expedition; others, ignorant of the true cause in contest, had engaged from a principal that actuates a great number of men, that of being fond of enterprise, that the United States are very strong, and instead of confining them in jail during the war, they should be privileged to return to Detroit in the boats in which they had come, and which they were to accept as a present.

On the 20th of March Clark appointed Lieut. Richard Brashears to command the garrison, which consisted of Lieuts. Bagley and Chapline; Capt. Leonard Helm, commandant of the town; Moses Henry, Indian agent; Patrick Kennedy, quartermaster, and forty picked men, and upon that same day set sail on board his galley, now made complete, attended by five armed boats and seventy men, for Fort Clark, at Kaskaskia, where he arrived to the great joy of Capt. George, who had succeeded Dillard.

ATTACK ON THE DELAWARES.

At the junction of the two forks of White River, there was settled a fragment of the Delaware nation of Indians, having their hunting grounds on the Ohio and Mississippi. Professing great friendship for the Americans upon their first arrival, they had entered into articles of peace with every manifestation of sincerity. About the 1st of May a party of five traders proceeding to the falls from Vincennes, were ambushed, killed and plundered by a party of these Delawares. Clark determined to make this conduct an example to all the other Indians by whom he was surrounded. Accordingly he sent orders to Vincennes to make war on the Delawares. A night attack upon the Indian village proved a complete surprise, many were killed, and others brought to the town and put to death, the woman and children only being spared. The effect of this prompt and plenary retaliation was instantly apparent everywhere, in the demeanor of the savages.

A COURT ESTABLISHED.

On the 18th of May Col. John Todd, who had been created

lieutenant for the county of Illinois, arrived at Vincennes and organized a court consisting of Col. Le Gras, Louis Edeline, Pierre Gamelin, Pierre Quersez and Le Grand, who became its clerk. This court seemed to conceive its functions were sovereign, and included the right to execute grants of the soil. Even in those days so tempting were the public lands that frauds were openly committed. This court granted to its own members over 12,000 acres of the common domain, the member to be benefited by the grant absenting himself from the sessions of the court upon the day it was entered, that the act might appear to be that of his fellows, in which he had taken no part.

LA BALM'S UNFORTUNATE EXPEDITION.

In August, 1780, Louis La Balm, who had served with St. Ange at St. Louis, crossed the Mississippi with a small band of adventurers and began to recruit at Cahokia a company for the reduction of the British post at Detroit. In a few days fifty brave spirits had enlisted under his banner, when he proceeded to Vincennes to obtain further recruits. On the 22d La Balm embarked upon the Wabash for the town of the Miamis (Fort Wayne), where he arrived on the 3d of September, and at once began to pillage the stores of the English traders stationed there. After securing what booty the town offered he encamped at the mouth of the river Aboite, where, on the night of the 3d of September, a party of savages led by one of the British merchants, who had been plundered, crawled stealthily through the long grass, almost to the encampment. Rembault, who had joined La Balm at Vincennes, discovered the approach of the foe, and gave a shout of alarm to his sleeping companions, and the next instant fell dead, cleaved with a tomahawk. The assault was so successful that the commander and forty-one of his followers were killed outright, while twelve were taken prisoners, and reserved for the more horrible fate of torture.

THE PEORIA ATTACK AND PURSUIT.

On the 4th of April, 1785, a band of Peorias, numbering sixty warriors, crossed the Wabash below Fort Patrick Henry, and proceeded to the River Duchee, where they encamped. Just

before daylight the next morning the cabin inhabited by a settler named Latroumelle, with his wife and two children, was attacked from the heavy woods surrounding the clearing in which stood the dwelling, and the roof fired. In a few moments the doors were broken in, Latroumelle killed and scalped, and the woman and children made prisoners. The Indian party then proceeded toward the Wabash, passing, without discovering it, a camp of two hunters, who immediately set out upon their ponies to give the alarm at Vincennes. By 9 o'clock the whole populace assembled in answer to the alarm given by the church bell. About eighty men hastily mounted, and under the leadership of Capt. John Small, proceeded down the west bank of the Wabash until they struck the trail of the retreating Indians, below the mouth of the Embarrass. Following the trail northwest to Blue Spring, near the south bank of the Embarrass, they came upon the savages encamped about sunset. Small so disposed of his forces as to completely surround the party on three sides, with the river obstructing retreat upon the other. At a signal the whites opened fire upon the camp from every available tree, killing eleven, and wounding four so severely that they were left behind by their retreating friends, who plunged into the Embarrass and swam out of harm. After tomahawking the wounded Indians Small caused their bodies to be thrown into the stream. The woman, with her two children taken from the cabin, was found bound to a tree, still unharmed. Small's party suffered a loss of two killed, Antoine Lafont and Ettrinne Patvin, and three wounded.

BEAUTIFUL PEN-PICTURE OF OLD VINCENNES.

The sea-board States poured their overflow, a restless, battling swarm of home-hunters, through the notches of the Alleghanies out upon the vast savannahs northwest of the Ohio. As the curtain rose, back of the dissolving line of untamed savages, the advancing Saxon and Celt, who in his American home, was unaccustomed to habitations within hail one with another, beheld with awe the mystery of Latin civilization upon the Wabash. Vincennes, a puzzle, a mystery, a curious thing, a marvel, "a page torn from some book of enchantment." A bit of Europe, a fragment from the gardens of Versailles, suddenly dropped in

his path, could scarce have awakened more of his astonishment. Long lines of gleaming white houses thatched with yellow straw, each with its arcade festooned with trailing vines and half hidden in season under the bloom of peach and pear, radiated like the spokes from the center of a wheel from a vast square, from which arose the frowning walls of a citadel, overlooking a belfried church; and a necropolis, entombing a century's dead, stood against his horizon, so unlike all his experience in the woods, so like a dream, a story of a vision, it seemed the work of magic. Its streets thronged with brightly dressed, dark eyed women, who familiarly chatted in the soft accents of a strange tongue with *beaux* who might have donned their dress in sunny France, so elegant it seemed; its stores crowded with island sweetmeats, silks and ribbons, flowers, laces, and fine cloths from the famous factories and looms of the world; upon the water floated vessels modeled upon the Seine, and the Loire, all presented a panorama of never ceasing wonder. Did he mingle with these strange people, their balls, festivals, holidays, saints' days; their fasts, penances and mortifications were inscrutable. In the church of Christ, the altar blazing with lights, before which robed priests chanted Latin prayers, and intoned the music of the uncomprehended mass, bewildered while it enchanted his senses. Under such influnces, held as in the grip of a vice by race and religious prejudice, hard, dominant, alert, grasping and discourteous, as if thrown by a troubled sea of population upon its outer shore, as it slowly stilled from the great storm of revolution, fell the first adventurers of the English speaking race upon the ancient French *habitan.* And what of the Gaul and his beautiful civilization? His race has withered away with its red companion, but the soft, elegant passion-subduing civilization, the tenderness of his creed, the sublimity of his devotions, the fortitude of his charity, his faithfulness and his joy, are all woven thick in the web and warp of "the cloth of gold," whereon American majesty impresses the world.

CHAPTER V.*

GEOLOGY OF THE COUNTY—THE SECTION OF STRATA—THE MEROM SANDSTONE—THE COALS—LOCAL DETAILS—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS—FOSSILS—LIMESTONE AND SANDSTONE—ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS—ANALYSIS OF COALS.

THE county of Knox is bounded north by Sullivan and Greene, east by Daviess, south by Pike and Gibson, and west by Illinois, and comprises about 540 square miles. White and Wabash Rivers, with their small tributaries, drain the entire county. Springs of good water abound, and eligible mill-sites are not infrequent. The bottoms along the rivers are from one to three miles wide, and are of surprising fertility, while back still farther are benches or terraces of gravel and fluviatile drift, former flood-planes of the river. A connected section of the county is as follows:

Soil and drift	varying.
Red and white soft ferriferous sandstone—the Merom and Fort Knox stone	30 to 80 ft.
Shale and clod	2 to 8 ft.
Bituminous limestone	3 ft.
Black coaly slate	1 to 4 ft.
Coal, rash	2 in. to 3 ft.
Fire clay	2 ft.
Flaggy sandstone with seams of limestone	5 to 23 ft.
Argillaceous or bituminous limestone	4 to 6 ft.
Black slate and cannel coal	1 to 3 ft.
Caking coal N. (?)	2 in. to 1½ ft.
Fire clay	2½ ft.
Gray argillaceous flaggy sandstone, sometimes changing to limestone	30 to 80 ft.
Yellow quarry sandstone	4 to 23 ft.
Coal M. fat and caking	2 to 4½ ft.
Fire clay	1 to 4½ ft.
Gray sandy shales, or hardened soapstone, sometimes changing to limestone	21 to 35 ft.
Black slate, soft and soapy	8 in.
Coal L, caking, white ash	4 in. to 4½ ft.
Fire clay	4½ ft.

*Adapted to this volume from the report of the State Geologist.

Brown sandstone and silicious shale	10 to 17½ ft.
Hard bituminous limestone, full of fossils	3 to 5 ft.
Calcareous and pyritous "clod"	3 in. to 2 ft.
Black sheety slate, with fossils	5 in. to 1½ ft.
Coal K, caking or laminated	3 to 6½ ft.
Fire clay, shales, iron-stones, etc	22 to 40 ft.
Shale, slate and cannel coal (?)	1 to 3 ft.
Coal I, part block	1⅝ to 3 ft.
Fire clay and sandstone	4 to — ft.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The above gives in descending order a careful estimate of the average strata met with in Knox County. The group belongs to the upper part of the coal measures and dips from east to west at an average of twenty-two feet to the mile; and from the fact that the depth becomes greater in the valley of the Wabash, and the relative distance of the strata farther from each other, owing to the thickening of the intervening strata, the coal seams there may be looked for far under the surface. The most noticeable rock is the "Merom sandstone." It consists of coarse red and white sandstones, disintegrating upon exposure to a coarse sand, owing to the iron which is oxidized and rendered soluble in water charged with carbonic acid gas. The stone may be seen at Fort Knox, Wolf's Hill, and numerous other places forming the high bluffs along the Wabash. The stratification is so uniform and the composition so similar that it is reasonable to conclude that the rock occupied all the intervening area, but has been worn away by water, save the bluffs. This will also account for the large quantity of sand in the southern part of the county and vicinity where it has been washed, and for the logs, etc., found deep under ground at Vincennes and elsewhere, imbedded in muck deposited in chasms formed by ancient erosive agencies. Owing to its lithological character and position, it is thought further examination will give to this rock a more recent origin. In the western part of the county the rash coals of the above section are found near the surface, but they occur higher going eastward, and finally disappear in a line extending from near Freelandsville via Cox's Hill and High Point to the head of Wilson's Creek. These coals are not of workable thickness, and the slate over them usually contains so much bituminous matter that it will support combustion. The

limestones superimposing these coals (the upper two of the above section) are compact, hard and clinky, but on the west line of the county they became soft laminated beds or calcareous shales containing fine *Pleurotomaria*, *Macrocheilus*, *Bellerophon*, *Moulfortianus*, *Athyris*, *Myalina*, etc. The yellow sandstone, the roof of Coal M, is soft but weathers hard, and furnishes excellent hammered masonry. Coal M has an average thickness of about three feet. It is fat, caking, contains considerable sulphur, but is excellent for grate use, and underlies the county west of a line drawn from Edwardsport to Freelandsville. Between Coals L and M there sometimes occurs among the sandy shales and soapstones a massive argillaceous sandstone. It is too soft for foundations. Coal L averages over three feet in thickness. It is semi-caking, burns to a white ash, is usually free from sulphur, and compares well with the same coal at Washington, Daviess County. It underlies the entire county save a small tract around Edwardsport. The limestone forming the roof of Coal K is compact, massive, often pure enough for lime and durable enough for building purposes, but in places it suddenly becomes calcareous shale. It is full of *Producta*, *Spirifera*, *Allorisma*, *Athyris*, *Hemipronitis*, *Chonetes*, *Bellerophon*, *Rhynchonella*, *Orthoceras*, *Lophophyllum*, and others. The black sheety slate under it contains scales, spines and dermal slates of the shark *Petrodus*, also *Orthocerata*, *Discina* and *Lingula*. It also contains potstones of iron ore. Coal K is the lowest outcrop of coal in the county which appears at the surface. It is from three to six and one-half feet thick, and future investigation may give it a thickness, as in places in Daviess County, of seven to ten feet. It no doubt underlies much of Knox County and will be found thick and otherwise valuable. It is usually a strong, fat, caking coal, occasionally sulphurous. Coal I below K has not been well examined, but though comparatively thin doubtless contains much good coal, block and cannel.

LOCAL DETAILS.

Just north of Griswold the upper rash coal of the above section was reached forty-three feet below the surface. At Emison the valuable coals are 200 to 250 feet below the surface. South of

Emison and north of Marie Creek 1½ feet of coal and black slate appears at the surface. One mile south of Vincennes a shaft of 54 feet revealed 1 foot of coal and 40 feet of soft sand-stone.

SECTION AT BUNKER HILL.

Outcrop—shaft and bore:

	Feet.
Slope	30
Red sandstone—Merom rock	22
Silicious ironstones in shale	3
Black sheety slate	5
Gray argil. shale	2
Dark bituminous shale	4

Top of shaft four feet above high water:

	Feet.	Inches.
Dark limestone	5	0
Soft sandstone	7	0
Dark shale	4	0
Soft dark limestone	2	0
Fire clay	0	6
Flaggy limestone or silicious shale	11	0
Silicious soapstone	6	0
Dark slate	5	0
Gray limestone	2	0
Calcareous shale	1	6
Coal—rash	0	11
Fire clay	3	6
Sand rock, compact	7	0
Gray soapstone	8	0
Sandstone	3	0
Dark soft limestone	1	6
Sandstone	5	0
Soft gray limestone	8	0
Dark gray shale	10	0
Soapstone	0	6
Coal parting	0	1
Soapstone	1	6
Hard limestone	2	0
Sandstone	8	0

The coals there given are the upper rash varieties of the former table. The valuable Coals M, L and K are from 250 to 500 feet lower down. It should be remembered that all the country around Vincennes was once covered with the "Merom sandstone" 50 to 70 feet thick. The limestone which superimposes the rash coals outcrops at several places in the southern part of the county, being usually 2 to 3 feet thick. Though argillaceous it furnishes

a strong dark-colored lime. Thin outcrops of the rash coals are also found in the southern part. The coal is bright, lustrous, pure, semi-caking, turns to a white ash and is used by residents and by blacksmiths. The following section was taken in the southeastern part of Harrison Township:

Slope	
Laminated sandstone	3 ft.
Soapstone	5 ft.
Bituminous parting	1 in. to 4 in.
Soapstone, fern bed, with *Alethopteris Serlii, Sphenophyllum Schlotheimi, Pecopteris arborescens, P. (Sp?), Neuropteris hirsuta, Cordaites borassifolia*	2 in. to 5 in.
Coal N?	1 ft. 6 in. to 3½ ft.
Fire clay	4 ft.

The section at the old Williams shaft is as follows:

	Feet.
Red clay soil—slope	20 to 30
Fire clay—coal?	2
Shaly sandstone	8
Compact sandstone	3
Shaly sandstone	12
Shaly soft sandstone	10
Massive quarry sandstone	15
Heavy bedded sandstone	10

Top of bore:

	Feet.
Sandstone	2
Shale	5
Blue sandstone	21
Black slate	½
Coal M?	4
Fire clay	4
Sandstone	5
Gray shale and soapstone	21
Black slate	25

It is probable that had this shaft been sunk a short distance farther one or more workable seams of excellent coal would have been found. Beds of massive sandstone outcrop with precipitous or projecting walls near this shaft. Coal M may be found about fifty feet below the base of Lucky Point. Coal M has been worked by stripping near Wheatland, and varies in thickness from one to two and a half feet. The Niblack section is as follows:

	Feet.
Drift	17
Red sandstone	7
White sandstone	6
Dark soapstone	16
Coal M	2½
Fire clay	3
Dark coarse rock	20
White sandstone	10
Blue hard rock	8
Dark hard rock	4
White fine rock, argillaceous sandstone	4

Had this shaft been sunk a few feet deeper Coal L would have been reached. At the old Weaver bank north of Wheatland Coal M is 3 feet 4 inches thick and is a fat caking coal full of gas and bitumen. The section is:

Slope	——
Quarry sandstone—soft part	15 ft.
Gray shale—pyritous	2 ft. to 4 ft.
Coal M	6 in. to 3½ ft.
Fire clay	3½ ft.
Soapstone, with iron stone nodules	16 ft. to 25 ft.
Slate	4 in.
Coal L	4½ ft.
Fire clay	3 ft.

Coal K is found about forty feet below the surface, Coal M from 45 to 78 feet and Coal L from 70 to 108 feet. On Donation 131 the section was:

	Feet.	Inches.
Drift	20	0
Hard sandstone	41	0
Fine grained sandstone	16	0
Gray slate	0	2
Black slate	0	4
Coal M	4	6

At the Kelty & Swick bank the section is:

	Feet.
Slope	20
Shelly sandstone	6
Laminated sandstone	15
Quarry sandstone	14
Laminated sandstone	4
Silicious shale with iron nodules	9
Coal	3 to 3½
Limestone and soil	30
Coal	4

At Bicknell a coal seam 2 feet thick was found 82 feet below the surface. A section at Edwardsport is as follows:

	Feet.	Inches.
Clay	12	0
Shelly sandstone	18	0
Argillaceous sandstone	1	6
Soapstone	0	8

Coal L:

	Feet.	Inches.
Fat coal	1	8
Parting	0	0
Cubic coal	0	6
Parting	0	1
Laminated coal	2	0
Parting	0	1
Coal	0	10
	5	2

Fire clay..... 3 feet.

Coal L of this section is bright and glossy and burns to a white ash. Three shafts a mile or more northwest of Edwardsport found coal L varied from 3 feet 2 inches, to 5 feet 8 inches. Near this Coal K was 6 feet deep. On Section 12, Town 4, Range 8, the following is the section:

	Feet.	Inches.
Soil and loess	12	0
Argillaceous sandstone	8	0
Soapstone	0	8
Coal L	2	6
Fire clay	3	0
Sandstone, laminated	17	0
Bituminous limestone	3	0
Black sheety slate	6 in. to 1	6

Coal K:

	Feet.	Inches.
Laminated coal	1	6
Parting, pyrite and smut	0	0½
Compact coal, part block	1	4
Smut parting	0	0½
Blacksmith—fat coal	1	6
	4	5

Fire clay (in bore)	4
White sandstone and shale	30
Soapstone becoming darker	27½

FOSSILS.

The following fossils occur in the limestone and calcareous shale overlying Coal K: *Productus costatus, P. punctatus, P.*

semireticulatus, *P. longispinus*, *Spirifer cameratus*, *S. lineatus*, *S. Kentuckensis*, *Allorisma* (*sp.?*) *Hemipronitus crassus*, *H. crenistria*, *Chonetes mesoloba*, *C. spinuilifera*, *C.* (*sp.?*) *Bellerophon carbonarius*, *Rhynchonella Osagensis*, *Orthoceras Rushensis*, *Lophophyllum proliferum*, and *crinoid* stems and spines. Coal M outcrops northwest of Edwardsport, and is found in wells, and has an average thickness of 3 feet. The combined thickness of all coals in the vicinity of Edwardsport amounts to nearly 12 feet. A short distance northwest of Sandborn the following is the section:

	Feet.	Inches.
Soil and sand	14	0
Yellow clay	7	0
Soft sandstone	10	0
Compact sandstone	5	0
Soapstone (cal. slate?)	4	6
Black sheety slate	6	4
Coal K—part block	3	0
Fire clay	3	0

On Section 3 northeast of Sandborn the following strata were struck:

	Feet.	Inches.
Soil, sand and muck	42	0
Sandstone	12	0
Rash coal	3	2
Soapstone	5	0
Coal K (?)	1	6
Hard sandstone	6	0
Clay and iron balls	16	0
Black slate	9	4
Slaty cannel	3	0
Coal L (?) part block	3	0
Fire clay	1	0

On Section 34 northwest of Sandborn, in Greene County, the bore was as follows:

	Feet.	Inches.
Clay and sand	16	0
Sandstone	10	0
Soapstone	5	0
Slate	10	0
Coal L	0	8
Fire clay	1	6
White sandstone	26	4
Soapstone	7	0
Sandy shale	3	6
Black slate	0	3
Coal K	0	6

	Feet.	Inches.
Clay parting	0	9
Coal K	2	9
Fire clay	3	4
Potter's clay	5	6
Sandstone	5	0
Hard limestone	3	6
Limestone	21	6
Coal I	0	10
Fire clay	3	0
Potter's clay	6	0
Argillaceous sandstone	6	6
Blue limestone	2	0
Soapstone	0	4
Blue limestone	0	5
Sandstone	13	0
Bituminous soapstone	25	0

This section may be taken as a type for the region in and around Sandborn, though faults will be found and the thickness of the seams may vary greatly. A well dug in Freelandsville, passed through the Merom sandstone; it was 51 feet thick, and 12 feet below the surface.

On Section 8, Township 4, Range 8, the following is the section:

	Feet.	Inches.
Clay soil	5	0
Laminated Merom sandstone	5	0
Thick bedded Merom sandstone	10	0
Soft, friable, white sandstone	15	0
Argil. limestone—conglomeratic	3	0
Clay parting	0	1 to 4
Dark limestone, containing crinoid stems, corals, *Athyris subtilita, Productus punctatus, P. semireticulatus, P. longispinus, Chonetes mesoloba, Spirifer lineatus, Orthis carbonaria* and *Rhynchonella Osagensis*	4	0
Place of rash coal	0	0
Fire clay—potters' clay	1	6

LIMESTONE AND SANDSTONE.

The limetone of this section often outcrops and leaves detached blocks scattered over the surface, and when burned, produces the strong dark-colored lime. Deposits of Merom sandstone may be seen near Bruceville. At this town the section is:

	Feet.	Inches.
Soil and fluviatile drift	20	0
Soft red Merom rock	20	0
Silicious shale	2	0

	Feet.	Inches.
Hard ferruginous, argillaceous, conglomerate limestone	2	0
Upper rash coal, black slate	0	2
Fire clay	1	0
Soapstone and silicious shale	20	0
Coarse sandstone	8	0
Bituminous soapstone	4	0
Limestone, layers and clay partings	43	0

Coal N has been worked on Lots 12 and 143, and varies from one to three feet thick. Over the surface coals are two or three feet of bituminous slate, some of which will burn. The following is the section on Lot 183:

	Feet.	Inches.
Slope	30	0
Red and white Merom rock	18	0
Silicious shale and iron nodules	3	0
Flaggy sandstone	4	0
Silicious shale and shaly sandstone	25	0
Conglomeratic sandstone	2	4
Pyritous soapstone	0	8

Lower rash coal:

	Feet.	Inches.		
Slaty coal	0	8		
Cannel slate	2	2		
Coal caking	0	2		
			3	0
Fire clay			3	feet.

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS.

Knox County has large tracts of alluvial bottom-lands. Crops of all descriptions grow well on them, while the higher and more barren soils produce fine grasses and fruits. Trees reach an enormous size. On the old Ochiltree farm was the "great pear tree," which was 12 feet in circumference at the base, 120 feet high, had a lateral spread of 60 feet from the trunk, and bore an average crop of 50 bushels. Gravel, suitable for the grading of roads, is found in several places. The whole eastern side of the county furnishes coals M, L and K, in an aggregate thickness of over ten feet, underlying probably half of the county. The Merom sandstone is generally too soft for building purposes, but other deposits of sandstone furnish durable material. The limestone is generally argillaceous and pyritous, but when otherwise, as is occasionally the case, furnishes good, though dark-

colored lime. Clays for brick, tile, terra-cotta and pottery-ware abound. An analysis of the coals of the county shows the presence of from 38 to 59 per cent of fixed carbon, with an average, from twenty-one critical examinations, of over 50 per cent. The lower part of the Weaver coal showed the largest percentage of fixed carbon and the smallest percentage of gas—33 per cent. The percentage of gas varied from 33 to 38.5 per cent. The quantity of ash varied from 2.5 to 25 per cent, but averaged 5.6 per cent.

CHAPTER VI.

COMPILED BY PROF. Z. T. EMERSON.

SETTLEMENT OF KNOX COUNTY—NAMES OF MANY OF THE EARLIEST RESIDENTS, TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR LIVES IN THE FORESTS OF INDIANA—THE EARLY MILLS, DISTILLERIES, STORES, ETC.—INDIAN RELICS AND REMAINS OF THE MOUND-BUILDERS—ADVENTURES AND ANECDOTES—ANCIENT TITLES, OR LAND GRANTS—CLAIMS TO LAND IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY—GRANTS TO SETTLERS AT VINCENNES.

VINCENNES TOWNSHIP was one of the two townships laid off by the court in 1790. It then comprised all embraced in the township now and much more. Portions of the land at first were unfit for cultivation, particularly the lower part along the river. Large sums of money have been spent in reclaiming the lands. By an act of the General Assembly the 5,400 acres of land, the old "Vincennes commons," were sold, and the greater portion of the money spent in draining the big marsh. The last report on agriculture shows an acreage in cultivation of over 10,000 acres. Large portions of the land above and below the town were embraced in the old French claims, in the upper and lower surveys and Cathilinette Prairie.

THE EARLY SETTLERS.

One of the first settlers at the beginning of the present century was Samuel McKee, who was a surgeon in the United States Army. He came from Kentucky to Vincennes about 1800. He

was stationed at Fort Knox. His death occurred May 6, 1809. John Badollet was born in Geneva, Switzerland, and was a friend of Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under Jefferson. He was register of the land office a number of years, and, as a commissioner with Nathaniel Ewing, passed on the donation and militia claims of the county. He bought the present Badollet farm of Col. Vigo. He was one of the most prominent characters in the early history of the county. Col. Francis Vigo, whose name should be reverenced more than his fame is, came to Vincennes at the time of its capture by Col. Clark; after living in Vincennes for a time, moved out to the farm now owned by A. B. McKee, where he resided till his death. Quite a number of heirlooms of Col. Vigo are now owned by Mr. McKee. Col. Vigo was born in Mendovia, Sardinia, 1747. He enlisted in a Spanish regiment as a private soldier. The part of the regiment to which he belonged was sent to New Orleans. After leaving the army he was known as a Spanish trader among the Indians on the Arkansas, its tributaries and the Mississippi at St. Louis, then a Spanish post. On the capture of Kaskaskia by Col. Clark, he hastened to that place to offer the Americans assistance. The army was in great destitution and without credit. Vigo's private means were given in their aid; he, further, undertook a journey to Vincennes, then in the hands of the British. This had shortly before been captured by Gov. Hamilton, the British commander. When near Vincennes he was captured by some Indians and taken as a prisoner to Gov. Hamilton. Knowing he was a Spanish subject, although with some misgivings, he was released on parole, through the influence of Father Gibbault. He was not long in informing Col. Clark of the weakness of the garrison. Col. Clark soon availed himself of the opportunity that resulted so gloriously to the American Army. Gen. St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory, paid this compliment to Col. Vigo in his report to the Secretary of War, September 19, 1790: "Mr. Vigo, a gentleman of Vincennes, the United States are much indebted to, and he is, in truth, the most disinterested person I have almost ever seen." He at one time owned large estates in the county, but disdaining to contend over technicalities he lost the greater part before his death. His girl-wife had the

most implicit confidence in him, as did the Indians. On being asked by an old citizen, now living, whence his great influence over the Indians, his answer was "Because I never deceive an Indian." It is an historic fact that any promise made by him to them, or by them to him, was faithfully carried out. He was one of the trustees of St. Francis Xavier from 1818 to 1821; he, however, did not die in the faith of that church. His death occurred in 1838. Nathaniel Ewing was one of the commissioners of the land office; he was a resident of the county before the year 1800. He became quite wealthy, and was the owner of some large tracts of land, and was a large stockholder in the Vincennes Bank. He resided on his farm, near Mr. A. B. McKee's, for many years, where he died. His body was buried at Vincennes. Patrick Simpson was another early settler in the same vicinity. He became the owner at a very early day of the corner of Donation of 115 and 300 acres of No. 4. In 1815 he made a donation of 100 acres of land to Indiana Church. John Johnson, great-grandfather of the present generation of Johnsons, settled in the same neighborhood. He was a highly educated man and a prominent citizen. It was with Mrs. Johnson that Judge Isaac Blackford made his home in later years. A. B. McKee, one of the oldest men in the county, resides on the farm and in the house formerly owned by Col. Vigo. It was on this farm that bricks for the Harrison mansion were made in 1804. Jeremiah Donovan resides on the donation drawn by Antoine Drouet, called Richardville. On this lived Christopher Wyant, an early sheriff of the county. In the family are many old relics of Gen. Harrison, Gov. Hamilton and Richardville. Maj. B. V. Becker, who lived for many years about two and one-half miles east of Vincennes, was a man of great force of character. He was sheriff continuously for many years; commanded a company at Tippecanoe; was commissioned major, October 6, 1812, of the first battalion of the First Regiment of Militia of Indiana Territory. He also commanded Company B of United States Rangers in the Black Hawk war. He was a man of prodigious physical strength, and a man of very strong likes and dislikes. The following reports of a battalion drill held at Vincennes, October 13, 1813, are found among his papers, in the handwriting of the

officers: Capt. Rodarmer's company, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 30 privates, 44 rifles, 44 pouches and 2 muskets; Lieut. Conrad Crum's company, no captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 2 sergeants, 35 privates, 17 rifles, 2 fuses, 1 bayonet, 1 cartridge box, 18 powder horns and 15 pouches; Lieut. Pierre Brouyette's company, no captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 34 muskets, 34 privates, 42 "totalle;" Capt. John Scott's company, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 82 privates; Capt. James Junkins' company showed 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals and 41 privates; Capt. Ambrose Malett's company had 50 men, and Captain Gen. W. Johnson had 83. In his report was given the number of officers, privates, bombardiers, fifers, drummers, pairs of pistols, steel rods, and in addition were 43 pounds of powder and 8,500 balls.

WIDNER TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized early in the history of the county. It was named in honor of John Widner, its first settler. It occupies the central portion of the northern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Sullivan County, on the east by Vigo Township, on the south by Vigo and Washington, and on the west by Busseron, Marsh and Marie Creeks, being the dividing line between it and the last named. The township embraces a few sections over thirty-six square miles. The land is largely under cultivation; the population to a great extent is German. Large quantities of grain and other produce are raised in this township and shipped to other markets. The latest reports show about 15,000 acres in cultivation, or about three-fifths of the entire area of the township. The improvements are not as fine as in some townships, yet it is the remark that a person, in traveling through the township, will pass over less mortgaged land than any in the county.

SETTLEMENT, MILLS, ETC.

The first settler in this township was John Widner, who settled about two and a half miles northwest of Freelandsville. He came from Virginia to Knox County in 1798, and in 1804 moved to the land above described. He followed the simple and

unostentatious life of a pioneer farmer. Fort Widner was built at this place in 1812 for protection against the Indians. Andrew Wilkins, a brother-in-law of Widner, settled at the same time on No. 2. William Taylor settled on No. 3, near Wilkins and Widner. This family are now all gone. Charles Carrico also came in 1804, and settled on a part of No. 2. He afterward moved to Sullivan. Michael Starner, from Pennsylvania, settled Surveys 30 and 4. He also came in 1804. He was the father of John and Jacob Starner. Ludwig Ernest was another who came in 1804. He was a ranger in 1812. Charles Polk moved from Virginia to Kentucky in 1780, where, in 1782, his wife and children were captured by the Indians and afterward carried to Detroit. They were rescued by friends and returned to the settlement. It was during this captivity that Charles Polk, Jr., was born. He moved to Knox County in 1806, and settled in Widner Township. William Polk, uncle of James Polk, settled on No. 238, about two miles from Widner's, in 1808. No. 236, adjacent to Polk's, was owned by a non-resident, and was first settled by Hollingsworth.

Alex Chambers, who came from Ohio, settled Location 112 in 1808. He was the father of a large and respectable family that bore a part of the hardships of a pioneer life. William Pearce settled 31, near Starner; he was from Kentucky. John Lemon also was on 238, where he settled in 1808, and where he remained until his death. Isaac McCoy settled on a part of Survey No. 2, where he settled in 1808. He was the pioneer Baptist preacher not only of Knox County, but it might also be said of Indiana. He was a man of sterling worth and the idol of his friends. He remained until 1818. He was for a time a missionary to the Indian nation. Others might be mentioned. Many squatters lived in the neighborhood, who, from indifference for a home, never fixed any permanent habitation.

FORTS, INCIDENTS, ETC.

Each section of community built its fort in 1812. Those in Widner were the Widners, Chambers, Polks, Lemons and Taylors. These were for safety against the Indians during the second war with Great Britain. None of these ever sustained an attack by the Indians, yet a few horses were supposed to have been stolen

from Polk's fort one night. Widner was the largest of these. It enclosed about three-fourths of an acre of space. It was what is called a stockade fort. These are made by setting timbers in the ground, closely set and so high as to preclude the possibility of being scaled. The corners were made with bastions to enable those within to rake the sides as well as to fire in front. Daniel Hollingsworth and a man named Honeycutt were hunting near the forks of Marie Creek in 1812. The two became separated. Honeycutt saw two Indians going in the direction of his companion. Through timidity he failed to fire upon them yet he had a good opportunity. Soon he heard a shot, and Hollingsworth fell dead. The Indians scalped him and left the body.

BUSSERON TOWNSHIP.

This township occupies the northwestern corner of the county. It was laid out about 1810, and named in honor of François Bosseron, one of the justices in 1790. On the north it is bounded by Sullivan County, on the east by Widner Township, from which it is separated by Marsh Creek, on the south by Washington, from this it is separated by Marie Creek, on the west lies the Wabash. The soil is very fertile, a great portion of which being sandy loam. Portions, however, are "barrens," from the great accumulations of sand, the whole being alluvial formation. The township contains about 35,000 acres of land, of which only about two-fifths is in cultivation. The Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad and the Wabash River afford ample facilities for shipping the produce of the township, which consists mainly of wheat and corn.

SETTLEMENT OF BUSSERON.

Thomas McGowen came from Pennsylvania to Knox County about 1798. He was a gunsmith and worked for Col. Small, and also for Thomas Jones, the trader, for a time. He came along the old trace. The family came to the old post on pack-horses, and the goods were sent down the Ohio in pirogues to the mouth of the Wabash, thence to Vincennes by keel-boat. McGowen moved to the east fork of White River below Mount Pleasant. Here, May 12, 1812, he was murdered by Indians. At a later date William McGowen, the son, now over eighty years of age, moved to Bus-

seron, where he now resides. Samuel McClure was from Kentucky; came about 1806 and settled near the south end of Shaker Prairie; he then took up Government land. On this was built a fort during the Indian war. John Ochiltree settled near where McClure afterward settled in 1804. He was a man remarkable for charity, refusing to sell corn beyond a certain price, and turning none away for want of money. Abraham Case, a prominent man, settled in the timber land near Ochiltree's. Hogg's Hill marks the place of settlement of a man by the name of Hogg. A man named Greenfield settled a short distance from Shaker Prairie. James Light, an early settler, was supposed to have been drowned. James Watson lived southeast of the prairie; he was a blacksmith. George Harper, who was the father of a large family, lived east of Watson. Lockridge lived in the vicinity of Harper; he was a hatter. It is remembered by an old resident that George Balthus wore one of his old hats for ten years.

KILLING OF JOHN M'GOWEN BY THE INDIANS.

As above stated, McGowen, at the time of his death, was living near the east fork of White River. The Indians were known to be dangerous, and most of the houses were guarded. Two parties were guarding the neighborhood—one party being at Hawkin's Ferry and one at Maysville on that particular night. It was the last night the house was to be left unguarded. McGowen relied on some seven dogs which he had for protection. In the house besides McGowen's family were two of the Kinmans and a boy named McGuire. The family were asleep. The first signal of danger was the quick shot of a rifle which killed McGowen. The Indians had climbed up on something and fired through an opening in the wall. By the aid of the flickering light of the fire the Indians had been able to select their victim. The family awoke to a sense of the danger of an Indian massacre. Efforts were made to break down the door. For some unaccountable reason the dogs had kept quiet till now; soon a contest arose between them and the Indians, and by firing in the direction of the noise the Indians were driven away. This occurred on the night of May 12, 1812. The deed was supposed to have been committed by Popin-Dick, an Indian who had been insulted by McGowen.

INDIAN RELICS.

Numerous relics of the Indians and Mound-Builders are found in this township, particularly near Gray's Pond. Dr. Pugh, of Oaktown, has some fine specimens found there in an old burying-ground. Among them are three open dishes like a wash basin, very perfect, three bottle-shaped vessels with necks, two whetstones, one image, one pestle, several arrow heads, stone hatchets, a large number of human bones. One large skeleton was found in a sitting posture, which bore evidence of rank. Some of the earthenware bore marks of rude engraving.

THE SHAKERS.

In about 1805 an organization in New York sent out two elders, who went through Ohio and Kentucky, and, making several converts, formed a colony of families and settled in the northwest part of Busseron Township, where they were soon followed by the two female elders necessary to make the organization complete. The main body of the land was entered by William Davis, Adam Galagher and Nathan Pegg, as trustees for the Shakers, in July, 1813. At first they retained separate families, and were not united as is their custom. In 1811 they moved back to Ohio, where they remained till quiet from the effects of the war of 1812 had been restored in Indiana, when they returned, and were prosperous for some time. They once numbered about 400, and owned 1,300 acres of land. They were successful in stock raising and horticulture, and had a fruit orchard of about forty acres. On Busseron Creek they built a saw-mill and a grist-mill, both propelled by water-power. They manufactured various kinds of lumber, a great deal of walnut and cedar, and also made cedar cooper-ware. They had carding and fulling machines, and made all their own clothing, as well as boots and shoes, for which they tanned the leather. They had a cocoonery, and manufactured silk to some extent. Cattle and sheep were raised extensively and successfully. Their town, West Union, consisted of several buildings, used for various industries, for residences and for worship. The building used for worship is still standing. It is a frame structure, about 48x50 feet, two stories, and also has an attic, which is floored, and was apparently used

for some special purpose. The ground floor is all in one room, used for worship, or dancing, as that is their mode of worship. Entirely around the room extends a seat of walnut plank. The second story was used by the elders—two males and two females. This story is reached by two flights of stairs, and is divided into nine rooms. The lower story had no heating accommodations; the second story was warmed by four "fire-places." The whole building, as well as all their other buildings for residences, etc., was finished with walnut, and is an example of remarkably skilled mechanism. The foundation is of hewed sandstone, three feet high. The most remarkable of the other buildings was the brick residence, which has been torn down, and from the material Mr. J. H. E. Sprinkle has built a residence. It was 40x50 feet. In the first story was a hall, which extended through the building from east to west, and contained two flights of stairs by which the second story was reached, and six rooms for sleeping apartments. The first story was arranged so that by folding partitions one-half of the hall and two of the largest rooms could be thrown into one room, used for evening prayer-meetings. On the first floor were accommodations for twenty-four persons to sleep. The second floor was divided into compartments similar to the first and furnished sleeping room for twenty-eight persons. Above the second story were two rooms, which accommodated eight persons, making in all a residence for sixty persons. The kitchen was in a separate building. The idea that this building contained dungeons as places of punishment is erroneous, as their only mode of punishment is by "putting out of unions," or excluding from full privileges, till full confession should be effected. The other buildings were mainly of hewed logs.

The Shakers held their property in common. Industry and economy were their particular characteristics. Their spiritual, moral and temporal affairs were presided over by male and female elders, the males being under the care of Isaker Bates and Alexander McKean, and the females under the care of Rebecca Brazleton and Fannie Price. They were a peaceable and law-abiding people, and were very punctual, which is shown by their rule which compelled those tardy at evening prayer-meetings to enter through the deacons' rooms, which was considered a punishment for tardiness.

THE GREAT PEAR TREE.

This historic tree, the "giant of its race," stood on the Ochiltree farm, Lot 201, now owned by the Wise heirs. This was planted about three-quarters of a century ago. Several years ago it was "blasted and riven by lightning." This tree was visited by the Rev. H. W. Beecher some years ago, and a full description of it given then. It was twelve feet in circumference at the base, 120 feet high, and had a lateral spread of 120 feet, and bore an average crop of fifty bushels. Another pear tree of huge dimensions, planted by the Shakers, still stands on the farm of Col. Sprinkles. This tree is still vigorous, and is supposed to be the oldest of its kind in the State.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

This is by far the largest township in the county and was laid out in 1801, and was named in honor of Gen. Harrison. This township was embraced in what was called Clarksville Township. It occupies the southeastern part of this county, being bounded on the north by Palmyra and Steen, on the east and south by White River, and on the west by Johnson. There are several large ponds or sloughs in this township: Montour's, named from a Piankeshaw chief, on the northeast; Long Pond, on the east; Half Moon and Hitt's Ponds, on the south. Though not the richest land it is neary all suited for cultivation.

SETTLEMENT.

Leonard R. Snyder came to the township in 1804 from Pennsylvania. He settled on a donation owned by Charles Thorn. The name was originally Riefschneider (hoop cutter), but the family spell the name Snyder, and represent the first by the initial "R." Snyder sometimes worked at the blacksmith's trade; he also built a horse-mill about 1817–18, which he ran a long time. This was one of the first in the township. John Snyder, the father of Leonard, was quite old when he came to the county. The sons of Leonard Snyder were John, who lived on the old farm of his father; Samuel, who was cooper, carpenter and miller; David, James, Martin, Solomon and Andrew.

Dr. John Stork was also from Pennsylvania; a part of the

goods were taken by keel-boat, or flat-boat to Shawneetown, thence to Vincennes, and the family came by team from Louisville, to the same place by way of the old "trace." Stork was a kind of doctor who doctored mainly by salves and boneset tea. John Hoffman was also from Pennsylvania; he settled between 1792 and 1800 on Donation 246, in the western part of the township. Lewis Reel was from North Carolina about 1802. He settled on a donation. He was killed at Tippecanoe. James Johnson was another pioneer. He ran a water-mill on Mill Creek for a time; Elias Beadle lived on the donation where Dr. Harrison now lives; he is said to have been a Turk. From his long prominent front teeth he was nicknamed "charger tooth." Phillip Near, Jacob and Solomon Teverbaugh were in the township previous to 1800. Solomon Teverbaugh was a man of prodigious strength, a great hunter and prominent member of the Methodist Church. He killed some elk, bear, and numerous deer, turkey and other game. Adam Like came from Lincoln County, N. C., in 1817, and settled in Harrison Township, three and one-half miles southwest of Monroe City. Since that time he with his sons David, John, Elias, Jacob and Moses, have borne an honorable part of the burdens of pioneer life. Others who have been identified alike with the affairs of the township were Fred Myers, Elias Myers, Henry Summit, Henry Courtney, Martin Goldman and George Shaner. John McCoy came from Virginia between 1790 and 1800. He settled Donation 11. He was a farmer and hunter. He was killed at Tippecanoe. Robert McCoy was also a Virginian; moved all the way in a wagon. He served during the Revolutionary war. He owned Donation 12. Joseph Williams, William Williams, William Collins, John Collins and Anthony Junkins, were Virginians and old settlers. James Junkins, son of the last named, was at the battle of Tippecanoe, as was also William Williams. Samuel Adams settled on Donation 13, a short distance from the line of Palmyra. John Helderman came from North Carolina at the time the Like family came. He was the father of Adam Helderman, of Monroe City. He bought his lands of William Simpson. He built a horse-mill on his farm. John Harbin was another owner of a horse-mill, in the western part of the township. John Brock, Isaac and Thomas White were former residents of the

township; the former was at the battle of New Orleans. Isaac White was killed at Tippecanoe, and Thomas was wounded. Prominent among those living in the township is John Downey, who came from North Carolina, and soon afterward settled on Donation 14; he came by wagon and camped on the way. George Gold man, father of Martin Goldman, before mentioned, was from North Carolina. He is said to have died at the age of one hundred and eight.

David Vankirk came from Maryland to Knox County in 1795, and soon settled in Harrison Township. He was the father of a large family of children. He claimed to have been present when Indians attacked Pierre Anderson's house, and to have killed two of them with an ax; also to have been present at the interview between Gen. Harrison and Tecumseh, which came so near ending in tragedy; was engaged during the Indian war in many encounters with Indians. He frequently took flat-boats to New Orleans and walked home. He was a great hunter and killed from seventy-five to 120 deer in one winter. He claimed to have killed his last bear near West Salem Church, in Johnson Township. He lived to be nearly one hundred years old. James D. Williams (Gov. Williams), was a resident of Harrison Township for nearly half a century. With few school advantages, he rose from the humblest walks of life to the gubernatorial chair of the State, passing from the legislative halls of the State to Congress, and then to the governorship. His death occurred in 1880 while in the gubernatorial chair. The county commissioners appropriated $500 for suitable memorials in honor of his memory.

MILLS.

Ewing and Badolet, land commissioners, distinctly speak of a grist and saw-mill on Mill Creek in their report to Congress in 1790. They are among the first in the county. Besides the horse-mills of Leonard Snyder and John Harlin, Patterson built a water-mill on Wilson Creek; later one was built on the same stream by Isaac Thorn. In 1836 Gov. James D. Williams and a man named Coon built a water-mill on Pond Creek. This was known as Williams' Mill, and was considered a good mill at the time. It was in operation a great many years.

JOHNSON TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized between 1812 and 1823, with some slight changes made since. It is bounded on the north by Vincennes, on the east by Harrison, on the south by White River and Decker and on the west by Vincennes Township. The township is divided from north to south by the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad; the eastern or central portion is drained by the river Du Chien or Deshee. This formerly discharged its waters into ponds and swamps west of the railroad, and the water finally found its way into the Wabash near the boundary line between Decker and Vincennes Townships. Recently a large ditch was dug on the boundary line between Decker and a portion of Johnson Township, thus discharging the water into White River at Deckertown. The western portion of the township, with the exception of the Chimney Pier Hills, is comparatively low and marshy. The eastern and middle portions are more elevated and quite sandy. The parallel sand ridges bear unmistakable evidence of fluviatile formation.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Frederick Mehl, or Mail, came to the county while it was in possession of the French and Indians. As the French and Indians fraternized he learned the French language as a matter of protection. He was from Philadelphia and obtained Donation 52, to which Isaac Mehl obtained a deed in 1797. Frederick Mehl was the father of Charles, Isaac, Solomon and Frederick, all of whom have been identified with the development of the township. They have all been closely confined to agricultural pursuits. George Catt, grandfather of J. P. Catt, came from North Carolina to Virginia; thence to Knox County and settled on an old French claim, lying immediately east of Purcell Station. He came all the way from Virginia in a wagon, bringing his family with him. George Catt, son of the former, was born about 1800, and settled on a portion of the land owned by his father. He was a ranger in time of the Indian war, but was not at the battle of Tippecanoe. He was a farmer and miller. Moses Catt, brother of George Catt, was never the owner of land, was somewhat given to bibulous habits. He lived in the "bar-

rens" in the western part of the township. "Boss" Catt went to New Orleans and was lost sight of by his friends. Isaac Catt, brother of J. P. Catt, lived west of the railroad. He owned a small tract of land, but depended mainly on his gun for a living. He killed great numbers of deer and turkey. Other of the Catt brothers were Solomon and Hiram, the former died in Harrison Township; the latter is still living near the old farm of the grandfather.

Thomas Johnson settled in the township about 1800. He lived on the farm now owned by Noah Purcell. Later he moved to the south side of the township, where he died; his son, Thomas Johnson, still lives there. Jonathan Purcell, the grandfather of the Purcell family of this township, came to the county from Virginia and settled near Bruceville. His son, John Purcell, bought the farm now owned by Noah Purcell over seventy years ago. He obtained it of Thomas Johnson, before mentioned. He lived on the farm till his death, when the farm came under control of Noah Purcell, who still resides there. Andrew Purcell lived on the farm on which Purcell Station and postoffice is located and after whom the station was named. Others of the Purcell family have lived in the township. Isaac Minor, who lived a short distance north of Noah Purcell, settled there over half a century ago. Anthony Cary settled on Cary's Prairie and gave name to the prairie. He owned a French cart and lived the simple indifferent life of a pioneer. Shepard built a cabin on the edge of Chimney Pier Hills, and in this kind of hermitage he and his wife remained for many years. John Pea lived about two miles east of the railroad. He was a man of sterling character, a Presbyterian. A beech tree in the vicinity still bears the names of John and Henry Pea. Phillip Board and Frank Mahoney were from Kentucky. They settled on small tracts of land near the Chimney Pier Hills, and lived mainly by hunting. Other settlers were J. Thorn, Joe Decker, Asa Decker, Jacob Pea, John Dubois, Samuel N. Wilson, James S. Mays, William Flower, Henry Barkman, John Coon and Isaac Coon. John Beadle, who is still living, is a kind of connecting link between the past and present. Daniel Frederick, who has always lived within a short distance of the place of his birth, is, according to his own story, ninety-six years old in October.

MILLS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The first mill in Johnson Township was built by George Catt on his farm. It was a horse-mill, and by it he was able to make an indifferent flour or meal from ten or fifteen bushels of grain per day. This was built about 1820, and was run for thirteen or twenty years. The flour was bolted by hand. It was no uncommon thing for persons to come to mill and have to wait two or three days for their grist, during which time they would either camp out, or would be taken care of by friends. The next mill was built on the Deshee (Du Chien) by Jacob Pea. This was a water-mill, and was used both as a grist and saw-mill. At a later date it was changed to a steam-mill. Vast quantities of lumber were sawed at this mill and hauled to Vincennes. Other owners of mills on Deshee (Du Chien) have been Isaac Coon, Becker and John Drennon, who also had a still-house.

During the winter of 1832–33, Capt. B. V. Beckes camped with his soldiers on the river Deshee (Du Chien) while awaiting orders. He built huts for his men and stalls for his horses. Previous to the late war the swamps west of the railroad were a resort for horse thieves till broken up by the "Regulators." Large wooden shoes, not unlike snow shoes, were fitted to the horses' feet that they might pass over bogs and quagmires to higher ground beyond, and thus to avoid pursuit. The assessor's report for 1884 shows 5,023 acres of wheat, 5,753 acres of corn, 903 acres of oats, 1,147 acres of timothy, and 912 acres of clover. This indicates that there is less than half of the township under cultivation.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

This township is bounded on the north by a part of Busseron and by Widner Townships, on the east by Vigo, on the south by Steen, Palmyra and Vincennes, on the west by the Wabash River and Busseron Township. It was named in honor of "the father of his country." It was reduced to its present limits in 1847. The land is drained by Marie Creek (named in honor of a French family who lived in the county) and small tributaries into the Wabash. The places of market are Bruceville and Vincennes. The Danville & Vincennes Railroad passes through the township, which furnishes an outlet for its produce. The character of the

soil makes it well suited for farming and stock raising. The township contains about 28,000 acres, and all, with the exception of a small portion, is laid off in donations. The assessor's books for 1884 show 6,051 acres of wheat, 4,259 of corn, 650 of oats, 1,494 of timothy, 2,683 of clover, and 3,436 of pasture lands, the largest area of any in the county.

THE PIONEERS.

"On old tradition's scroll of fame no nobler life appears
Than that which plays its simple part among our pioneers;
Knights-errant of the new crusades, shrine builders for the years,
Grand men of destiny, toil-crowned, are these our pioneers."

Thomas Baird moved from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, and from Kentucky he moved to Indiana in 1801, and settled near Vincennes; in 1806 he moved on his farm near Bruceville, where he remained till his death. Joseph Baird, who is still living near Bruceville, is a son of the above. He was born in the county in 1803, and now has a silver medal given by the old settlers' reunion as the oldest native born of the county. From 1863 to 1872 he was engaged in merchandising in Bruceville. The remainder of his time has been spent on the farm. Bazil Parker came from Kentucky in 1818, and settled in the "Barrens;" later he lived near Bruceville. James Threlkeld (Tuccahoe) lived near Baird, where he remained till his death. Samuel Johnson came from Kentucky in 1826, and John Young from the Carolinas; they both lived on donations. Thomas Emison came from Kentucky about 1802 or 1803, and settled on Marie Creek. On that stream he built the first grist-mill and saw-mill in the community, at a much later date steam was added. Marks of the old mill are still visible, yet three-quarters of a century have rolled by since its first erection. James Kyle settled farther south in the township. It is probable he was from Ohio. He came while Indiana was yet a Territory. Samuel Thompson was from Kentucky. He bought the donation on which he lived from Gen. Harrison in 1804; for the 400 acres he was to pay $1,000. The land was to be paid for in brick; the deed was made and the land transferred to Thompson before a single brick was made, such was Harrison's confidence in Thompson. The bricks were made by Thompson on the farm where Mr. A. B. McKee now lives, and were used in build-

ing the Harrison residence in Vincennes. John McKee came from Kentucky and settled near Emison's mill about 1807 or 1808. He was a farmer, a potter and associate judge for a time. John, Peter and David Hollingsworth were from South Carolina; they settled near McKee on Congress land. They had small still-houses. Samuel Hollingsworth owned negroes, and on Indiana becoming a State he left his land and went South with his slaves. Nicholas Harper and Washington Sarter lived near the Hollingsworths; the former was from Kentucky, the latter from South Carolina. He was also owner of a small still. Each came about 1810. Richard Posey settled a very short distance from Bruceville about 1805. He was a Methodist preacher and school teacher. He was the grandfather of Hon. F. B. Posey, of Petersburg. John Bolthus lived near lower part of the township. He came from Kentucky about 1807 or 1808. Daniel McClure came with the Thompsons from Kentucky not far from 1800. He was for a time justice of the peace and associate judge. A fort was built on his farm in 1812. Charles McClure was a member of the "Light Horse Company" in the war of 1812. Robert Elliott, from South Carolina, settled in Knox about 1802. He was a Baptist preacher and owner of a still-house—not an uncommon thing in those days.

A man named Chancellor bought a part of the land owned by Posey about 1806. He remained there till his death. Samuel Dunn settled near Bruceville about 1817, James McCord settled on the donation, where William Piety now lives. David McCord was another early settler. James Denny was from Kentucky. He lived near Posey; was a wagon-maker by trade. William D. Piety settled in Knox in 1815. He moved from Kentucky in a wagon. Shortly after settling in the township he had the misfortune to have his horses stolen. These he failed to recover. He was compelled to struggle against poverty and the unconquered forest. He was a man of sterling character. Maj. William Bruce came to Washington Township about 1804. He erected the house in which James Bruce now lives in 1811. He was the father of twenty-five children, all of whom lived beyond infancy except one.

OTHER ITEMS.

In the war troubles of 1812 forts were erected in every neighborhood. One of these was erected near Emison's mill, and owing to the fact that nearly all the men were away in the war, and the garrison consisted mainly of women, it was nicknamed "Fort Petticoat." The women of those days were not easily terrified by the sight or sound of fire-arms. During a holiday festivity on New Year's eve, in 1830, some parties went to the house of Peter Hollingsworth and began clamoring for admission, and becoming demonstrative were fired upon, and one of the party was killed.

DECKER TOWNSHIP.

This township occupies the point between the Wabash and White Rivers. It is bounded on the north by the river Du Chien and by Johnson Township. It embraces between forty and fifty square miles of land. It contains many swamps, bayous and ponds. Two of the largest ponds are Cypress and Claypole, situated near the White River, into which they empty their surplus waters. Cypress lies mostly on Sections 11 and 14, and is named from the growth around it. The latter lies in Section 6, and was named from one of the old settlers, who formerly owned the land around it. These ponds are a great resort for fishing parties. Less than half of the land of the township is under cultivation, owing to the marshes and swamps. In 1884, according to the assessor's report, there were 4,330 acres of wheat, 4,665 acres of corn, and about 2,000 acres in clover and meadow in the township. The lands that are sufficiently dry are extremely fertile, and yield rich harvests of wheat and corn. These articles find a ready market on either the Wabash or White Rivers, or other convenient points.

SETTLEMENT.

The Decker family was one of the most prominent of the early settlers, and it was from this family that the township was named. Whether the name was given for Luke, one of the first territorial grand jurymen, or for John Decker, one of the first sheriffs, or for the family, is questionable. Luke Decker, the first of the family to come to this county, came from Virginia previous to the year 1783, while this was a part of the territorial limits of

Virginia. He brought with him his slaves, and among them was Dinah, a slave woman, who was the mother of Bob and Anthony. These were held as slaves by Luke Decker, son of Luke Decker, after the passage of the ordinance of 1787 and after Indiana became a State. In 1817 Bob and Anthony sued Luke Decker in the Orange County Court for their freedom, and after a period of five years in different courts they at last gained their freedom. John Decker, before mentioned, lived near White River, below Deckertown. He owned a body of land on which he lived. Isaac Decker, son-in-law of Kirkendall, was a relative of John and Luke Decker. He sometimes ran flat-boats to New Orleans, and, as was the custom of the time, he would have to walk home. Henry Crow was born in Gibson County in 1812, but has lived almost in sight of the township all the time. He has lived in Section 18 for the last forty years. John came to the township from Virginia, not far from 1800, where he remained until his death. Jacob Anthis was another old settler who opened a a farm on White River. Robert Worth, or Warth, settled about three miles below Deckertown, on the edge of the hills, where he opened a small farm. He lived by cultivating his small tract of land and by hunting. He left two sons, who remained on or near the same spot till their deaths. Jacob Jacobus came from New England and settled on a donation. He opened up a good farm, and was a man of worth. He was the father of Robert Jacobus, township trustee of Decker Township. David Jennings was another pioneer settler on White River. He also was from New England. . Thomas Dick was another early settler. He was the owner of Donations 6 and 7. It was for him that the town of Dicksburg was named. David Crack, who settled about one mile and a half from Henry Crow's residence, was from Virginia. He left two sons and three daughters, who remained in the neighborhood until death. Other pioneers were Conrad Crum, John Ramsey, Aquilla Ramsey, Marshal Browning, Jeremiah McNeeley and Thomas Washburn.

MILLS, STILL-HOUSE AND FERRIES.

The first mill ever built in the township was built by one of the Deckers; it was a water-mill. Afterward Thomas Dick built

a small horse-mill and still-house on his farm, which supplied the old settlers with food and drink for a time. In 1824 B. V. Decker was allowed the right to run a ferry across White River. The following were the rates charged: six-horse team and wagon, $1; four-horse, 75 cents; two-horse, 50 cents; one-horse, 37½ cents; man and horse, 12½ cents; footman, 6¼ cents; neat cattle, 4 cents per head; hogs, 2 cents each.

STEEN TOWNSHIP.

This township occupies the middle of the eastern part of the county. It is bounded on the north by Washington and Vigo, east by Daviess County, south by Harrison, and west by Palmyra and Harrison. The name Palmyra doubtless took its origin from Asiatic Palmyra, where the churches flourished at an early period. Steen was separated from Palmyra, March 5, 1857, on a petition to the commissioners presented by Andrew Berry and others. It was named in honor of Richard Steen, who may be said to have been its pioneer settler. The township consists of a fraction over 21,000 acres of land, wholly of donations. There is little, if any, land that can not be rendered fit for cultivation, a little over half of which is now in a high state of cultivation. In 1884 the assessor's report shows 4,330 acres in wheat, 4,665 in corn, 819 in timothy and 1,058 in clover. The old source of market was by long wagon routes, or by flat-boat down White River, thence to New Orleans. The Ohio & Mississippi Railroad now furnishes transportation for the produce of the township, which consists mainly of wheat, corn and live-stock.

COMING OF THE PIONEERS.

Richard Steen came from South Carolina in a wagon in 1806, and settled where Wheatland now stands. The place was then as nature had finished it. With Mr. Steen came Mr. Maxident, his father-in-law, who died at the advanced age of one hundred and three. Richard Steen and son, James, were in the Indian war, neither of whom were injured. James lived on the farm now owned by Marion Dunn. John Steen lived near Wheatland; was a farmer and stock-dealer, and became quite wealthy. William Steen, another son of Richard, went to Oregon. James

Steen, son of John, kept a house of entertainment where Dunn now lives, and boarding a man sick of cholera was himself stricken by the dread disease, and died soon after. Mr. Robinson, son-in-law of Richard Steen, settled near where his son, Richard Robinson, now lives. James Jordan, who was prominent as a pioneer, settled, at a much later date, in the vicinity of Robinson. N. Burriss and James Burriss, who were from Kentucky, settled near Wheatland between 1816 and 1820. Simon Nicholson, from Pennsylvania, settled on the old State road, a short distance from town. James Young, D. W. Ballow, the Jackson family and Andrew Whitenack, all settled near the same neighborhood. The latter was for a time a justice of the peace. Merrill, another pioneer, lived east of the State road. He kept an "inn" for the public. He lived to be quite old. Andrew Berry lived east of Steen's, at what was known as Berryville. Here was the post-office, and Berry was postmaster till Wheatland was laid out and the office moved to that place. Sim Harbin lived east of Wheatland; the railroad passes through the farm. Here he built a little horse-mill and a small still-house; Jesse Harbin also lived near. A. Westfall was another old settler.

MILLS, ETC.

The principal food of the pioneer was wild meats, such as deer, turkey, bear and smaller game, or hogs that were raised in the woods and were considered common property. Bread stuff was, to a great extent, hominy. What little meal or flour was made was cracked on hand-mills, horse-mills or little water-mills, or beaten in a mortar. The process was about as follows: A block of wood or stump was hollowed out by cutting or burning, and a small mallet or hammer was used for a pestle. The corn was first soaked in lye to remove the bran. It was then placed in the mortar, and the work began. Stimulated by good digestion, strong muscles and sometimes hunger, the work was done. The indifferent meal or flour was bolted by hand; at first by punching holes in a deer skin with the tines of a fork or other sharp instrument, and this was used as a kind of sieve. A box was sometimes made, and the bottom covered with some suitable cloth, and the meal or flour put in this and shaken over another

box, which would receive the finer particles as they fell through the cloth. Some went to Maysville to mill, some to Harbin's horse-mill, some to Donaldson and others elsewhere.

VIGO TOWNSHIP.

This township was set off by the commissioners February 2, 1837, on the petition of Samuel Chambers and others. It was named in honor of Col. François Vigo. It embraces sixty-three square miles of area, or about 40,000 acres. The greater part of this township was formerly a part of Widner Township. The township is composed largely of rich farming land, particularly along White River and Black Creek bottoms. Some mining is done in different parts of the township, but farming and stock raising is the principal industry.

SQUATTERS, SETTLERS, ETC.

The first settlers in the northern part of the township lived mainly in the vicinity of Black Creek. One of the first in that section was Thomas Anderson, the father of Presley Anderson. He settled there in about 1820. He moved there in a two-horse wagon and settled on a land warrant of 160 acres of land. Anderson was a soldier at Tippecanoe. Samuel Scamp was from the East; he settled on Black Creek in 1819. He was a farmer, but occasionally took a flat-boat to New Orleans. John Johnson settled about one and a half miles southwest of Sandborn after the war of 1812, in which he was a soldier. Robinson Anderson was from Kentucky; he settled east of the railroad about two miles from Sandborn. Phillip Slaughter and Fred Slaughter were from Kentucky, but came at a later date. The last named built a water-mill on Black Creek about 1835. Mrs. Smith (granny) lived as a squatter on the river at Owl Prairie. She had a son, Jacob, who dressed as an Indian and did little but hunt. "Granny" Smith was supposed to possess the mysterious power of witchcraft, and woe unto the one that should come within her enchanted circle, the silver bullet being the only remedy, which was once tried by Phillip Slaughter. John McMurray and John McCombs also settled near Black Creek. Others were George Williamson, brother-in-law of Blan Ballard, the great Indian

fighter. James Anderson, the great-grandfather of Presley Anderson and a Revolutionary soldier, and Moses Slinkard, who was a son-in-law of Scamp. Slinkard lived between Black Creek and White River, where he built a horse-mill between 1820 and 1830. William Keith settled on Section 36 about 1820. Hopkins lived near the present site of Edwardsport. Other settlers in the same vicinity were Comstock, Goodman, Azbell and Hulen. Near the southern part of the township were Bicknell and Buntin and later were the Medleys.

GAME.

Deer, turkeys and smaller game were abundant. Wolves were so numerous as to make it difficult to raise sheep or hogs without great care. Wolves seem to be particular enemies to sheep and young pigs. Few bears were seen. Moses Williamson once killed a young bear in his potatoe patch with a hoe. Pelts Hooser once tracked two bears to a large hollow elm tree about three miles east of Edwardsport, smoked them out and killed them.

PALMYRA TOWNSHIP.

A portion of Knox County was known as Palmyra Township as early as 1801; however, it was not reduced to its present limits until 1851. It consists of fifty-two donations and one or two surveys and some fractional donations, embracing over 20,000 acres of land. Nearly all of the lands of the township are arable, the only exception being a small amount at the head of the Deshee and that along Pond Creek and about Montour's Pond.* The acreage in cultivation is the largest of any in the county in proportion to its size. In 1884 Palmyra had 3,001 acres in wheat and 4,571 acres in corn, with about 2,500 acres in timothy and clover. It is strictly a central township, being bounded on the north by Washington, on the east by Steen, on the south by Harrison and on the west by Vincennes Townships. In form it is almost square. It is divided into two almost equal divisions by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. The township contains neither store, postoffice nor grist-mill, yet is one of the wealthiest in the county.

*Named for a Piankeshaw Indian chief.

One of the first settlers in the southern part of the township was William Williams. He came from Virginia and settled in the township about 1800. He was with Gen. Harrison at Tippecanoe and received a slight wound. He owned a small farm and, like many pioneers, he made shoes for his own family. The sons of William Williams were Thomas, Joseph, Eben and Jesse; the former was born in 1805 and is still living. He has resided nearly all his life on the northwest quarter of Donation 30. The sons all settled in the same vicinity. Joseph, brother of William, also lived in the same neighborhood. John McCoy, who lived about one mile south of Thomas Williams, was killed at Tippecanoe, but his family remained in the same neighborhood for many years. William Welton settled the farm and cleared a part of the land in Donation 30, previous to 1800. John Welton, Sr., settled that portion of 31 where John Welton now resides. There were two other brothers, Ebenezer and William. George McClure settled on Donation 29, where he built a horse-mill and also a small still-house. Isaac Purcell came to the county from Virginia about 1790. Louisville was then unknown. He settled on Location 28. Noah Purcell also settled the adjoining donation; William, elsewhere mentioned, settled near Bruceville, and Andrew settled where Purcell's Station now is, on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad. In Donation 28 Purcell formerly had a small water-mill and still-house, also for a time a tanyard. George W. Purcell was murdered on December 26, 1862, by four men on the farm where Daniel Fox now lives. Samuel Emison was one of the pioneer settlers of Palmyra; he lived in the vicinity of Purcell; he was a farmer and was surveyor for a time. David and John McCord were also among the early settlers of Palmyra. John Hogue opened a farm a little east of the Purcell neighborhood. David McClure lived near Emison's. Samuel Langdon bought the lands in Donations 68 and 53 in 1807.

Truman Marks, now eighty-five years of age, has lived in the county sixty-four years. He was born in New York; from there he went to Baltimore, thence to North Carolina, thence to what is now West Virginia. He made a "pirogue," and in this, with his wife and a small store of goods, he floated or rowed down the Big Sandy and the Ohio to Shawneetown. He then worked his

way to Vincennes on a keel-boat. He bought 400 acres of land of McIntosh for $1.25 per acre. Marks claims to have walked from Terre Haute to Vincennes in a single day. Daniel Wampler, who lived about two miles from Marks, was a pioneer settler, a farmer and blacksmith, being the first in the township. L. C. Langdon is still using a fire shovel which is said to have been made by Wampler in 1816. John Parker, Jacob Ruble and Daniel Snyder all lived near Wampler. Martin Rose was one of the first settlers, he owned Donation 52, where H. R. Wise now lives. Rose and a son were in the Indian war. William Herrell, Samuel O. Johnson, Joseph and Abraham Stoffey, and Joseph Hogue were also old settlers. Hogue, son-in-law of Parker above mentioned, was a great bear hunter. Game consisting of turkeys and deer, was very abundant. Occasionally a bear was killed. It was on wild meats that the pioneer depended largely for food.

MILLS, TANYARDS, FORTS.

David Welton built an ox tread-mill on his farm in the southern part of the township. Robert McClure built a horse-mill, as did Noah Purcell a small water-mill. Col. Jordan also owned a water-mill at the head waters of the Deshee. Grists that were not ground at these mills were ground by hand-mills, beaten in a mortar or taken elsewhere. The only tanyard remembered was the one owned by Isaac Purcell. During the Indian troubles of 1812–14 every neighborhood had its forts or block-houses, sufficient for the accommodation of the settlers. The most convenient and commanding place was usually chosen. There were two such defenses in Palmyra, one at Isaac Purcell's, the other at Martin Rose's, usually known as Rose's fort. These were built in 1812, but neither was ever attacked.

THE MOUND BUILDERS.*

The works seen in Knox County, consist of mounds of habitation, sepulchral and temple mounds, and number over 200, with probably as many more not yet explored. Mounds of habitation are found in the north and southwest parts of Vincennes, along the summit of the high river bluff south of Edwardsport, on the wagon road between the latter town and Sandborn, and on the

*From the report of the State Geologist.

top and sides of the Dicksburg hills. A group of fifty-two mounds on the Vaulting farm six miles southeast from Purcell, showed more attention to regularity than is elsewhere seen, being arranged somewhat in regular lines from north to south, and from east to west. Sepulchral mounds are rare. The only one certainly identified was situated centrally in the last mentioned group. Explored by Samuel Jordan, it was found to contain human skeletons, and round-bottomed pottery. Plumb-bobs, stone shuttles, spinerets and numerous fragments of pottery have been found on S. Catt's land (Survey 22) adjoining. Other *tumuli* of this character will reward the future explorer. This region was well to the center of the Mound Builders Nation. Remote from the dangers incident to a more exposed situation and encircled by a bulwark of loving hearts—forts, walled exclosures, and citadels were unnecessary, and not erected as at exposed points on their frontier. Perhaps the seat of a royal priesthood, their efforts essayed to build a series of temples which constituted at once capital and holy city—the Heliopolis of the West. Three sacred mounds thrown upon, or against the sides of the second terrace or bluff east and southeast of Vincennes are the result; and in size, symmetry and grandeur of aspect, rival if not excel any prehistoric remains in the United States. All three are truncated cones or pyramidal, and without doubt erected designedly for sacred purposes; the flat area on the summit was reserved for an oratory and altar, as in the Teocalli of Mexico. The Pyramid Mound (on the Miller farm, common Lot 83, Division B.), one mile south of Vincennes, is placed on a slightly elevated terrace surrounded by a cluster of small mounds. It is oblong, with extreme diameter from east to west, at the base of 300 feet, 150 feet wide, and is 47 feet high. The level area on the summit, 15x50 feet, is crowded with intrusive burials of a later race. The Sugar Loaf Mound, on Mr. Fay's land, just east of the city line, is built against and upon the side of the bluff, but stands out in bold relief with sharply inclined sides. Diameter from east to west, 216 feet; from north to south, 180 feet, and towering aloft 140 feet above Vincennes Plain, it commands by 27 feet the high plateau to the east. Area on top 16x25 feet. The following section was developed by sinking a shaft centrally from the top:

	Feet.	Inches.
Loess sand	10	0
Ashes, charcoal and bones	0	10
Loess sand	17	0
Ashes, charcoal and bones	0	10
Loess sand	9	0
Ashes, charcoal and bones	2	0
Red altar clays, burned	3	0
	42	8

This shaft closely approached or actually reached the former surface of the hill. It settles decisively the artificial origin of the mound, and indicates a temple three stories high. The Terraced Mound, on Burnett's land, one mile east northeast of Vincennes court house, has an east and west diameter of 366 feet; from north to south, 282 feet, and rises to an elevation of 67 feet above the plain, with a level area on top, 10x50 feet. A winding roadway from the east furnished the votaries of the sun easy access to the summit.

The Dicksburg hills, towering like a pyramid 150 feet above the surrounding plains, required no additional elevation to secure ample outlook to greet the sunrise, the coming of their deity. The tops of these hills are molded into shape and covered with sacred and other mounds. Implements of wrought stone so often found elsewhere, are rare. Those seen in private collections exhibited symmetrical forms and a perfection of finish, which could scarcely be equaled by our mechanics if deprived of steel implements, the emery wheel and diamond dust. They consisted of hoes, spades, awls, knives, saws, and spear and arrow points of flint and quartz; axes, chisels, hammers and pestles of drift granite; pipes, beads and ornamental gorgets of greenstone, jasper and cornelian; and plumb-bobs (pendants), made from the specular ores of Missouri; all the last are harder than steel, and indicate a maturity of skill that is never possessed by a "ferocious brute," but is the result of stable society and a considerable degree of civilization.

ANCIENT TITLES OR LAND GRANTS.*

All titles to real estate have their origin in the right acquired by the first discovery. The title to land in the State of Indiana comes, first, by discoveries and colonization under grants, author-

*Prepared for this work by Charles G. McCord.

izations and charters from England and France, and treaties and concessions thereafter; second, by the Revolution in 1776, and confirmations through and by the definitive treaty at Paris with Great Britain, September 3, 1783, whereby the Crown of Great Britain recognized the independence of the United States; third, by cession from the State of Virginia.

At the time of the confederation of the thirteen original States into what is now known as the United States, seven of the States held large possessions of unimproved lands or territories, and six of them did not hold any. The six States not holding any western lands insisted that they should be ceded by those holding them to the United States as public property, and this was finally agreed to. The State of Virginia, by act of her Legislature or General Assembly, January 2, 1781, submitted a proposition for the cession of her western lands which the Congress of the Confederation, by act of September 13, 1783, agreed to receive and accept, and the State, by law of October 20, 1783, authorized her delegates in the Congress to consummate the transfer by deed. Virginia at this time embraced within her limits the present States of Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota east of the Mississippi River. Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee and James Monroe, as the representatives of Virginia, executed the deed March 1, 1784, and thereby conveyed to the United States "all right, title and claim, as well of soil as jurisdiction, which the said commonwealth hath to the territory or tract of country within the limits of the Virginian charter, situate, lying and being to the northwest of the river Ohio." The French and British had, prior to this time, been in possession of this territory, and grants or concessions of lands, farms, town lots, etc., had been made to the French and British citizens and others by the military commandants representing their respective Governments prior to the year 1783.

During the British government of the Northwestern Territory, numbers of persons organized themselves into companies for colonization and trading, holding lands, etc. They were organized under different names, such as the Ohio, the Wabash, the Illinois, the Mississippi and Vandalia Companies. The Illi-

nois and Wabash Companies claimed 1,000,000 acres on these rivers on titles derived solely from Indian purchases made in 1772 to 1775. Such purchases were especially forbidden by the King of England in his proclamation of 1763, and very few of the claims were ever confirmed. All these concessions or grants were made upon loose pieces of paper and deposited with the public notary (who then filled a position similar to recorder of the present day). The papers were not actually recorded, but simply filed in the office of the notary, and soon became lost or destroyed. In one instance, about 1775, the notary ran off and carried all the papers with him. In 1779 John Todd took charge of the government of the Northwest Territory, under authority of the State of Virginia. After making numerous grants of land as commandant at Post St. Vincent, he appointed Mr. Legras his deputy and successor, who also made grants, and he in turn conferred his authority upon a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Vincennes. The grants made by this court before 1783 amounted to 26,000 acres, and by 1787 to 48,000 acres, in parcels of 400 acres to heads of families, besides many town lots. This court, on the 3d of July, 1790, in reply to an inquiry by Winthrop Sargent, secretary of the Territory, as to their authority for making these grants, said: "Mr. Legras, who was the commandant assumed that he had, in quality of commandant, authority to give lands according to the ancient usages of other commanders, and he verbally informed the court of Post Vincennes that, when they should judge it proper to give lands or lots to those who should come into the country to settle, or otherwise, they might do it, and that he gave the permission so to do." The Virginia deed of cession expressly provided: "That the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincent and the neighboring villages, who have professed themselves citizens of Virginia, shall have their possessions and titles confirmed to them, and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties." For the purpose of adjusting all these claims, as well as making additional grants to those who had done military duty and rendered other services to the United States, "An act for granting lands to the inhabitants and settlers at Vincennes and the Illinois country, in the territory

northwest of the Ohio, and for confirming them in their possessions," was passed by Congress, March 3, 1791.

By this act it was provided, first, that 400 acres of land should be given to the head of each family residing at Vincennes or in the Illinois country in the year 1783; second, that a tract of land containing 5,400 acres near Vincennes, which had been under fence and used as a pasture for thirty years, should be given to the inhabitants of Vincennes to be used by them as a common until otherwise disposed of by laws; third, that the governor of the Territory be authorized to donate a tract of land of 100 acres to each man who on the 1st of August, 1790, was enrolled in the militia at Vincennes, had done militia duty and not received a donation; fourth, that the governor, upon application, should confirm to heads of families the lands which they may have possessed, and which may have been alloted to them according to the usages of the Government under which they had respectively settled; fifth, that where lands had been actually improved and cultivated at Vincennes or in the Illinois country, under a supposed grant of the same by any commandant or court claiming authority to make such grant, the governor might confirm such claim not exceeding 400 acres to each person. By an act of Congress, passed March 26, 1804, land offices were established at Vincennes, Kaskaskia, Detroit and other places. By this act it was also provided that the register and receivers of each land office were appointed commissioners to examine and confirm claims to real estate. By act of Congress, passed March 3, 1807, all the decisions made by the governors and commissioners under the above acts were confirmed. Other acts of similar character and for the same purpose were passed from time to time until as late as 1856.

Real estate, unless it lies within the limits of a city or town, is usually described by what is commonly called the congressional section system, adopted by Congress May 20, 1785, upon the recommendation of a committee of which Thomas Jefferson was chairman. By the congressional system a piece of land one mile square, containing 640 acres, called a section, is laid off, and then divided equally into sixteen smaller squares, containing forty acres each. The section itself is then numbered according to the

"town" and "range" it is in. A congressional "town" is six miles square, and contains six sections. The number of the town depends upon the distance from the "base line," and the number of the "range" depends upon the distance from the "meridian line." In other words, "Section 15, Town 5 north, Range 8 west," would be the 640 acres lying five towns north of the "base line," and eight ranges west of the second meridian line. Again, as a town and range are each six miles in length, this land would lie thirty miles north of the "base line" and forty-eight miles west of the meridian line. A "base line" is a definitely located line from which all distances north and south are counted. A meridian line is a definitely located line from which all distances east or west are counted. The second principal meridian line coincides with 86 degrees, 28 minutes of longitude west from Greenwich, starts from the confluence of the Little Blue River with the Ohio, runs north to the northern boundary of Indiana, and governs the surveys in Indiana and a portion of those in Illinois. Base lines are not numbered. The one in this State and Illinois runs due east from the Mississippi River, and crosses the Ohio River near Jeffersonville. It passes through the southern part of Knox County, and governs the number of the "town" of each section in Indiana.

The lands held in possession by claimants, under the acts of Congress referred to above, were of so many different sizes and shapes that as to them no one system of description could be used. To provide for the first class of claims, under the act of March 3, 1791, a large, square tract of land, consisting of 64,000 acres, divided into 160 lots containing 400 each, and called donation lots, was first laid out, and these proving insufficient, eighty-six more, or 34,400 acres, were laid off. They are called "donations" because they were donated. The tract of land consisting of 5,400 acres, given by the same act to the inhabitants of Vincennes for a "common," has since been divided into square lots of three different sizes, containing respectively five, ten and twenty acres each, and called Divisions "A," "B" and "C." They are called "commons lots," because they were originally used for a "common." The 100-acre tracts, authorized by this act to be donated to persons for militia service, were laid off south of

White River, in that portion of Knox County now embraced within the limits of Gibson County, and, like the others, took their name from their character, and are called militia donations, and are laid off in the shape of a parallelogram. In laying off the donations and militia donations other private claims were interfered with and disregarded. But the claimants were allowed the privilege of "locating" their claims in other places, and these were therefore called "locations." They are irregular in shape, and contain from a small quantity to 400 acres each. The last two classes of claims mentioned in the act of March 3, 1791, were ordered to be surveyed for the claimants, and are therefore called "surveys." These are of irregular shape, and their boundary lines run at almost all angles of the compass. There are several different classes, called Upper Prairie surveys, Lower Prairie surveys, Cathlinette Prairie surveys and surveys in different towns and ranges. The "prairie surveys" take their name from the prairie they are situated in. The Upper and Lower Prairie surveys are narrow strips of land fronting on the Wabash River, usually two arpents in width and forty in depth. An arpent is 15 per cent less than an acre. The donations, locations and surveys are always described by metes and bounds where a quantity less than the whole is conveyed. The commons lots are described as Lot No. —, in Division "A," "B" or "C," of the Vincennes commons lands. The first survey of Knox County was made in 1807, by Daniel Sullivan and Robert Buntin. Less than one-third of the lands in the county are section lands. When the congressional survey was made, wherever the section lines conflicted with the above classes of descriptions the old descriptions prevailed. But the small pieces of land between the old tracts, that were not included within the limits of the old tracts, became and were described as fractional sections of such a town and range as they were in. The section lands have all been disposed of by more recent acts of Congress, which are so generally understood that they do not possess any historical interest or demand any special notice.

LAND CLAIMS.

The principal claims to land in the vicinity of Vincennes were

grants by the Indians; grants by the French and British Governments; grants from the courts: grants of 400-acre donations, as heads of families on or before 1783, and given by Congress August 29, 1788, and March 5, 1791; and donations of 100 acres for militia service, performed by those enrolled August 1, 1790. The following tracts of 400 acres each were allowed by John Badollet and Nathaniel Ewing, land commissioners in 1806, and confirmed by Congress in 1807. The name at the left of the number indicates the original owners, and the one to the right the present (1806) claimants:

Joseph Andrez, 28, Noah Purcell; Louis Adair, 37, Patrick Simpson; Alexis Astrus, called Guignolet, 118, Zachariah Mills; Michel Bordeleau, 20, George McClure; François Barrois, Jr., 7, Ephraim Jordan; Jean Baptiste Boneau 169, 225 to Jacob, Joseph and Dorothy Pancake, and 175 to Simon Vanorsdal; Jean Baptiste Barrois, 166, Anthony Junkin's heirs; Louis Brouillette, 1, Patrick Simpson, 300, and John Small, 100; Amable Bolon, 116, Patrick Simpson; Michel Brouillette, Sr., 14, L. N. Fortin; Pierre Bequet, 194, L. N. Fortin, 133⅓, Henry Vanderburg, 133, and 133¼ not registered; J. B. Binet, 5, James Jensen; André Bequet, dit St. Dizier, 216, Toussaint Dubois; Jacques Bequet's heirs, 245, George Wallace, Jr.; Gabriel Bolon, 227, William Clark's heirs; François Barry, 171, Thomas Coulter; Buteau (widow), 209, William McIntosh; Louis Bolon, 184, Henry Vanderburg; Pierre Boneau, 182, Henry Vanderburg; Charles Boneau, 89, Richard Pollard; Louis Bergeron, 34, Jonathan Purcell; J. B. Busseron, heir, 215, same; Gabriel Bolon, Sr., 214, Rob Buntin; Dominique Bergand, 174, William Wells; François Barrois, Sr., and Laurent Barzadon, 29 and 213, Nathaniel Ewing; Bazenette (widow), Vital Boucher, Charles Bergand, Boyer (widow), Antoine Bordeleau, Louis Boyer, Jr., Nicholas Baillarjou, Francis Brouillette, 146, 132, 152, 108, 102, 134, 50, 147, 237, 145, 77, 143, 44, 74, 224, 92, 71, 95, 56, 159, 90, 139 and 45, François Vigo, Louis Lemay, Joseph Labelle, J. B. Lacine Racine dit Ste. Marié, and Joseph Reuse, 104, 198, 155, and 117, not registered; J. B. Mayse, 43, Laurent Barzadon; J. B. Miliet, 23, Mathias Rose; Meaux, 161, John Westfall; François Mallet, Pierre Perret, Alexander Valle and François Vigo, 53, 111, 129, 136 and 112,

Isaac Westfall; Pierre Mallet, G. Page and François Racine, 141, 57 and 153, Patrick Simpson; Germain Magnant, 207, L. N. Fortin; Nicholas Magot, 84, John Armstrong; René Metté, 241, Laurent Barzadon; Antoine Marié, 81, Richard Pollard; J. B. Mangen, 12, Jonathan Purcell; André Montplaiser, 124, Samuel Baird; Joseph Maisonville, Antoine Moreau, 211, 199, Abraham Bunker; Joseph Mallet, 18, Hugh Knox; Frederick Mehl, 91, Frederick Mehl; Louis Mallet, 172, Moses Decker and Isaac Harness; Michel Neau, 27, his heirs, 300, and William Morrison, 100 acres; J. B. Ouillette, 105, Robert Buntin; Joseph Payette, 229, Thomas Jones; Etienne Philibert's heirs, 224, Jeremiah Claypool; Nicholas Perrot's widow, 86, William McIntosh and Perrot's heirs; Pierre Perron, Sr., 45, McIntosh and Vigo; François Pluchon's heirs, Etienne Paneton, 235, 206, Henry Vanderburg; G. Payette, 176, William Wells; Louis Pluchon, 221, J. R. Jones and Samuel Means; André Peltier's widow, 144, James O'Hara.

Joseph Perodo, 63, Manuel Liza; Louis Renault dit Delaurier, 31, William Welton; J. B. Racine dit Ste. Marié, 189, Noah Spear and Daniel Black; Richard (widow), 177, John and Jacob Anthis; André Roy, Jr., Joseph Tongar, 222, 60, W. H. Harrison; André Roy, Sr., Antoine Reneau, Pierre Rimbault, François Tonton and Valcourt's widow, 35, 195, 191, 218 and 234, William McIntosh; Jacques Riendo, 217, Robert Buntin; Louis Ravelet, 25, A. F. Snapp and James Scott; François Ste. Marié, 26, A. F. Snapp; Louis Sequin dit Guignolet, 183, McIntosh, Vanderburg and Gen. W. Johnston; Etinne Ste. Marie, 72, Abraham Stipp; J. B. Ste. Aubin, 52, Peytor Short; Stone (widow), 47, William Wells; Pacine, Pierre and André, 120, Pierre Ste. Marié; Olivier Śantier, 197, Noah Spears; Jacob Teverbaugh, 246, Jacob Teverbaugh; Jenau Tonlon, 164, T. Dubois; François Trudel, 122, James Reed, J. B. Tongar, Jonathan Purcell; François Urno, 165, Samuel Means and John Lewis' heirs; J. B. Vaudry, Jr., 49, Daniel McClure; Louis Edeline, 15, Isaac Westfall; Jacques Etienne, 13, Joseph Vanmetre; B. Fouche, 196, T. Dubois; John Garcis, 242, Laurent Barzadon, 200 acres, William Bullit, 200 acres; Louis Gagnier, 167, Henry Barkman, 200, Louis Reel, 100, and John Thickston, 100 acres; Jena Guignolet, 168, Robert Baird; Toussaint Goder, 125, William Morrison's heirs; René

Goder, 78, William Snider; Pierre Gamelin, 138, Peyton Short; Louis Goder, 21, Jesse and Abijah Hunt; Paul Gamelin, 51, W. Harrison; Pierre Guion, 175, H. Vanderburg; Pierre Gilbert, 123, Simon Gonzalis, 100, François Vigo, 300 acres; François Goder, Charles Guielle, Amable Guarguipie, Pierre Gremarre's widow, Antoine Gamelin and Charles Guilbaut, 48, 128, 131, 110, 98 and 97, François Vigo; Toussaint Hunot's heirs, 233, L. N. Fortin; Joseph Hamelin, 88, Richard Pollard; Joseph Hasselin, 187, Arham Brinker; J. B. Harpin, Moses Henry, 137, 160, François Vigo; Joseph Hunot, Sr., 148, Patrick Simpson, 227, Jeremiah Mayes, 173 acres; William Hamilton, 16, not entered; J. B. Jozalle, 33, Jonathan Purcell; Edward Jonston, 87, John Mill's heirs; M. A. Joseph, 121, Isaac Westfall; Charles Lacoste, dit Languedoc, 30, William Welton; François Lognon, 6, Daniel Smith; Jena Legarde's widow, 24, William McClure, 380, Jeremiah Claypool, 20 acres; Pierre Leforest, 93, Henry Hurst; René Legand, 203, John Ochiltree; Antoine Lefevre, 68, Isaac Westfall; François Lafleur, 180, A. F. Snapp; Lacoste, Amable L'Ardoise, Joseph Lamoureux, 75, 114 and 38, Patrick Simpson; Jacques Lamethe, dit Cochen, François Languedoc, 69, 80, T. Dubois; Nicholas Lapointe, Genevive Labuxiere, 204, 17, William McIntosh; Jacques Lacroix, B. D. Languedoc, 22, 223, H. Vanderburg; René Langlois, Louis Laderoute, 76, 135, Samuel Baird; Pierre Lefevre, 236, John Edgar; Louis Lamar, Dennis Lebarge, 2, 239, John Small; Joseph Larsh, 243, George Wallace & Co.; Antoine Lansford, 159, heirs of same; Phillip Legras, Joseph Leverou, dit Metteyé, Joseph Latrimouille, Joseph Legnon, J. B. Lafountain, 94, 158, 99, 113 and 70, François Vigo; Louis Lemay, Joseph Labelle, 104, 98, not entered; Louis Metteyé, François Menie, Antoine Mallet, François Peltier, Amable Perron, Etienne Phillibert, dit Oreleans, Pierre Perron, Pierre Querré, Pierre Richard, Pierre Reuger, Joseph Reaux, François Roussaint, Louis Roussault, Joseph Sabelle, François Turpin, J. B. Vaudry and Antoine Vaudry, 73, 55 and 83, to François Vigo; François Busseron, 131, Dubois and Marchal in trust; Pierre Barron's heirs, 225, Samuel McConnel; J. B. Breton, dit St. Martin, 173, Jeremiah Daudson; Pierre Codor's widow, 42, William Welton; François Coder, 211, Jonathan Marney; J. B. Chapoton,

230, John D. Hay; Jerome Crely, 212, Antoine Marchal; Ursule Clermont, 238, A. F. Snapp.

J. B. Cardinal, 157, Peyton Short and heirs of donee; Jacques Cardinal, 9, W. H. Harrison; Pierre Conoyer, 40, Samuel McKee; Moses Carter, 226, Henry Vanderburg; Pierre Cartier, 67, Simon Gonzalis; J. B. Carron and Jonathan Conger, 178 and 162, William Wells; Joseph Chartier, Joseph Chabot, Antoine Caty, Nicholas Chapard, François Campagnotte, Jacob Charbonneau, J. B. Chartier and Jean Charpantier, 154, 96, 103, 106, 59, 58, 127 and 46, François Vigo; Nicholas Cardinal's widow, 101, Manuel Liza; M. C. Chapard, 190, L. N. Fortin, 266⅔ and 133⅓, not entered; Gabriel Custo, not drawn, William Bullitt; J. B. D'Amour, 181, Samuel Thompson; Bonaventeur Derozier, 3, John McClure; Honore Danis, 4, John McClure, 100 and Patrick Simpson, 300 acres; Antoine Dugal, 79, Thomas Jones; Pierre Darguilles, 179, same; R. F. Delaurier, 220, same; J. B. Duchesne, 11, John McCoy; Amable Dumay's widow, 8, Isaac Westfall, 300 acres, and Ephraim Jordan 100 acres; J. B. Delaurier, 19, Isaac Westfall; Toussaint Denoyou's widow, 113, Patrick Simpson; Nicholas Ditard, 10, W. H. Harrison; Charles Dudevoir, dit Lachisne, 41, Toussaint Dubois, Joseph Dubé, 54, George Fidler; Antoine Drouet, dit Richardville, 156, Antoine Drouet, Amable Delisle, 232, Thomas Jones; Ambrose Dumais, 119, James Reed; J. L. Denoyou, 219, Henry Vanderburg; Louis Deregnet, 186, Zachariah Mills; Dizier (widow), 193, Samuel Baird; De Hetre (widow), 210, Robert Buntin; T. V. Dalton, 130, J. R. Jones; Joseph Dagne, 192, William McIntosh; J. B. Dutremble, dit Lafleur, 163, T. Dubois; Louis Denoyou's widow, Charles Delisle, Jacques Danis, J. B. Dubois, Joseph Ducharme, François Derousse, Pierre Dagneau, G. Dapron's widow and Antoine Danis, 149, 142, 133, 109, 100, 85, 107, 140 and 126, François Vigo; Charles Dielle, 62, not entered; J. B. Villerage, 66, William McIntosh and Samuel Baird; Francois Vachette, 36, Jonathan Purcell; François Valiquette, 240, same; Charles Villeneuve, 170, Joseph Vanmetre, J. B. Ullaret, 238, Henry Vanderburg. In 1807 the following persons were each allowed 400 acres by the same law as the above: Charles Boucher, Hypolité Bolon, Becquet (widow), Joseph Brossard, Jacques Couteaux, Louis Crepeau, Francis

Cantelmy, Lizette Clermont, Marianne W. Cardinal, Michael Clermont, Ambroise Dagenat, Pierre Grimar, Pierre Goder, Francis Morin alias De Valcour, Pierre Perron, Andrew Pettier, Jean C. Thiriot's widow, Nancy Levins and Joseph Hamelin.

The following, in addition to those found in the military chapter enrolled as militia in August, 1790, were also allowed 100 acres of land by the law granting that amount of land to each militiaman; John Culbert, Hugh Dempsey, Mathew Dobbins, François Forzy, René Gorder, Ephraim Jordan, Samuel Moore, Robert Mays, Francis Pacquin, Aham Pea, John Savage, John Small, Alexander Sampson and James Watt. Congress also confirmed 362 claims through the commissioner. These claims varied in size from 4 acres to 408 and had been previously confirmed by different governors, "in virtue of French and British grants and of the court and commandant deeds." Nearly all the old families held land under these claims. There were also confirmed 222 claims which had been previously confirmed by the different governors in virtue of the militia rights. There were also 32 claims confirmed by Congress through the commissioners in virtue of French and British grants and of court and commandant deeds. Many claims were also granted by right of improvement. It is worthy of note that nearly every body of land, whether by grant or what not, lay on some stream of water, as "Bosseron," "Du Chien," Marie Creek, Mill Creek or other body.

LAND CLAIMANTS IN THE NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY.*

"UNITED STATES, December 23, 1790.

"*Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:*

"It appearing by the report of the Secretary of the Government northwest of the Ohio that there are certain cases respecting grants of land, within that territory, which require the interference of the Legislature of the United States, I have directed a copy of said report, and the papers therein referred to, to be laid before you, together with a copy of the report of the Secretary of State upon the same subject.

"G. WASHINGTON.

*American State Papers; Public Lands.

"VINCENNES, COUNTY OF KNOX,
July 31, 1790.

"*Sir:* The absence of the Governor having made it my duty to carry into effect, as far as possible, the resolution of Congress of the 29th of August, 1788, respecting the inhabitants of Post Vincennes, I beg leave to report *not only* my proceedings under that resolution, but some circumstances which, in my opinion, ought at this time to be communicated, as very materially concerning the interests of the United States as well as individual settlers. The claims and pretensions of the people have very generally been exhibited; but, notwithstanding they were early advertised upon this business, by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, given at Kaskaskias in March last, and have since been repeatedly called upon by me, yet I have no doubt there are a few instances of inattention and neglect. For all the possessions which appear to have been made by French or British concessions, I have issued warrants of survey, as by the last page of Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, of the land records for the county of Knox, copies of all which accompany this report. I have also directed that the four hundred acre lots to be given to every head of a family, should be laid off for the persons named, and allotted, excepting those that might fall to the absentees mentioned, until the pleasure of Government is known. I beg leave, sir, to observe that there are a few instances where the ancient inhabitants (by removing from Vincennes to the Illinois country, or from that country to this place) cannot be included under the description of persons entitled to donation lands, and they humbly solicit that Congress would be graciously pleased to consider their situation, and permit them to participate in the general bounty. I think it necessary here to remark, sir, that, although the lands and lots which have been ordered to be surveyed, appear, from very good oral testimony, to belong to those persons under whose names they are respectively entered, either by original grants to them made, purchase or inheritance, yet there is scarcely one case in twenty where the title is complete, owing to the desultory manner in which public business has been transacted, and some other unfortunate causes.

"The original concessions by the French and British comman-

dants were generally made upon a small scrap of paper, which it has been customary to lodge in the notary's office, who has seldom kept any book of record, but committed the most important land concerns to loose sheets, which, in process of time, have come into the possession of persons that have fraudulently destroyed them, or, unacquainted with their consequence, innocently lost or trifled them away; for, by the French usage, they are considered as family inheritance, and often descend to women and children. In one instance, and during the government of Mr. St. Ange here, a royal notary ran off with all the public papers in his possession, as by a certificate produced to me; and I am very sorry further to observe that, in the office of Mr. Le Grand, which continued from the year 1777 to 1788, and where should have been the vouchers for important land transactions, the records have been so falsified, and there is such gross fraud and forgery, as to invalidate all evidence and information which I might otherwise have acquired from his papers.

"In addition, sir, to the ancient possessions of the people of Vincennes, under French and British concessions here, is about one hundred and fifty acres of land, constituting a part of the village, and extending a mile up the Wabash River, in front of their improved claims, which was granted by Mr. St. Ange to some of the Piankeshaw Indians, allotted into small divisions for their wigwams, and by them occupied and improved until the year 1786, when the last of them moved off, selling, individually, as they took themselves away, their several parts and proportions. The inhabitants now hold this land, parceled out amongst them in small lots, some of which are highly improved, and have been built upon before and since 1783. But, imagining, that a confirmation of any Indian purchase whatever might virtually involve some future questions of magnitude in this territory, I have postponed all order upon the subject until the pleasure of Congress can be known; in the meantime giving to the claimants my private opinion that they would be permitted to retain them, either by free gift or for some small consideration.

"A court of civil and criminal jurisdiction, established at this place by J. Todd, Esq., under the authority of Virginia, in June, 1779, and who eked out their existence to the summer of 1787,

have, during that long period, continued to make large grants of lands, even by their own acknowledgments, and without more authority for so doing than is set forth. Many of the concessions which have been exhibited to me, in their name, they deny to have had any knowledge of; and, indeed, there are some reasons to conclude they may have been forged in the office of Mr. Le Grand, before mentioned, who was a servant of the court, and in whose handwriting the deeds have all been made out.

"I cannot find, from any information I have been able to acquire, that Mr. Todd ever delegated any power of granting land in this country, or, in fact, that he was endowed with it himself. On the contrary, I find by the acts of Virginia of 1779, that the lands northwest of the River Ohio were expressly excepted from location, and that it was declared no person should be allowed pre-emption, or any benefit whatever, from settling this side the said river; and the Governor was desired to issue his proclamation requiring all persons to remove themselves, and, in case of disobedience, to make use of an armed force. This is not to extend to French and other old inhabitants actually settled on, or before that time, in the villages of Post Vincennes and upon the Mississippi. It appears, however, by a proclamation of Mr. Todd's, given at Kaskaskias, the 15th day of June, 1779, that a kind of authority was meant to be implied somewhere in the country, to grant lands, not only upon the river bottoms and prairies under the French restrictions, but in large quantities, and with more latitude at a distance therefrom; and twenty-six thousand acres have been granted away from that time to 1783, inclusive; and to the year 1787 (when Gen. Harmar checked the abuse) twenty-two thousand more, though generally in parcels of four hundred acres, though some are much smaller, and do not exceed the size of house lots. The court has also granted to individuals, in some instances, tracts of many leagues square; but a sense of the impropriety of such measures has prevented the bringing forward those claims. Notwithstanding that some of the four hundred acres and small lots, on or before 1783, yet the authority whence they were derived has been such, that I could not consider them as "rightful claims." They are, however, sir, in a few instances, under considerable cultivation and

improvement, and some of the plantations, and many of the small lots, which have been granted by the court since that time, are now cultivated in tillage, and have been possessed by the present claimants, at much expense; but by far the greatest number of them were obtained at the cost of office fees only, and remain to this hour in a state of nature, or with no other alteration than has been necessary to convert them into sugar camps.

"Upon the subject of those lands, sir, a petition has been presented to me by, and in behalf of, eighty Americans, setting forth that they were induced to come into this country by the court of Post Vincennes, with every assurance of their authority to make grants. That, in good faith of this, they have formed their establishments at considerable expense, and must be involved in ruin, unless the generosity of Congress shall permit their holding them. The French inhabitants have also petitioned me upon the subject of court grants; some of which are now under cultivation, at no small expense and labor. I beg leave, sir, to lay the situation of those people before Government, most respectfully representing that the welfare and prosperity of a number of industrious and good citizens in this Territory must depend very much upon their order. A petition has also been presented by the inhabitants of Vincennes, praying a confirmation of their commons, comprehending about two thousand four hundred acres of good, and three thousand acres of sunken lands. They have been, it appears, thirty years under a fence, which is intended to confine their cattle within its boundaries, and keep them out of their wheat fields; for, contrary to the usage of farmers generally, the cattle are enclosed, and the cultivated lands are left at large, except those parts which immediately approach the commons. But this fence, and quiet possession under the French and British Governments, they seem to imagine entitles them to a good prescriptive right. It has been the usage of the commandants to make all their grants in writing; and, as this has not been produced, or any evidence of it, I think it my duty to refer the matter to Congress, as I am not authorized to decide upon it. One other petition, sir, I am constrained to introduce. It has been signed by one hundred and thirty-one Canadian, French and American inhabitants, all

enrolled in the militia, setting forth that many of them were heads of families soon after the year 1783. That, from their situation, they are liable to, and willing to perform, an extraordinary proportion of military duty, and soliciting that Congress would be pleased to make them a donation of lands. In justice to the petitioners, I think it incumbent on me to observe, that the commanding officer of the regular troops here has been obliged, in some instances, to demand their services for convoys of provisions up the Wabash River; and, from the weakness of the garrison, and the present difficulties of communication with other posts and the Ohio, that he may have frequent occasion for their aid, which I have no doubt will be yielded at all times with the greatest cheerfulness.

"Before I close this letter, sir, I must take the liberty of representing to Congress, by desire of the citizens of this country, and as a matter which I humbly conceive they should be informed of, that there are, not only at this place, but in the several villages upon the Mississippi, considerable claims for supplies furnished the troops of Virginia, before and since 1783, which no person yet has been authorized to attend to, and which is very injurious to the interest and feelings of men who seem to have been exposed to a variety of distresses and impositions by characters pretending to have acted under the orders of that government. The people of Vincennes have requested me to make known their sentiments of fidelity and attachment to the sovereignty of the United States, and the satisfaction they feel in being received into their protection, which I beg leave to communicate in their own words, by the copy of an address presented me on the 23d instant. If, in this long letter of report and representation, I may appear to have tediously dwelt upon the claims and pretensions of the people of this country, I request, sir, that it may be attributed to that desire which I feel at all times, faithfully to execute the attentions necessary to individual interests, and the great duty I owe to government. With every sentiment of respect to your excellency and Congress, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

WINTHROP SARGENT.

"The President of the United States.

"TOWN AT POST VINCENNES, July 31, 1790.

"*Sir:* From the best information I have been able to acquire, confirmed by the testimony of the gentlemen of the courts of quarter sessions of the peace and common pleas, as well as judge of probate, given me in the presence of yourself, Maj. Hamtramck, and Maj. Vigo, I believe the following to be an accurate list of the heads of families settled at Post Vincennes, on and before the year 1783, and residents here at this time; consequently they are entitled to the donation lands promised them by Congress; and you will please to consider this as your sufficient warrant for surveying and allotting them agreeably to the commission given you for that purpose. Patents will issue as soon as your returns are made into my office. WINTHROP SARGENT.

"To Samuel Baird, Esq.

Louis Alare.
Joseph Andrez.
François Brouillet.
François Baroye, Jr.
John Baptiste Binette.
Charles Bonneau.
Vital Boucher.
Marie, widow of Louis Boyer.
Amable Boulon.
Charles Bugand.
Michael Bordeleau.
Nicholas Baillarjon.
Michael Brouillet.
François Bosseron.
François Baroye, Sr.
Antoine Bordeleau, Sr.
Louis Brouillet.
Louis Boyer, Jr.
John Baptiste Cardinal.
François Coder.
Pierre Carnieyer.
Joseph Chabot.
Antoine Caty.
François Compagnot.
Jacques Cardinal.
Joseph Chartier.
Nicholaus Charpaid.
John Charpentier.
Louis Coder.
Jacob Charbonneau.
Pierre Chartier, Sr.
Moses Carter.
Antoine Drouettee.
John Baptiste Dubois.
John Baptiste Ducheme.
Charles Dielle.
Charles Delisle.
Pierre Daigneau.
Antoine Darrys.
Louis De Claureier.
John Baptiste De Elaureier.
Honorez Darrys.
Charles Dudevoir.
Amable Delisle.
Jacque Denye.
Joseph Ducharme.
Bonnaventure Derogier.
Nicholaus Ditard.

François Desause.
Louis Edeline.
Joseph Flamelin.
John Baptiste Joyale.
Paul Gamelin.
Charles Guielle.
Toussaint Goder.
Antoine Gamelin.
Pierre Gamelin.
Amable Gaurguipis.
Alexis Asttuse Gallionois.
Pierre Gilbert.
John Baptiste Harpin.
Joseph Hunot, Sr.
Etienne Jacques.
Edward Johnston.
Jacques Latrimouille.
François Lognon.
Joseph Lognon.
Jacque Lacroix.
Pierre Laforest.
Antony Luneford.
Charles Languedoc.
Jacque Lamotte.
Andrez Languedoc.
Renez Langlois.
Joseph Levrond.
Louis Laderoute.
François Languedoc.
Louis Lamare.
John Baptiste Maugen.
Pierre Malette.
Antoine Malette.
Andrez Monplesir.
Louis Meteyer.
François Minie.
John Baptiste Milliet.
Nicholas Mayot.
François Mallet.
Joseph Mitchel.
Antoine Marier.
Frederick Mahl.
Joseph Malette.
John Baptiste Mois.
Michael Neau.
John Baptiste Ouilette.
Joseph Perodeau.
Guillaume Payes.
Pierre Perret.
Amable Perron.
Pierre Quenez, Sr.
John Baptiste St. Marie Racine.
Pierre Regnez.
François Racine.
Pierre et Andrez Racine.
Louis Ravalet.
Louis Roupiault.
Joseph Raux.
Joseph St. Marie.
Joseph Sabolle.
John Baptiste St. Aubin.
Etienne St. Marie.
François Turpin.
François Trudel.
Joseph Tougas.
François Vachette.
John Baptiste Vaudrye.
John Baptiste Vaudrye, Jr.
Francis Vigo.
Alexander Vallez.
Antoine Vaudrye.
John Baptiste Vilray.

Angelic, widow of Etienne Phillibert.
Mary Louis, widow of Nicholas Perrot.

Felicité, widow of François Peltier.
Louisa, widow of André Peltier.
Angelic, widow of Francis Basinet.
Marie, widow of Nicolaus Cardinal.
Susanna, widow of Pierre Coder.
Marian, widow of Louis Denorgon.
Marie, widow of Joressaints Denorgon.
Veronique, widow of Gilliome Daperon.
Françoise, widow of Ambroise Dagenet.
Geneviève, widow of Pierre Gumare.
Ann, widow of Moses Henry.
Catarine, widow of John Baptiste Lafontaine.
Maudeline, widow of St. Jean Legarde.
Veronic, widow of Gabriel Legrand.
Marie Louise, widow of John Phillip Marie Legrats.
Louisa, widow of Antoine Lefevre.
Catarine, widow of Amable Lardoise.
Maudeline, widow of Joseph Stone.
Geneviève, wife of Joseph Labuissiere, the husband deserted.
Renez Godere dit Pannah.
Agate, widow of Amable Dumay.

"You are also to survey, lay off and bound the several tracts and parcels of land hereafter specified, for, and at the expense of, the proper claimants, and return plats thereof, as soon as may be, into the office of the secretary of the Territory. And you will please to observe that the measurements of all ancient rights must be by the French acre or arpent, which has heretofore been the standard of land measure in this as well as the Illinois country. WINTHROP SARGENT.

"Samuel Baird, Esquire.

"For Frederic Berger, a lot in Post Vincennes, of twenty-five toises, one side to the church lands, another to Andrez Montplesir and two others to streets. John St. Aubin, a piece of land two acres in front and the usual depth, one side to Nicholas Chasseau and another side to Dayneaux; a lot of one hundred and fifty feet, one side to Levron and the three others to streets; another lot, fifty-one feet by thirty, one side to Regis, another to

the common and two sides to streets; another, seventy-two feet by one hundred and fifty, one side to Brisard, another to unlocated lands and two sides to streets. The widow Denorgon, a piece of land three acres in front and usual depth, one side to Barr and the other to Lappamboise. Michael Neau, a lot one hundred and fifty feet, one side to Peter Coder and another to Louis Mallet. Charles Bonneau, a lot one hundred and seventy-four by one hundred and fourteen feet, one side to Bene Coder, one to Charles Bonneau, one to Landeroule and Lafleur and one to Main Street. Francis Mallet, a piece of land two acres in front and usual depth, by the meadow of the Big Marsh; a lot one hundred and fifty by one hundred and twenty feet, situated above the fort. Nicholas Chapart, a lot two hundred and four by one hundred and eighty feet, one side to a street running to the water, another side to a street running to lands not granted. Louis Edeline, a piece of land two acres in front and customary depth, one side to Dainaux, another to Sanschagrin, and by the Big Marsh meadow; one lot of twenty-five toises, one side to Chabot and three sides to streets; a piece of land four acres in front by the usual depth, one side to J. L. Denorgon and other side church land. John Baptiste Ducheme, a lot one hundred and twenty feet, facing three streets. Michael Bordeleau, a piece of land two acres front by the usual depth, one side to Proux and the other to Buelle; a lot one hundred and fifty by one hundred and thirty-eight feet, facing four streets; another lot in the town, on which stood a barn; the quantity and boundaries are not expressed in the original concession, and it must be so laid off as not to interfere with the streets of the village or lot of any other person. Laurent Bazadonne, a lot thirty-eight feet wide, from a street to a lane, one side to Louis Boyer. John Binet, a lot one hundred and fifty by one hundred and thirty-two feet, one side to Arpin, another to Charles Lachin and two sides to streets. Antony Caty, a piece of land two acres front by the usual depth, one side to Louis Edeline and the other to Joseph Leveron, near the Big Marsh.

"Alexander Valle, a lot one hundred and fifty feet, one side to François Barois, another to Michael Neall and two sides to streets; two acres by the usual depth, one side to Toussaint Noyon and

the other by St. Louis. Joseph Tougas, a lot one hundred and fifty feet, one side to Sansosy and another to Anoyon; two arpents in front by usual depth, by the marsh of Cathilinette, one side to Tougas and the other to Louis Bergeron; three acres in front by usual depth, in Cathilinette, one side to François Barois and another to Joseph Raux. James Cardinal, a piece of land three acres in front and usual depth, on the other side the hog swamp and joining the lands of Lachine; a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Languedoc and another to Carron. Peter Mallet, a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Lewis Mallet and the other three sides to streets. John Toulon, a lot one hundred and fifty feet square, one side to Bakus, another to Jacques Lamotte. Nicholaus Ballaidron, two acres in front and the usual depth, in the prairie of the Grand Marsh, one side to Peter Godere, the other to Vaudrye. Nicholaus Ballaidron, a lot three hundred feet by one hundred and fifty, one side to church, another to Moreau; a lot one hundred and fifty feet, one side to St. Jean and to two streets, other boundary not mentioned. John Decker, a lot one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fourteen feet, in the common. François Languedoc, a lot eighteen toises by twenty-five, one side to a street and one side to Redyente; a piece of land two acres in front by forty in depth, one side to Plifford and another to vacant lands. John Baptiste Millet, a lot in the village, one side to Peter Pecon and another to Francis Dagneau. Stephen St. Marie, a lot of twenty-five toises, one side to Cardinal, another to Raperault, and facing two streets. James Walls, a lot fifty by twenty-five toises, one side to Andres and three sides to the streets. Nicholaus Myot, a lot twenty-six toises, one side to Peter Coder and the other to streets. Alexis Ouilette, a lot twenty-five toises by twelve and a half, one side to Eolon and another to Derozier. Vital Boucher, a lot twenty-eight toises, one side to Cardinal and another to Dubois. The widow of Joseph Leveson, a piece of land two acres in front by the usual depth, one side to Sanschagrin and another by Chaboute, near the big swamp; also a lot twenty-five toises, one side by Sanschagrin and others by streets, both supposed to belong to A. Languedoc. Andrew Languedoc, a piece of land nine acres in front by the usual depth, to begin at the common fence toward the Little

River. John Baptiste Frichette, a lot of twenty-five toises, one side to Hamilton and another to Vigo. Charles Lacoste, a piece of land two acres front by the usual depth, one side to Lacoste and another to Riendo; a lot twenty-eight toises square, and house thereon. The widow and children of Nicholas Cardinal, a lot twenty-six toises square, one side to Widow Tranbulle and another to Peter Queret; a lot in the village, twenty-five toises, one side to Bonneau and another to the domain; a tract of land two acres by forty, one side to Berthuit and the other to Godere. Peter Queret, a lot in the village, one side to his father and another to M. Vigo. The widow of Antoine Lefevre, a lot of eighteen toises, five feet by twenty-four toises, five feet, one side to Bonneau and another to Vaudrye; a tract of two acres in front and the usual depth, in the Little Prairie, one side to Racine and the other to Crepeaux. Joseph Perredeau, a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Trudel and another to Bonneau. Joseph Perredeau, the younger, a lot of twenty-five toises, one side to Johnston and three sides to streets. Andrez Monplesir, two acres in front and usual depth, near the Cathilinette, one side to Lamotte, fronting on the river; a lot twenty-five toises by three streets, and a barn thereon, granted by St. Marie; also a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Bergen, and fronting two streets, formerly belonging to Brouillette. The children of Andrew Pelliere, two acres in front by the ordinary depth, by lands of Diri; a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Astringus and another to J. B. Richard. The widow of Charles Lefevre, two acres in front by the usual depth, in the prairie of Cathilinette, bounding on lands of Dubras, called the Italian; a lot in the village, bounded by M. Vigo and three streets. James Latrimouille, two acres in front by the usual depth, at the Nut Point, one side to Vaudrye and the other to Coder; a lot of twenty-five by twenty-four toises, one side to Dagnet and another to Drouet.

"Charles Dudevoir, a lot twenty-two feet by ten toises, one side to Small and another to Connoyer; two lots fifty by twenty-five toises, to Binet and three streets; two acres in front, at the Nut Point, bounded by the ancient common fence and Baptiste Ducheane; two acres in front by forty in depth, at the Big Swamp Prairie, one side to Mallet and another to Bordeleau.

For the church, four arpents front upon the Wabash, by the usual depth; a lot where the church stands, about twenty toises, for the church or Mr. Antoine Gamelin. Louis Leneveu, a lot of twenty-five toises, one side to Read and another to Luntsford. Honore Danis, a lot of twenty-five toises, on which is his house; two acres of land in front by the usual depth, near the little river, one side to St. Aubin and the other to Bourger. Francis Vachet, a lot of twelve toises square, one side to Cardinal and another to Dubois; Vachet also claims, by purchase from the Indians, land in addition sufficient to make the lot twenty-one by twenty-five toises, but I cannot warrant the survey of the latter part. Francis Baril, a lot of thirty toises, one side to churchyard and another to John Larue. The heirs of Moses Henry, a lot seventy feet by twenty-five toises, one side to Bordeleau and to three streets. Rene Langlois, a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Monplaisir and two others to Charles Languedoc; two acres in front by the ordinary depth at the Cathilinette, one side to Barois and another to Bordeleau. Francis Vigo, the house where he now resides and two lots: one twenty-five toises square, bounding to Queret, and the other thirty toises by twenty-five, one side to Latippe; also, four lots adjoining each other and twenty-five toises square each, on one of the lots is a house belonging formerly to Saboulle; also, two acres in front by the ordinary depth, from the Elm Road, one side to Connoyer and the other to Michael Brouillette; a continuation to the river is also mentioned in the claim, but this is an Indian purchase and not now to be surveyed; also, a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Villeneuve and the three others to streets; also, a lot twelve toises in front, from St. Louis' to St. Honore's street, one side to Widow Legras; also, two tracts of two acres each in front by forty deep, north side of the Wabash and opposite the village, one side by a road leading to the prairies and the other side by the lands of Paquin; two lots twenty-five by fifty toises and a barn thereon, one side to J. B. Vaudrye, the younger, and François Barois and three sides to streets. The Widow Astargus, a lot one hundred and fifty feet, one side to Laforet and another to Boisverd and two sides to streets. Philip Chats, a lot seventy-five by one hundred and fifty feet, one side to Renez Langlois, another to the Widow Peltier and facing two

streets; another lot one hundred and fifty feet, one side to Charles Berjon, another to Francis Bosseron and to two streets. Peter Kerre, Sr., a lot one hundred and seventy-four by one hundred and fifty feet, one side to Gaynolet, another to Harpin and two sides to streets. Robert Johnson, two house lots in town, on which his house now stands. Late widow of Joseph Brassard, a lot of twelve toises fronting St. Louis Street, one side to Barzadon and another to Connoyer. John Baptiste Richard, a lot in the village, one side to Boisverd and another to Lafuellarde. Stephen St. Marie, a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Cardinal and another to Rapuault. John Baptiste Binet, two acres in front on the river Wabash, and to Dagneau and St. Pierre, near Cathilinette. John Dovritt, a lot twenty-five toises by twenty-three, one side to Delorier and three sides to streets; also, two acres in front by usual depth, in the Nut Prairie, one side to Dennis and another to Connoyer. James Lamothe, two acres in front by the ordinary depth, one side to Joachin the other Montplesir. The heirs of Joseph Lafuillarde, a lot twenty by twenty-five toises, one side to Sucrot and the other to Richards; two acres in front by the usual depth, at the Cathilinette, one side to Godere, another to Barada. Francis Bosseron, a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Philip Chattes, another to Haslin. Francis Lognion, a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Francis Brouillette and another to Corneau. Peter Laforest, a lot of twenty-four by twenty toises, one side to Nicholas and the other to Caty. Louis Seguin, a lot eleven toises by twenty-five, one side to the Widow Gumau and another to Mrs. Hunot. Anthony Marie, a lot twenty-five toises, or nearly that, bounded by four streets; also, a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Marie. Allen Ramsay, a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Cuntz and another to Bogle. Ursule Cointe, a lot thirty-six by twenty-five toises, one side to Keepler and another to church lands.

"Charles Bergand, a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Philip Chat, another to vacant ground and two sides to streets; two acres in front, one side to Vallez and another to Languedoc, near the Big Swamp. Some of this land is sold to Page and the boundaries are not well expressed. Care must be taken not to exceed the ancient possession. Francis Campagnote, a lot of

twenty-five toises, one side by Meteiller, another by Brirard and by two streets. The widow of Peter Grimare, a house and lot, the boundaries not expressed, but to be surveyed agreeable to possession, not interfering with the streets. Louis Coder, a lot of land twenty-five toises, one side to Danis and three others by streets; two acres in front the usual depth, in the Prairie des Cathilinette, one side to Laforest. Joseph St. Marie, a lot one side to Joseph Andrews, another to St. Louis Street and one side to the Wabash; also a lot of twenty-five toises, one side to Joseph Charretiere, another to John Baptiste Harpin. Louis Aller, a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Villeray and three sides to streets. Amable Bolon, a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Antoine Richarville and another to Dubois. Joseph Hunot, a lot eighteen toises by twenty-five, one side to Peter Peret and another to Laderoute. F. P. A. and John Baptiste Racine, heirs of J. B. Racine, a lot of thirty toises, from St. Honore Street to the next ensuing street, one side by Crely; two acres in front by the usual depth, in the Little River Prairie, one side to Brouillette and the other to Madame Chapeau. Francis Boyer, a lot of twenty-five toises, one side to Lafraniere and the other to Richard Francis Turpin; a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Dagneau and the three others to streets. James McNutty, a lot in the village, one side to Mr. Boyer, another by Charbonneau. Joseph Chartier, a lot in the village, one side to Small and another to Joseph St. Marie; two acres in front by forty deep, at Nut Point, one side to Charbonneau and another to Vaudrye. Michael Brouillet, a lot eighteen toises in front, one side to Connoyer and fronting St. Louis and St. Honore Streets; also a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Charpentier and two others by streets; also a tract two acres in front, in Nut Prairie, one side to St. Marie and another to Codere. Louis Mallet, a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Peter Mallet and three others by streets; two acres in front by the usual depth, in the Big Swamp Prairie, one side to Nicholas and the other to Champagnotte. Antoine Bordelau, a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Dagneau. Antoine Marie, a lot twenty-five toises, one side by his own lot; three acres in front by forty deep, in the Big Swamp Prairie, one side to Pagé and the other to Hunot. John Baptiste Vaudrye, a lot twenty-six

toises and two feet by seventeen and a half toises, one side to Gibbault, another to Madame Chapeau and another to Pierre Gamelin; also a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Mr. Cartier and to three streets; also two acres by the usual depth, in the Big Swamp Prairie, one side to Lafranieu and the other by Baillargon; also two acres by the usual depth, in the prairie on the Little River, one side to Charretiere and the other to Latrimouille. Francis Miny, a lot twelve and a half toises by twenty-five, one side to Dubois and another to McNutty. John Baptiste Ouillette, three acres in front by the usual depth, on the mill creek at the Yellow Banks, where is a saw and a grist-mill. Thomas Dalton, a lot in St. Louis Street, thirty-one and a half feet front and extending to the river, one side to Joseph André. The widow of Lewis Bowyer, a lot thirteen toises by twenty-five, one side to McNutty and to Charbonneau. Part of this lot supposed to be claimed by McNutty. Jacob Pea, a lot of twenty-five toises, one side to Wyant and another to Sullivan. Peter Bonneau, a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Antoine Lefevre and another to Peter Gamelin; also one acre in front by forty deep, on the Elm Road, one side to Honore Darris and the other to John Baptiste St. Aubin. Francis Dumais, a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Bonneau and another to Lognon.

"Peter Connoyer, a lot where he now lives, one side to Michael Brouillette and three sides by streets; also another lot nearly opposite, one side by the late Widow Brassard, another to Lachine and in front by St. Louis Street; also a lot sixteen toises in front, one side to Michael Brouillette and another to a cross street that leads to the river and St. Honore Street; also a lot fronting out on St. Louis Street and to the banks of the river, one side to Mr. Vigo and another to Widow Legrand; also a lot twenty-four toises, one side to Delisle, another to Madame Cardinal and two sides to the streets; also a tract two acres in front by the usual depth, east of the village by the Elm Road, one side to Peter Querez and the other to Mr. Vigo; a small lot and house thereon, upon the bank of the river, formerly belonging to Peltier. Antoine Vaudrye, a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Barois. Ursule Clermont, two acres in front by forty deep, in the Big Swamp Prairie, one side to Peter Coder and another to Lachine.

Peter Perret, a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Hunot, another to Denoyon and two streets. Louis St. Aubin, a lot about twenty-five toises square, one side to Toujas, in rear to church lands, and by two streets. Luke Decker, a lot twenty-five toises by fifty, one side to Sullivan and three sides to streets; a tract of two acres in front by forty in depth, on the river Du Chi, and one side to Martin. This tract is said to have been by a French concession, but none has yet been produced. His house is built thereon. Gennevieve Villeneuve, a lot of twenty-five toises, one side to Ranger, another to Mr. Bosseron and by two streets; two acres in front by forty deep, in the prairie of the big marsh, one side to Charles Villeneuve and another to Charles Bonneau. Charles Villeneuve, a lot nineteen toises by twenty-nine, one side to Mr. Vigo and on three sides by streets; also a lot to Madame Cardinal, Delisle's lots, and Pierre Bonneau and fronting two streets; also two acres in front by the usual depth, in the Big Swamp Prairie, one side to Jean Lazarde and Chapart and the other Hapelin. John Francis Hamtramck, a lot thirty-three by thirty-four feet, one side to another lot of his and a side to Adamhar St. Martin; another lot bounding on the last and one side Mr. Barzadon, in front to a street and the rear to the river bank. Reverend Peter Gibbault, a lot about fourteen toises, one side to Mr. Millet, another to Mr. Vaudrye and to two streets. James Charbonneau, a lot twenty-five toises, one side to McNutty and on three sides by streets; also two acres in front by forty in depth, in the Little River Prairie, one side to Beloup and another to Antoine Lefevre. Louis Ravelet, a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Metier, another to Campagnote and by two streets. John Baptiste Villeraye, a lot of twenty-five toises, one side to Louis Allare and three sides to streets. William Page, a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Baillargon, another side by next described lot and two sides to streets; another lot twenty-five toises, one side to last lot; a tract of land of two acres in front, which has been directed for survey under Bergand's name, and it seems is in dispute; also a tract of land of three acres in front by forty in depth, in the Big Swamp Prairie, one side to Marie and another to Arpent. Nicholas Chapart, two acres in front by forty in depth, near the Big Swamp, one side to Villeneuve and the other

to Dagneau; another tract two acres in front by forty in depth, in the Big Swamp Prairie, one side to Mallet and another to Roi. Vitalle Boucher, two acres in front by forty in depth, in front by the Elm Road, and one side to Cardinal, the other to Ducherne. Ann Springer, a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Andre Languedoc and three others to streets. Peter Latour, a lot twenty-nine toises by nine, one side to Turdelle, another to Bonneau and two sides to streets. Toussaint Dubois, a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Peter Gamelin, another to James Cardinal and two sides to streets; two acres in front by forty in depth, one side to Andrez Roi and another to John Baptiste Roi. Charles Dielle, two acres by front and forty deep on the north side of the Wabash, one side to Paul Gamelin and another to Peter Latour. The original concession, or the best evidence of it, must be produced before this survey is made. Antoine Petit, a lot twenty-five toises, one side to John Baptiste St. Aubin, another to Francis Languedoc and by two streets. Susannah Bolon, a lot of twenty-five toises by twenty-four, one side to Nicholas Mayot, the other three to streets. William Park, a lot of twenty-five toises, one side to Cotis, another to Guitar and two sides by streets; two acres in front by forty in depth, in the Big Swamp Prairie, one side to Richardville and another by Peter Cartier; a lot of twenty-five toises, one side to Ganuchon, another to Bawthus and by two streets. Robert Ficron, a lot twenty-five toises, one side by Stephen St. Marie and another to the next lot; a lot twenty-five toises, one side to last lot, another to Lafremiere and by two streets. Those lots are supposed to be old French concessions.

"Widow of Gabriel Legrand, a lot about fourteen toises in front, one side to Connoyer, one side to the river and two sides to the streets. Amable Guarguepie, a lot of twenty by twenty-five toises, one side to Bosseron, another to Dubois; two acres in front by forty in depth, at the Nut Point, one side to Cardinal and another to Latrimouille. Watts, McNutty, and Simson, two acres in front by the ordinary depth in the Cathilinette Prairie, one side to Reaux and another to Dielle. John Baptiste Harpin, a lot twenty-five toises, one side to John Small, another to Joseph St. Marie and to two streets; a tract of land two acres in front by forty deep, one side to Mr. Page and another to J. B. Vaudry;

also one acre in front by forty deep in the grand Marais Prairie, one side te Perodeau and another to Neau; also a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Dockac and another to Peter. Gerome Crely, a lot eight toises by nineteen, one side to St. Marie's heirs, another to François Barois and on two others by streets. Joseph Duchram, one acre and three quarters in front by forty in depth, north side the Wabash, one side to Paul Gamelin and another to Carron. Amable Delisle, a lot twelve and a half toises by twenty-five, one side to Nicholas Baillargon and another to Stephen Bowyer, and the rear to William Page, front a street. The widow of Peter Coder, a tract of land, two acres in front by forty in depth, in the Grand Marsh Prairie, one side to Baillargon and another to Chabot. Peter Gamelin, a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Joseph Hamelin, another to Toussaint Dubois and by two streets; another lot eighteen by twenty-five toises, one side to J. B. Milliet, another to Bonneau, near to Vaudrey; also two acres in front by forty in depth in the Cathilinette, one side to Barois and another to Peltier. John Small, a lot about fifty-two toises in front on St. Louis Street, running back to the river bank and on two side streets; also a lot twenty-five by eighteen toises, one side to Arpent, another to Shiskey and on two side streets. Louis Brouillette, a lot of thirteen toises, fronting on St. Honore Street and back to the beach, one side to Antoine Mallet and the other by a street; there seems to be some additional claim of a small part of a lot adjoining, which must be inquired into upon the survey; by the papers handed in it is very unintelligible. John Tougas, a lot of twelve toises in front on St. Honore Street, one side to J. M. Barois and three sides to streets. Paul Gamelin, a lot twelve and a half toises on St. Louis Street, and extending back to the beach, one side to Adamher St. Martin and the other by Calvary Street; two acres in front by forty in depth, north side of Wabash; this in two tracts, one bounded by Ducharm and Gueille, and the other to Detau and Connoyer. The heirs of Daniel Sullivan, a lot twenty-five toises by thirty-eight, one side to Chabot, and another to church lands and by two streets; also a tract eight acres in front and sixty in depth, fronting on the Wabash, originally granted to Chapart; four acres are to be on

each side the Little River, whereon is built a mill; two acres in front by forty in depth in the Cathilinette Prairie, one side to Dominique Bergand and the other to Laforest; another tract, two acres in front, situated in the Cathilinette Prairie, behind the ancient lands, and extending back to Otter Pond, one side to Ballargon and old French improvement. John Martin, two acres in front by forty in depth in the Cathilinette Prairie, one side to Meteller and another to the lot of Sims, on McNutty and Watts. Benjamin Bawthus, a lot of thirty toises by twenty-five, one side to Ganuchon, and on the other by the next lot and by two streets; a lot thirty toises by twenty-five, one side to the above lot, another Meldrum and Park and by two streets; a tract two acres in front situated on the Grand Prairie, west of the village from the Wabash, to the Cathilinette swamp, one side to James Dony's, and the other to Alexander Vallez. James McNutty, a lot, south to Page—west by church lands and by two streets. Adamher St. Martin, a lot upon the Wabash, front to St. Louis Street, one side to Nicholas Perrot, and the other to Paul Gamelin; he claims this as a mortgagee. James Johnson, a lot twenty-five toises, one side to Joseph Lafleure and by three streets. Alexander Fowler, a house lot in the village, one side to Decker, another to Baptiste Commefaux. Louis Meteiller, a lot twenty-six toises by fifty, one side to Joseph Levron, another to Brizard and two sides by streets. Peter Cartier, a lot twenty-six toises by twenty-nine, one side to Francis Mallet, and on three others by streets; another lot of twenty-five toises, one side to Mr. Vigo, and three sides to streets; a tract of two acres in front by forty, in the prairie below the village, one side to park, and another to John Baptiste Lafreniere. John Baptiste Tougas, a tract of land opposite to the village, two acres and a half front by the usual depth; this was originally granted to Noveaux, with the addition of another half acre, which has been transferred. Mr. Tougas claims at this time three acres, half an acre of which having been granted by the court, cannot be confirmed by me at this time. Antoine Gamelin, a lot of about thirty toises, fronting on St. Honore Street and running to the Wabash; this lot, it appears from certificates, was originally granted to the church, and has been by the church wardens, exchanged for the

ground upon which the church now stands; it will be confirmed either to the church or Mr. Gamelin.

WINTHROP SARGENT.

VINCENNES, July 31, 1790.

TO THE HONORABLE WINTHROP SARGENT, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY IN AND FOR THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTHWEST OF THE RIVER OHIO, AND VESTED WITH ALL THE POWERS OF GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

"*Sir:* As you have given verbal orders to the magistrates who formerly composed the court of the district of Post Vincennes, under the jurisdiction of the State of Virginia, to give you their reasons for having taken upon them to grant concessions for the lands within the district, in obedience thereto, we beg leave to inform you that their principal reason is, that, since the establishment of this country, the commandants have always appeared to be vested with the powers to give lands; their founder, Mr. Vincennes, began to give concessions, and all his successors have given lands and lots. Mr. Legras was appointed commandant of Post Vincennes, by the lieutenant of the county, and Commander-in-chief John Todd, who was, in the year 1799 [1769], sent by the State of Virginia, to regulate the Government of the country, and who substituted Mr. Legras with his powers. In his absence, Mr. Legras, who was then commandant, assumed that he had, in quality of commandant, authority to give lands according to the ancient usages of other commanders, and he verbally informed the court of Post Vincennes, that, when they would judge it proper to give lands or lots to those who should come into the country to settle or otherwise, they might do it, and that he gave them permission so to do. These are the reasons that we acted upon, and if we have done more than we ought, it was on account of the little knowledge which we had of public affairs. We are, with the greatest respect, your honor's most obedient and very humble servants,

F. BOSSERON,
L. E. DELINE,
PIERRE GAMELIN,
PIERRE QUEREZ, his X mark.

POST VINCENNES, July 3, 1790.

GRANTS TO SETTLERS IN VINCENNES.

VINCENNES, KNOX COUNTY, October 23, 1797.

"*Sir:* The governor, it seems, permitted, in his instructions to you, that *actual* improvements made before his visiting the country in 1795, might be covered by militia rights; and I have further to add that, where parts or portions have been confirmed by me upon grants of the court since 1783 (in consequence of improvements) claimants may be permitted to cover by militia rights, not, however, to extend their plantations beyond 400 arpents; the residue must be laid in one tract, and the concern consulted as to the situation, but it must not be carried to such a distance as to alarm or render uneasy the Indians, and with due attention to this consideration, as it seems to be the wish of the concerned, it may be taken across the White River, near to Derkus Station; and, although it is intended the militia should have good lands, yet such regard must be paid to the interests of the United States that this location shall not militate with further settlements that may be intended, the tract to be divided by lot among the claimants. I herewith furnish you with a list of the names of persons entitled to lands from being of the militia, as reported to me, also an additional number of names to my list of those entitled to the donation of 400 acres, which was made out in the year 1790, and for which lands must be surveyed adjoining the former tract, of good quality, and so as to continue said tract of as regular form as may be; I add, also, a considerable list of lands to be surveyed by you for persons therein named, as appearing to me to have due claims. But, sir, you must consider it a part of your duty, as an officer of Government, to report to me, with the return of surveys, all errors of boundaries, and also of evidence to title, that shall come to your knowledge, for any tracts ordered to be surveyed, in consequence of deeds, on or before 1783, and which may happen to fall within the donation tract, you are to satisfy the persons upon whose lands they may fall, by surveys elsewhere. The term acres must be considered arpents, excepting where it applies to donations, or is especially signified to be English measure. You are authorized to administer the necessary oaths of qualifications for chain carriers, etc., as also where it may be necessary to give you information of

lines and boundaries proper to be known in making your surveys. For your surveying fees, the establishment of Congress is a good general rule, but in going a distance to survey a single tract it cannot be sufficient, and for small town or out lots there must be some agreement between you and those concerned, as no one rule can apply. Messieurs Harlein and Dubois have asked permission to lay some militia rights upon the White and Embarras Rivers, for the purpose of establishing ferries. A single right may be laid at each place, the public accommodation seeming to require it, a high road to be left in front of the same; and security must be given for keeping up the ferries as long as the public convenience may require them.

"WINTHROP SARGENT.

"Robert Buntin, Surveyor of Knox County.

"Pierre Kerre, the elder, a piece of land on the east side of the Little River, two arpents in front and forty deep, one side to Pierre Cartier, toward the northeast by Baptiste Voillette, before by the Wabash and behind by vacant land. Jean Baptiste du Cherne, a piece of land four arpents in front and forty deep, lying on the Wabash, and bounded one side by Voillette, on the other by the Wabash, but to be diminished so far as it may interfere with the donation tract. Charles Bosseron, a lot in Vincennes thirteen and one-half toises in front, one side to a public road and joining Francis Vigo, on the other side a small piece of land belonging to said Bosseron and Mr. Vanderburgh facing the prolongation of St. Honore Street, and behind by a street not named. Another lot of eleven and one-half toises in front on St. Honore Street, extending back to the next street and on both sides by Bosseron's other lots. The heirs of Francis Bosseron, a piece of land four arpents in front and forty deep on the north side of the Wabash, bounded on one side by lands of the Le Grand to the northeast and on the other side by Jean Cardain, the river in front and lands not granted in rear. A piece of land four arpents by forty on the north side the river St. Jerome, with a house thereon of twenty feet, one side to Louis Le Moye and on the other to the sieur Privet, lying along the river to the great road and behind by vacant land. Another piece of land on the north side of the Wabash, with a house thereon twenty feet

square, one side to Charles Guebriants, the other to Hugh Heward, in front by the river to the great road, and from the road to vacant lands. A piece of land four arpents in front and forty deep on the north side of the Wabash, one side to John Pott, and on the northeast by Gabriel Le Grand; the heirs know not of this, supposed a mistake. Luke Decker, a piece of land two arpents in front and forty deep, on the river Du Chien, one side to the lands of De Coteau, the other to Jean Baptiste Martin. A piece of land two arpents wide and forty deep upon the river Du Chien, twenty arpents of which lie upon the northwest, and twenty on the southeast side of the river, joining other lands of said Decker on two sides and vacant land behind and before. Four hundred acres of land in the prairie Du Chien; at one corner of this land is a marked elm, and it runs from thence to the southward across the river, and is bounded on the west by Moses Henry, on the east by Harpain, and on the north and south by vacant land. A piece of land four arpents wide and forty deep in the prairie of the river Du Chien, on the west to the grand Millet, on the east by the forest, and on the north and south by vacant land.

François Vigo, a lot in Vincennes twenty-five toises square, one side to Villeneuve, and by three streets. A lot in Vincennes thirteen toises in front, lying on the street St. Louis and running back to the street St. Honore, joining Louis Brouillette on one side and a public road left for a street on the other. Two lots in Vincennes twenty-five toises square each, one bounded on one side by Peter Thorn, and on the other by Mrs. Winne, and on two others by streets; the other bounded on one side, toward the southwest, by vacant land, on the northeast by Reple, and on the north and south by vacant lots. A piece of land of an irregular figure containing ten acres, more or less, near the town of Vincennes, bounded on one side by the road leading to Bosseron's mill, and on another by lands of John Dorret, on a third side by Mr. Bosseron, and on a fourth by Louis Bayen, the son, and James McNulty. Two lots in Vincennes, opposite each other, twenty-five toises each in front, the one running from the street of St. Louis to the street of St. Honore, joining Paul Gamelin on one side and Jean Baptiste Vaudrey on the other side, the one

running from the street of St. Honore to the next street not yet named, joining Mr. Bosseron on one side and Vaudrey and Charles Bosseron on the other side. A tract of land, with a house and other buildings thereon, two arpents in front and forty deep, on the north side of St. Jerome, or Wabash, joining Jean Baptiste Chartier on one side, and on the other the Widow Dumas; also a piece of land on the same side of the river, opposite the town, joining a public road on one side and Vigo's lands on the other. A piece of land, two arpents in front and forty deep, on the north side of Wabash, joining on one side lands of said Vigo, and on the other Francis Paquine. A piece of land two arpents in front by the ordinary depth, at the Point aux Noyer, from the Elm Tree Road to the river St. Jerome, joining François l'Ognion and said Vigo. A piece of land two arpents in front by forty deep, from the Elm Tree Road to the river St. Jerome, joining said Vigo on both sides. A piece of land eight arpents in front by forty deep, to the east of the town of Vincennes, joining Toussaint Coder on one side and Antoine Vaudrey on the other side, bounded before by Joseph Hamelin, and behind by vacant lands. This grant seems to have been made to Rene Coder for cretain services, and duly conveyed to Vigo. It falls within the donation tract, but an equal quantity must be surveyed for Mr. Vigo upon vacant lands near the donation tract, as they may be had of good quality. A piece of land three arpents in front by forty deep, below the Little Rocks to the northeast of Vincennes, joining Toussaint Dubois to the northeast, and Jean Baptiste du Cherne to the southwest. A piece of land two arpents in front by forty deep, to the right of the road to the island beyond the common, bought of Jean Baptiste Dubois. A piece of land four arpents in front by forty deep near the 'Belle Fontaine,' bounded on one side by other lands of said Vigo toward the southwest, and to the northeast by Pierre Dubois. Two lots in Vincennes of about twenty-five toises square, each joining each other, and lying upon three streets, and joining James McNulty to the northeast. A lot in Vincennes, joining Lemon Spring on one side, vacant land on the other, and the two other sides on two streets. A house and lot in Vincennes, fourteen toises in breadth, lying on the street St. Louis in front, on one side a

street that runs to the river, and on the other by a lot of the late Mr. Le Gras. A lot in Vincennes, ten toises and something more, lying on the street of St. Louis and running to the public road along the St. Jerome River, and from thence to the beach, joining lands of the late Phillipe Le Gras on one side, and on the other side the public road reserved for a street. A lot in Vincennes, ten toises in front, or thereabouts, running from the street St. Louis to the public road along the river St. Jerome, and from thence to the beach, joining Mr. Le Gras on one side, and on the other the public road reserved for a street. A piece of land two arpents in front, running from the river St. Jerome to the Elm Tree Road, and joining lands of said Vigo on one side, and the widow of Jean Baptiste Vaudrey on the other side. A piece of land on the north side of the Wabash, a little above the town of Vincennes, four arpents in front and forty deep, bounded on one side by lands of St. Marie, and on the other by Hunat.

"A lot toward the east corner of the town of Vincennes, joining Anthony Dunceford and a street not named. A piece of land four and two-thirds of an arpent in front, running from the King's road to the Wabash, joining Nicholas Cardinal on the one side, and Dominique Bergante on the other side. A piece of land in the old Piankeshaw town, sold by James Croche to Lieberge, joining Lebanon on one side and Le Beuf on the other. A piece of land near the village of Vincennes, joining Wigg on the east, on the north St. Louis Street, and extending westerly to the village, and south to the great road. Three fields or pieces of land joining the village, running north 42°, west eight perches, then north 26°, east twelve perches, then south 53°, eight perches, and north 34°, east eleven perches. Three pieces of land in the old Indian village, sold by Montour and other chiefs to Spring and Bosseron, in April and May, 1786. Five pieces of land in the old Piankeshaw town at Vincennes, sold by Montour and other chiefs to the same persons as the former. The field lots and land formerly held by the Kettle Carrier, sold by Quiquilaquia, grandson to the said Kettle Carrier, with the approbation of Montour and the other chiefs, to Spring and Bosseron. A piece of land running from the street of St. Louis to a street where Drouet de Richerville lives, joining on one side the last

concession or acquisition of the town of Vincennes, on the other side to the heap of stones and Mr. Vigo's land, sold by Montour and to François Bosseron and Jean Baptiste Vaudrey. A lot in the ancient village of the Piankeshaws, sold by Centaral to François l'Ognion, joining said Vigo on every side. A piece of land on the little river of the Windmill, joining Mr. Cournoye on one side and said Vigo on the other, fronting the road and running to Jones' field, fifty toises broad and thirty deep, bought of the Widow Boye. A lot in the old Piankeshaw town, joining on one side to Louis Levere and Francis du Mois, two other sides on two streets, and the fourth toward the little river joining James NcNulty. A piece of land fifty-two toises in front and thirty-four deep, to the east of Vincennes, bounded on one side by Christopher Reple, on the other by François Bosseron, and two others by Captain Doyle, bought by Jean Guaries of Joseph l'Ognion. Six lots, twenty-five toises square each, and running back to a street, there joining Pierre Cournoye on one side and Bosseron on the other side, and fronting the river, the other five joining Vigo on one side. Two fields or pieces of land to the east of Vincennes, one nineteen toises in front on the Elm Tree Road and sixty-eight toises deep, joining Louis Boyen on one side, and on the other lands late of Samuel Bradley, and running back to the fields formerly cultivated by the Indians, the other bounded on the north by the Mill Road and by Mr. Bosseron, and running sixty-eight toises to Pierre Gamelin, and thirty toises to the east to lands late of Simon Spring, and having eighty-one toises on a third face and forty-one on the fourth, bought of Louis St. Aubin by James Johnston. A piece of land containing one hundred and eighty acres, part of a tract said to have been granted by the court of Vincennes, 1779, to John Cardine (but the concession is lost), situated about five miles from Vincennes, on the road to the forks of White River, and lying between two small water courses that fall into the mill creek, joining lands of the said Gadine to the westward, sold to him by Jean Cardine. Four hundred acres on the north side of the Wabash in the Grand Prairie about a league from Vincennes, granted to him by the court by certain courses, and bounded to the north by John Johnson. François Vigo, the following, viz.: A house and lot near the

town of Vincennes, thirty toises in front, and bounded on one side by Spring and on the other by Montour, a street in front and a public road in the rear, sold by Montour to Leboye, etc. James McNulty, a field or piece of land in Vincennes, fronting on the public road, and joining La Chine on one side and Simon Spring on the other two, sold to him by Grosseblanc and wife. Another field joining Lielarge on the east, Jean Baptiste Vaudrey on the north, fronting on the public road to the barrier, and behind joining Pierre Gamelin, sold to him by Montour, chief of the Piankeshaws.

"Francis Wilson, a lot in Vincennes twenty-five toises square, bounded on the east by Benjamin Bride, on the west and north by streets, and on the east by vacant land. John Small, a piece of land two arpents square on the northeast side of Vincennes, joining lands of Bosseron on the southwest, and Johnson on the southeast and northeast, and the great road on the northwest, sold him by Baptiste Dubois. A piece of land on the Wabash above the town of Vincennes, bounded on the north by the river, on the east by Vigo, running sixty-six perches north, 30° east, and forty perches north, 47° west, part of the Indian village. A piece of land two arpents in front and forty deep, in the prairie of the river Du Chien, one side to Jean Baptiste Millcet, another to Jean Baptiste Braton, sold to him by Joseph Pederot, Jr. A piece of land in the prairie of the river Du Chien two arpents in front and forty deep, on the north side to John Decker, on the south to John Small, on the east and west to vacant land, sold him by Jean Baptiste Millcet. A piece of land four arpents in front and forty deep on the saw-mill run, bounded south by Bosseron, west by Starkey, north by the run, east by John Martin, sold him by Joseph Amelin. Four hundred arpents of land on the little river, joining Daniel Sullivan on the west, Francis Bosseron on the north, vacant lands on the east and south, sold him by Pierre Kerre and wife; Mr. Small has no deed for this, but as it has been proved to Col. Sargent that this (in part) was an ancient concession, you are to satisfy the same with the usual quantity, that is, one hundred and sixty arpents. Laurent Barsadon, a lot in Vincennes twelve toises in front by twenty-five in depth, joining Cardinal on one side, Dubois on another, and the other two

lying on streets, sold by François Brouillet. A lot in Vincennes, twenty-five toises square, joining said Barsadon on one side and Vital Boucher on the other, and to two streets, sold by Joseph Drouen. Four arpents in front by the ordinary depth, on the west side of the Wabash, one side to lands of Deshom, on the other by Pierre Racine, on the third by Andrew Racine, on the fourth by the Wabash, sold by Francis Racine. Robert Buntin, a house and lot in Vincennes, front to the Wabash, back to the Indian fields, one side by Maonaam, on the other by Francis the Cat's Paw, about one acre in length each way. Another lot, and the buildings thereon, in Vincennes, eighty feet in front, and running from the road on the bank of the Wabash to the street St. Louis, one side by lands late of Antoine Marie, on the other by Henry Richard, sold by Maonaam to Richard and wife; two arpents of land by forty deep, on the north side of the Wabash, opposite the Indian village, one side to Du Cherme, the other to Baradi, being a part of four arpents granted by St. Marie to Pierre Barthe. Samuel Baird, one arpent of land in front by forty deep, on the north side of St. Jerome River, running from the river, and leaving a public road on the bank thereof, according to the custom, joining Pierre Cournoye on one side and Joseph Brossard on the other, with a house thereon. Jacob Howell, a lot in Vincennes twenty-five toises square, on the south and west to streets, on the east by David Howell, and north by another street. Michael Barrackman, a lot in Vincennes in the common, twenty-five toises square, on the north and east by streets, on the south by John Day, and on the west by William Morrison. Christopher Wyant claims four hundred acres of land on the head of the south fork of the little river of Mill Creek, one side to Charles Langelo, the other by vacant lands bought of Louis Levron Mettye; it has been proved to Col. Sargent that there was ancient possession upon this tract of one hundred and sixty arpents; this quantity, therefore, must be surveyed for Wyant. The heirs of Joseph Tougas, six arpents of land in front and fifty deep, situated at the Terre Noire, bounded by Nicholas Barjaron on one side.

"François Mallet, a piece of land at a place called the Fauxchenaille. You must endeavor to ascertain the old boundaries;

the quantity must not, however, exceed 160 arpents, but upon good proof it was originally more. A piece of land on the river Du Chien, and another at Bois Jaune. No boundaries for those are mentioned; endeavor to govern yourself by the old ones; they must not, at any rate, exceed 160 arpents each. Henry Vanderburg, a piece of land, twelve arpents, more or less, being a part of sundry fields formerly the lands of the Piankeshaws, containing, in the whole, about nineteen arpents, lying at the east of the village of Vincennes; bounded westerly by T. Doyle, north by Francis Bosseron, and others; sold by Simon Spring. A piece of land containing, of two fields joining each other in the old Indian village, sixty toises on one side and forty on the other, bounded in front by the street where Du Betz lives, and on the rear partly by the fields of Alebomane, and partly by that of Nisbreche; part of Samuel Bradley's lot on one side, and on the other the field of Saspacona and Nez du Carbin; sold by the Nez du Carbin to Pierre Gamelin. A piece of land, two arpents in front, in the prairie of the Grand Marais, and forty arpents deep, joining on one side lands now or late of Jean Baptiste Perrot, and vacant land on the other side. John Savage, a piece of land, four arpents in front and forty deep, lying on the mill run; bounded on the east by Bellow, and on the northwest and south by vacant lands. Charles Chartres, 400 acres of land upon the river Du Chien, to the east of Cardinal; bounded south by the river, and west by Louis; granted by the court of Vincennes to Jean Marie le Grand, February 19, 1781; by him transferred to Small, by Small to Chartiers, and mortgaged to Small for the purchase money; the original concession lost; the record in point apparently falsified, 1785 being changed to 1781. No survey to be made of this till proof of the early date be established—a forgery. Jean d'Argilleure, called St. Pierre, a lot in Vincennes, twenty-five toises on one side and twenty on the other, joining Pierre Gamelin on one side, a street on the other, the Widow Bosseron on the third; granted by Lieut. Ramsey to Jacque la Tremouille, November 9, 1768. Jacob Pea, 160 acres of lands bought of Frederick Bergen, granted by the court in 1783, and on which he lived in 1795. Benjamin Beckes claims 400 arpents by a grant to Moses Carter, in the year 1780, and conveyed to him regularly. It seems *this*

or a part thereof is within the donation tract; if so, it must be satisfied adjoining the same, or otherwise laid off agreeable to the expression of the concession. The heirs of Francis Bosseron claim a piece of land, ten arpents by forty, one side to Vaudrey, the other to Lefevere, granted to Bosseron, by the court, in 1785. This has been well improved, and in the year 1790 it was promised by Col. Sargent that, should it fall within the donation tract, he should receive an equal quantity adjoining the same, the survey to be made accordingly. Four hundred acres of land on the river Du Chien, bounded on the west by Hainton, and on three other sides by vacant lands; granted originally to Thomas Jones. If this has fallen in the additional donation tract, the heirs must be satisfied by lands adjoining the same. Michael Bronliett, a piece of land upon the northeast of Vincennes, on the Chemin du Glaize, joining Charles Villeneuve and Jacque Cardinal, occupied by permission from the court, in 1777, four arpents by forty. The widow of Charles Villeneuve claims a grant from the court, in 1777, of 160 arpents, about four miles east of Vincennes, and joining Brouillette upon the east. Depositions prove this, and it must be surveyed accordingly. A claim is made, for Joseph Chertier, of 400 acres of land; Chertier knows nothing thereof, but gave a quit-claim, verbally, to John Westgall, for two arpents by forty, which was once irregularly given to him by Joseph Lerche, an old inhabitant. This land lies upon the south side of the Island road, and may be surveyed for Westgall, upon his producing regular conveyance thereof from Learche, who appears to have been entitled to the same. Benjamin Beckes claims 400 acres of land at the forks of the river Du Chien; the river upon the east, Asturgas on the west, vacant lands on the south. This, by a grant from the court, January 22, 1785; survey for him 200 acres, English measure. A piece of land, by purchase from François Mallet, lying on the Poplar Ridge, of four arpents by forty; granted by St. Ange, 1730. Joshua Harbin, a piece of land on the river Du Chien, and the island Trace, of four arpents by forty, granted by the court, February 16, 1785, to Bordelaux, by him to Vigo, and from Vigo to Harbin. This piece of land was given by St. Ange to Bordelaux more than thirty years ago. For John B. Delorie four arpents by forty, about ten arpents from the lowest con-

cessions in the lower prairie. This from St. Ange to Antoine Mallet, and from Mallet to Delorie.

"The heirs of Peter Cannoyer, ten lots, of twenty-five toises square each, situated east of Vincennes, a part of the old Indian lands, and a house and lot, one side to St. Louis Street, the other to the Wabash; Vigo at one end, Marechall on the other. Four arpents by forty, claimed by conveyances from Rouissant and Lemay. By the oath of Mr. Pierre Gamelin, it appears the same was granted upward of thirty years ago, and improved ever since. Henry Vanderburgh, by a conveyance from the heirs of Jean Baptiste La Guard, four arpents by forty, lying on the front line of the donation allotted by St. Ange to La Guard thirty-five years ago. Toussaint Dubois, two arpents by forty, on the southwest by Pierre Carter, on the northeast by Jean Baptiste Ouilette, by a concession from the court, 1783, to Pierre Kerre, and from Kerre to him. Seven arpents by fifty, situated below the little rock on the Wabash, bounded on both sides by vacant lands, and granted in 1759, by St. Ange to Marie, Joseph, Richard and Widow Autire; by the heirs assigned to Pierre Gamelin, by Gamelin to Dubois and Vigo, and by Vigo to Dubois. Four arpents by forty, at the rock, beginning on the Wabash, granted by the court to Pierre Gamelin, 1783, and assigned by him to Dubois. Four arpents by forty, joining the aforesaid tract, granted by the court, 1783, to Pierre Gamelin, Jr., and by him also assigned to Dubois. Isaac Decker claims 400 arpents on White River, under a concession from the court of June, 1784; from consideration of the improvements, the whole granted. Joseph Decker claims four arpents by forty, on the north side of the Wabash, granted, in 1780, to Hannah Dalton, and assigned to him from Val. Thom. Dalton, and wife Hannah. Thomas Jones claims one and three-quarters of an arpent of land by forty deep, on the north side of the Wabash, by purchase from Du Charme, who purchased of Ruissient, who purchased from Bosseron; Bosseron's grant believed to have been from St. Marie, 1772. Henry Vanderburgh, two arpents by forty, in the lower prairie, purchased from old Louis Levron, called Mettie. Mrs. Gremare obtained this from St. Marie, and sold to Levron, who sells to Vanderburgh. Moses Decker claims four arpents by forty on the north side of the Wa-

bash; this, a grant from the court in 1783, to Andre Robinson. Dalton assigns it to Decker, but there is no assignment to Dalton. It may be surveyed, but cannot be conveyed to Decker till this error is corrected. Jean Baptiste Vilray, four arpents by forty, on the river Embarras, joining Joseph Page on the south, by a grant from the court, March 14, 1782. The heirs of Mainard Arturgus, 400 arpents in the forks of Du Chi, joining Moses Henry on one side, Benjamin Beckes on another, Johnson on another, and Countzs on the other; by a grant from the court in 1785, From the state of improvements in 1791, and other causes, the whole of this is granted. James Johnson, Esquire, claims nine acres in front (more or less) and forty deep, situated on the fork road, bounded in front by Toussaint Codere, and on the other side by vacant land. purchased from Perodo, who had it in right of his wife, sister to Denoyon, who received it from St. Ange more than thirty years ago.

Robert Mays claims 400 acres by a grant from the court in 1784, situated between the river Du Chien and White River, one side to Matssou south, north and east by vacant lands. From the state of improvement certified to me, you are to survey for this claim one hundred acres English measure. John Small, four arpents by forty, granted by the court to Cardine, June 12, 1782, on Saw Mill Run, joining Amelin. Cardine sold to Jones, and Jones to Martin, as appears from the testimony of Esquire Johnson and John Doret; and a bill of sale from Martin appears to Thomas Small, whose heir is John Small, the claimant. Charles Thorn, by a grant from the court, June 25, 1781, four arpents by forty; front on the Wabash, on the south and southwest by James Bourne, and on the north and northeast by John Beckey. Michael Thorn, by a grant from the court, May 15, 1783, claims four hundred arpents, which has fallen in the donation tract; the same to be satisfied where he now lives, provided it does not interfere with any legal claim. Tobias Decker claims four hundred acres, settled upon by permission of the court, which he proves to have been given in 1785. and then, and before 1791, a number of fruit trees had been planted there, and several houses built; some two or more acres of corn planted, and other improvements. One hundred acres of land to be surveyed for him; he now lives upon the

land. Allen Ramsay, a case exactly like the former; living now upon his claim. One hundred acres thereof to be surveyed for him. Jacque Coteau, by a grant of the court in 1782, at the black grounds on the Embarras, joining to Vilray, four hundred arpents. Samuel Watkins, by a grant from the court, of 1782, four arpents by forty, on the other side the river Du Chien, joining the Cypress Swamp. William Hall claims four arpents by forty, a grant from the court of 1780, on the Wabash; one side to Jabee Ruland, another to Gabriel Le Grand. William Hall claims four arpents by forty, by a court grant of 1781, on the Wabash; one side to Louis Paine, another side to Thomas Hall. Louis Paine, four arpents by forty, granted by the court, 1781, on the Wabash; joining William Hall on one side, and Depree on the other. Thomas Hall, four arpents by forty, granted in 1781, on the Wabash; joining William Hall on one side, and Henry Cotton on another. Robert Johnson claims four hundred and forty arpents on the river Du Chien, granted by the court to Felix Countz, December, 1783, assigned to Pierre Gamelin, June 16, 1789, for four hundred arpents, and by him to Johnson. Four hundred arpents to be surveyed for Johnson.

Four arpents by forty in the common and at the end of Lafoe's tract; one side to Moses Henry, the other to vacant land, by a court grant of 1783, to Henry Stophe, by him assigned to Ann Collins, widow of Moses Henry, now said Johnson's wife. If it should be in the tract reserved by Congress for the commons, it must not be surveyed. Four arpents by forty, granted, in 1783, to Martin Leche, on the north side of Wabash, below the little village; one side to Martin Spetch, and the other to Henry Spetch, conveyed to the widow Ann Collins, now Johnson's wife. R. Johnson also claims four arpents by forty, granted to Moses Henry in 1783; bounded northeast by Cardinal, southwest by Johnson, on the north side of Wabash. This to be surveyed and deeded to Moses Henry's heirs. Barclay Hoche, four arpents by forty, north side of the Wabash, below the Little Prairie, by Dalton on one side, vacant lands on the other; grant of the court in 1783. John Rice Jones, four hundred arpents on the north side of the river Du Chien; one side to Countz, south by the said river, the two other sides by vacant lands; by assignment from Dalton, to whom

the land was granted December, 1783. Four arpents by forty on the north side of the Wabash, within a league of the village; granted by the court to Dalton, November, 1780, and assigned to Jones by Dalton. Thomas Mallet claims two grants from St. Ange, dated in 1760. One of them from St. Ange is four arpents by forty on the river Du Chien, along the Island tract, and to be surveyed; the other not intelligible. If it can be explained, and should not exceed four arpents by forty, it may also be surveyed. Observe if warrants of survey have not been before entered for those tracts. It is believed the claims were exhibited to the governor. Daniel Sullivan, four arpents by forty, on the banks of the Wabash, one side to Ruland, and another to William Hall; granted to John Bailey in June, 1782, assigned to Sullivan. John Askin, two arpents by forty, north side of the river Wabash, by purchase from Ettienne St. Marie, who held under Joseph Rivet; sold by decree of the court. Rivet purchased of Boisverd. Supposed to have been a part of Bosseron's grant. Jacque Latramoux, four arpents by forty, at the end of the second concession; one side to Baptiste Dubois. Angelique Racine, four arpents by forty, at the Big Hill, granted and allotted to her father, François Racine, upward of thirty years ago, about three miles east of Vincennes. John Small claims four hundred arpents between the rivers Bosseron and Marie; on the west to Thomas Small, on the south and east by vacant land, on the north by Richard; granted in 1785 by the court. Some small improvements are made to appear; survey for him fifty acres English. Thomas Small claims four hundred acres between the rivers Bosseron and Marie; granted as the former; in the situation also of the former; survey also to satisfy the same, fifty acres. John Small appears the heir of Thomas. Robert Buntin claims four hundred acres on the big hill, about three miles northeast of Vincennes, on the road leading to the lick, by purchase from Jacque Cardinal. By the oath of Esquire Edeline, it is proved that Cardinal had permission to take up this land, and that in 1782 and 1791, there were upon it twenty acres under good cultivation; to be satisfied by four hundred arpents. Robert Johnson, four arpents by forty, in the common at the church land, by a court grant of 1783 to Moses Henry, and Ann, his wife, now the wife of Johnson. If in the

tract reserved as commons by the United States, must not be surveyed. Patrick Simpson claims four hundred acres by purchase from Racine, where he now lives. Seven acres and a half only seem to have been conveyed even by Racine to Simpson. This must be surveyed for Simpson. The heirs of Paul Gamelin, four arpents by forty, granted in 1783 to Paul Gamelin, being part of a general division of a thirty-two acre tract, which was subdivided into four arpents for eight grantees; lying at the rock above Vincennes. For the minor children of Antoine Danis and Josete Naux, a tract of land on the White Oak level, about four miles from Vincennes, four arpents by forty; a grant from St. Ange. If this is out of the commons it must be surveyed conformably to the ancient boundaries.

"CINCINNATI, January 8, 1798.

"The following you will be pleased to consider as a supplement to my warrants for survey in Knox County, bearing date the 23d of October, 1797: For Abraham Decker, claiming four hundred arpents between the river Du Chien and White River, and joining to Benjamin Beckes by a court grant of March 20, 1785, and some small improvements thereupon; the grant was to John Decker, his father, and assigned by Luke Decker, the heir at law, to the said Abraham; survey fifty acres. For François Barrais, six arpents by forty in the Cathalinette, one side to Dumais, and another to the common, granted by Lieut. Rumsey, July 24, 1768, to St. Perthuion, and by him assigned to the said Barrais; survey the same. For Guilliam Page, four arpents by forty on the river Embarras, joining on one side to Joseph Page, by a court grant of the 14th of March, 1782; survey the same. For Joseph Page, four arpents by forty on the Embarras, joining Guilliam Page, by a court grant March 14, 1782; survey the same. For Laurent Barsadon, four arpents by forty, on the north side of the Wabash, one side to Ducharm and another to Lamotte, and nearly opposite the fort, by purchase from the heirs of Jean Baptiste Racine, once commandant of Vincennes, and who improved the same twenty-five years past; survey the same. For Joseph Lamotte, four arpents by forty, joining the above tract, by purchase from Racine's heirs also, and proved by him

to have been cultivated as the former; survey the same. For George Rogers Clark, three hundred and twenty arpents on the north side of the Wabash, in the grand prairie of the little village, beginning on the river, by a court grant in the year 1781; survey the same. For Antoine Marechall, two arpents by forty on the west of the village, and joining the lower prairie, beginning on the Wabash and running back to the Cathalinette swamp, on the east to Andrew Montpleseur, and on the west to William Page, by purchase from Andrew Coder, to whom it was assigned by the Commandant Racine twenty years past; survey the same. Guilliam Page, two arpents by forty, joining the lower prairie, beginning on the Wabash and running back to the Cathalinette swamp, one side to Coder, another to vacant lands, granted to him by the commandant, Mr. St. Marie; survey the same. Laurent Barsadon, one lot in town, twelve toises by twenty-five, joining Cardinal on one side, and Dubois on the other, by purchase from Turner Vachet, who held from Andrew St. Dezier, who possessed by exchange with Mr. Brouillette; to be surveyed, but the right of Brouillette must be determined before a deed will issue. One other lot, twenty-five toises square, by purchase from Dubois, who purchased from Louis Browne in 1773, one side Barsadon's land, another to Bouche, and two others to streets; this also may be surveyed, but Browne's title must be ascertained before a deed can issue. The heirs of Peter Barrackman, four hundred arpents on the waters of the river Du Chien, granted by the court the 10th of March, 1782, to John Cardine; by him sold to St. Pierre, the curé of Illinois, and by him assigned to Elizabeth, the wife of Peter Barrackman; survey the same. Also one other tract of four hundred arpents on the waters of the river Du Chien, granted by the court the 10th of March, 1782, to Louis Cardine, by him assigned to St. Pierre, and by St. Pierre to Elizabeth, the wife of Peter Barrackman; survey the same. The heirs of Peter Barrackman claim, also, four hundred acres more upon the waters of the river Du Chien, adjoining the before named tracts, by a grant from the court, the 10th of May, 1785; as there were early and considerable improvements on this tract, two hundred acres may be surveyed to satisfy the claim. They claim, also, one lot in the back part of the town, twenty-five toises

square, by a court grant of 1785, which is to be surveyed, the same having been considerably improved. Peter Barrackman, Jr., claims a lot joining the same, granted also in 1785, upon which are considerable improvements; if it does not exceed the common size of the lots it is to be surveyed. Phillip Catt claims four hundred arpents taken up by permission, and an order of court for survey of the same in 1785 in favor of Christian Holk, from whom he has purchased some small improvements, which were early made upon this place; therefore fifty acres may be surveyed to satisfy the same. Robert Day claims a lot in the rear of Vincennes, twenty-five toises square, in virtue of a court grant of 1785; if there are improvements upon this lot it may be surveyed. William Howell claims a lot, under the same authority as the former, of twenty-five toises. Jacob Howell claims a lot of twenty-five toises, situated and circumstanced as William Howell's; they may both be surveyed if they have been improved. Nicholas Chappard, two arpents on the Wabash, south of the village, and running back to the Cathalinette swamp, one side to Lalemere, by an old grant from St. Marie; survey the same. Isaac Miner, four arpents by forty on the north side of the Wabash, at the little village, by a grant of the court, in December, 1783, to Henry Spoch, conveyed by him through his attorney, Antoine Gamelin, to Ann Collins, widow of Moses Henry, and now the wife of Robert Johnson, and by Robert Johnson to said Miner; survey the same. Antoine Lalemere, two arpents by forty, joining Chappard's tract, and running back to the Cathalinette, by an old grant from St. Marie; survey the same. Daniel Smith, four arpents by forty, at the Rock, by a court grant of 1783, to Bonday, and sold by him, through his attorney, Gamelin, to Levrie, and by him to Murphy, and by Murphy to the said Smith; survey the same. Alexander Vallee claims four arpents by forty on the Wabash, below the Rock, joining on one side to Latulippe, by a grant from the court in 1785; some small improvements having been made, survey, to satisfy the claim, twenty-five acres.

"Margaret Bolon, widow of Antoine Marie, claims four arpents by forty, on the Wabash, bounded on the southwest, to her husband, by a grant of 1785, from the court to her for services in

interpreting the Indian language or tongue; unless some improvements can be proved, or the case be a most special one, it is not probable this claim can be granted. The one other tract of similar quantity and adjoining, claimed by her as granted unto her husband, is exactly alike circumstanced. John Day claims a lot of twenty-five toises square, back of the town, by a court grant of 1785, which is to be surveyed if it has been improved. William Morrison, four arpents by forty, north side of the Wabash, at the little village, granted to Robert Jennings in the year 1783, and by him assigned to Jones, and by him to the said Morrison; survey the same. Joseph Baird claims three several tracts of four arpents by forty, each, said to have been granted by the court in 1783 to Nicholas Joseph and Alexis Edeline. Query: Were they then minors? were they capable of improving lands? or was the grant intended as an imposition? The court never possessed the right to make grants, and all confirmations, on or before 1783 (after Virginia had assumed the government), must be passed to the account of generosity. It is a pity those claims were not before exhibited, and they must be better understood before they are confirmed. Samuel Baird, one arpent by forty on the north side of the Wabash, one side to Connoyer, and the other to Joseph Bresaid, by purchase from St. Jean, called Detard, who purchased from Louis Lemay on the 15th of October, 1787; Lemay's title to be proved previous to an order of survey. Ann Dalton, wife of T. Dalton, four arpents by forty on the north side of the Wabash, by a grant in 1783 (supposed to be a court grant), and assigned by T. Dalton, on the 11th of May, 1784, to Adam Shoemaker, and by him to Daniel Barton, who is supposed to be the claimant if he has not forfeited by absence; it must be surveyed. The heirs of Jean Baptiste Beaux Chein, 160 arpents of land joining the donation; survey the same agreeably to old boundaries, it appearing to have been very early with the family. The heirs of Daniel Sullivan claim four arpents by forty in the river Du Chien prairie, where the station formerly stood. It appears from Mr. Decker's testimony that the written claim to this land is supposed to have been lost or mislaid at the time Col. Sargent formerly examined the claims at Vincennes. Every paper relating to the lands in that quarter, which was presented, has

been recorded or entered; there were very many from Sullivan but this is not in the number; there would be risk in ordering it to be surveyed for the heirs at this time. George Catt, two arpents by forty on the river Du Chien prairie, by concession of the government twenty-five years past to Francis Lamar, and who exchanged the same with Pierre Gramaud, who sold it to Luke Decker, from whom the said Catt purchased it; survey the same. Lawrence Slouter, four arpents by forty, granted by the court in 1781, on the north side of the Wabash, one side to Le Grand; survey the same. Moses Decker, 400 arpents between White River and Du Chien; although there appears to have been early improvements upon this tract, yet, as no authority is produced for entry or occupancy, it cannot be surveyed. Abraham Decker, Jr., 400 arpents in the White River prairie, by a court grant of 1784, and joining to Isaac Decker. It being proved that there were considerable and early improvements upon this tract, 200 acres must be surveyed to satisfy the claim. Patrick Simpson's claim of seven and a half arpents by forty, upon which he lives, being an old grant to Racine, from whose heirs he purchased it, you must survey it; and, if I mistake not, this, your application for the same, is a second, and this also my second warrant of survey for Simpson's land. This claim of Simpson's is the last you have transmitted me, and, I trust, I am now through this disagreeable business. I have endeavored to do justice to the United States and also to individuals, and to deal generously by them. I suppose copies of the claims you have transmitted me are kept; upon those where I have observed silence a total rejection must be understood; and amongst them for such as were in the donation tract, notwithstanding small improvements which may have been evidenced, it was out of my power to order the smallest compensation, though I did this, in one or two instances, at Vincennes, where I had so pledged myself, previous to the order for laying off the tract as a matter of general accommodation. In all cases where I have conditionally ordered surveys, it will be necessary that you state to me with your returns that the conditions have been complied with; that is, that improvements are made where such are required, and that the claim of conveyance, etc., is produced to make titles complete. "I am, sir, your humble servant,

"W. SARGENT."

MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE.

At Vincennes, January 19, 1802, William Henry Harrison wrote to James Madison, Secretary of State, that the court of Todd in 1779 and onward assumed the right to grant land to all applicants; that they did this for a time without opposition, and concluded that, as they were not interrupted, they could continue as they pleased; that finally the whole country, to which the Indian title was supposed to be extinguished, was divided between the members of the court and perhaps others, and that on the day of voting each member absented himself from the consideration of his own case that it might appear the act of his fellows only; that the tract thus disposed of extended on the Wabash River twenty-four leagues from La Pointe Coupeé to the mouth of White River, and forty leagues west and thirty east, excluding the land only surrounding Vincennes, which had been before granted to the amount of 20,000 to 30,000 acres; that the authors of this division soon perceived, if not at first, that their course was illegal and the scheme was abandoned, but was revived a few years before 1802, and portions of the land purchased by speculators and sold fraudulently to Eastern settlers; that upward of 500 persons had settled, or would soon settle upon these lands in consequence of these frauds, having bought their claims sometimes for a song—a rifle or a poor horse having been given in exchange for 1,000 acres; that the owners pretended that the court had ample authority from Virginia to grant the land, and had all necessary documents to validate the claims; that speculators had gone to Virginia, had secured a deed for a large tract, had had it recorded and duly authenticated, and had then made their fraudulent transfers to the credulous.

It was a long time before the results of these fraudulent practices were quieted and settlers felt that their claims were secured. All claims were made under the acts of Congress of August 29, 1788, and March 3, 1791. By act of Congress of March 26, 1804, claim commissioners were appointed to examine all claims to land at Vincennes. They were divided as follows:* First, claims which had been decided on and confirmed by the governors; second, claims founded upon Indian purchases and

*American State Papers. Public Lands, Vol. I.

unusual grants made by the court. Under the former division were, first, claims founded under ancient grants or possessions under the French or British Governments; second, claims founded on supposed grants from the courts; third, claims to the donations of 400 acres as heads of families on or before 1783; fourth, claims to the donation of 100 acres as militiamen enrolled in the militia August 1, 1790, and had done militia duty. It required many years to clear the clouds from the titles.

The ordinance of 1787 was passed August 13, and on the following October 5 Congress elected Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory, and Winthrop Sargent, secretary, and eleven days later appointed Samuel H. Parsons, John Armstrong and James M. Varnum, judges. January 16, 1788, Armstrong resigned and John C. Symmes was chosen. In the following summer St. Clair, Varnum and Parsons, at Marietta, Ohio, enacted a number of laws which were not approved by Congress, as the governor and judges, in their legislative capacity, had only authority to adopt existing laws from the codes of the original States, and could not enact new laws.* St. Clair was reappointed governor, and Winthrop Sargeant, secretary, August 20, 1789, and on the same day S. H. Parsons, J. C. Symmes and William Barton, were reappointed judges. George Turner soon succeeded Barton, and in March, 1790, Rufus Putnam succeeded Parsons (deceased). Return J. Meigs succeeded Turner in 1798. Josèph Gillman succeeded Putnam in 1796. In July, 1790, Sargent, secretary and acting governor, Symmes and Turner met at Vincennes and enacted a few laws, one to curtail or prevent the sale of liquor, suppress gambling, etc., and later enacted others; but these laws were all void *ab initio*, as the officers had no power to enact laws—could only adopt from the codes of the older States—though the laws thus enacted by them were enforced to a greater or less extent for some time. The Maxwell code, published in Cincinnati in 1795, was a selection of laws from the older States, which code soon drove from existence the so-called enactments of the Territorial Legislature. Knox County was formed during the spring or early summer of 1790. In 1796 the Northwest Territory comprised four counties: Washington, with county seat at

*Notes on the Northwest Territory.—*Barton.*

Mariette, Ohio; Hamilton, with seat at Cincinnati; St. Clair, with seat at Kaskaskia, and Knox, with seat at Vincennes. Samuel Baird did much of the early surveying at Vincennes. All claims under unlawful grants were rejected, but persons who had made improvements under the impression that Todd and the court had authority to grant the lands were given the right to pre-empt such lands. The grantors charged $4 for each grant, and seemed to have the question of perquisites more in view than the right to grant, while grantees wanted large bodies of land for little consideration.* In 1742 the French secured from the Indian tribes a grant of the lands at Vincennes and vicinity "lying between the point above (Pointe Coupeé en haut) and the river Blanche below the village, with as much land on both sides of the Wabash as might be comprised within the said limits.† In 1763 this country passed to the British Government, and in 1783, at the close of the Revolution, to the United States. From about the end of the year 1785 to about two years after the treaty of Greenville (1797), Vincennes was in the center of a hostile Indian country. Farms could not be cultivated in safety, and the inhabitants, though many were connected by ties of blood to the Indians, were encompassed by daily perils.

*Letter of Winthrop Sargent.

†Petition of Pierre Gamelin and others to Congress November 20, 1793.

CHAPTER VII.

PREPARED BY Z. T. EMERSON.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—CONCERNING THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY—FORMATION OF TOWNSHIPS—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—RAILROADS AND OTHER HIGHWAYS—THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—THE MEDICAL SOCIETY—THE PAUPERS—FINANCES—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—OUTSTANDING BONDS—ELECTION RETURNS—POPULATION—COUNTY OFFICERS.

AS is generally known all the Northwest Territory fell to Virginia by her chartered rights after the close of the Revolutionary war. But owing to difficulties among the States Virginia agreed, January 2, 1781, that on certain conditions she would cede all her claims to said territory to Congress; among other things she reserved the same rights for her French and Canadian settlers that they enjoyed under the laws of Virginia. Congress agreed to accept this proposition September 13, 1783, and October 20, 1783, the Legislature agreed to make the gift, and in March of the following year appointed Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee and James Monroe, delegates in Congress to make the deed. This territory was to be divided into States of not less than 100 miles square, nor more than 150 miles square, being subject to physical conditions, and each State was to be guaranteed a Republican form of government. In 1787 the celebrated ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory was passed. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed governor of the territory. He served from 1788 to 1800. Winthrop Sargent was his secretary. Kaskaskia and Vincennes were then the two main military posts. In January, 1790, Gen. St. Clair sent Winthrop Sargent to Vincennes to take military command, and to lay off a county. The county of Knox was accordingly formed some time between the date of his arrival at Vincennes and the succeeding July, 1790. Soon after his arrival an address was presented to him. It was dated Vincennes, December 10, 1790, and addressed "To the Hon. Winthrop Sargent, Esq., Secretary of the terri-

tory of the United States north of the Ohio, and vested with all the powers of governor and commander-in-chief." The letter expressed great pleasure at his coming; satisfaction at the recent change in government; great loyalty to their new master; paid a glowing tribute to Maj. Hamtramck, his predecessor; expressed implicit confidence in his generosity and magnanimity, and asked him to convey to the President their good wishes. This Sargent agreed to present to his "august President." It was signed by Antoine Gamelin, Pierre Gamelin, Peard Gamelin, John Johnson, Lewis Edeline, —— Dick, François Bosseron, François Vigo and Henry V. Derburg.

The county of Knox was named in honor of Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary of War. It then embraced all of Indiana and Michigan. In 1798 Wayne County was cut off of the northern part of Indiana, and included Michigan with Detroit as the seat. May 7, 1800, Congress made two distinct Territories, with Vincennes as the seat of the one and Gen. Harrison as governor. In 1802 Clark and Randolph Counties were formed. In 1805 Dearborn was formed. These counties seem to have been formed by proclamation as no record can be found showing their divisions. The Territory of Michigan was cut off in 1805, and Illinois in 1809. Jefferson and Franklin Counties were separated in 1810. Knox County still embraced almost half of the State, and the pruning went on.

FORMATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

The county, as it is now limited, contains an area of 540 sections or square miles. Knox County has never experienced the contentions of other counties in locating her county seat, as Vincennes was chosen while under the control of Congress, and its eligibility has never been seriously questioned.

In 1791 the court of quarter sessions ordered the county to be divided into two townships, Vincennes and Clarksville. Vincennes embraced all the territory from the Ohio River on the south to the northern line, lying between St. Clair County on the west and Blue River on the east. Its symbol was the letter "V." Clarksville Township embraced the remainder of the county; its symbol was the letter "C." An order was made in 1801, at the court of quarter sessions, by James Johnson, Antoine Marechall

and Ephraim Jordan, "esquires justices," that two townships should be laid off as follows, to-wit: "The township of Vincennes shall be composed of the village of Vincennes, the upper and lower prairie and the commons, and shall be known and called by the name and style of Vincennes Township." "*Ordered*, that the second township shall be bounded by the road leading from the town of Vincennes to Harbin's Ferry, beginning at the point where the road crosses the line of the township of Vincennes; thence along that road until it strikes the division line between the county of Knox and the county of Clark, and that it be named and styled Harrison Township." It, of course, was named in honor of Gen. Harrison. "*Ordered*, that the third township shall be bounded by the said road until it strikes the said division line between the counties of Knox and Clark, and should be known by the name and style of Palmyra Township." It further ordered that no respect should be paid to boundaries heretofore laid off.

Vincennes Township at that time embraced the western part of the township, Harrison all to the southeast and Palmyra all to the east and northeast. In 1808 Busseron had been laid off, and embraced the northern part of the county. It was named in honor of Maj. François Bosseron. The next township was Widner, the record of which is lost, but it was about 1812. It was named in honor of John Widner, and embraced the greater part of Vigo Township. Between the last named date and 1823 Johnson and Decker Townships were laid off; the record of these is also missing. In 1838 it was ordered "that part of Harrison Township lying south of the township line between Harrison and Palmyra on the east side of Pond Creek, running down said creek to fractional Sections Nos. 9 and 16; thence east to White River, be attached to Palmyra."

The court at the September term formed a new township, with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the juncture of the river Du Chien; thence up the river to the township line of Decker; thence north to Vincennes Commons; thence west to the ditch; thence down the ditch to Grand Coupeé; thence up Coupeé to the Wabash; thence down the Wabash to the mouth of the Embarras, the same to be called Uno Township, and the place of election to be St. Thomas' Church. In 1846 a material change was

made in the boundaries of this township. This township was done away with in a few years. These two explanations were given by a gray-haired man for the action of the commissioners—one given was that there were not enough who could read and write legally qualified to fill an election board; and another given was that a great number of farmers were in the habit of driving their hogs into this township to feed, and so few of the hogs were ever driven out that it came to be known as "hog thief township," and the better class of citizens petitioned to the board to have the township organization abandoned.

COURT HOUSE.

From 1801 to 1807 courts were held at the house of Laurient Bazadon, corner of Bradney and Second Streets. Grand jury rooms were sometimes furnished elsewhere. The allowances for Bazadon for 1801 were $1.20 a day when fuel was needed, and 75 cents a day on other occasions. In 1807 Antoine Maréchall was allowed $100 for the use of his house for a court room. Steps were now taken to build a new court house. A committee consisting of Robert Buntin and John Rice Jones purchased the two lots where Judge Niblack's residence now stands, on condition that a good title could be given. This was in 1807. The price paid was $50. The justices immediately advertised for 100,000 brick and eighty perches of stone. William Lindsey received the contract for the brick at $2.50 per thousand; William Dunica received $50 for the shingles, also $100 for scantling. The committee on court house were William Wallace, Jacob Kuykendall, Robert Buntin and Peter Jones. The house was completed in 1813, and its completion was celebrated by a banquet at the Lasselle House, where the notaries were wined and dined. The total cost of the house was $3,156.41⅓. The tax duplicate then showed only $1,759.55 taxes for the year.

However, in 1808, the inhabitants of the town entered a protest against building the court house so far away from the central part of the town. The house served till 1826, when the question of building a new structure began to be considered. In July, 1826, Samuel Langdon, Joseph Chambers, Joseph McClure, John Black and William Raper, a committee, reported that the old

court house ought to be sold and a new one erected. This was in July, 1826. A committee of David L. Bonner, Benjamin V. Beckes and John Moore were appointed to receive bids and select a "scite" for a new building. A new committee was appointed in 1830, who reported that the court house was safe for the present, and recommended $300 worth of repairs to be made on the old house, which act was accordingly done.

In a few months work began again in earnest on a new court house. Lots 310, 311, 328 and 329 were selected and purchased by Martin Robinson, A. G. Roberts and James Thorne, commissioners. The contract was let to John Moore for $3,971.46, to which $100 was afterward added for a cupola. It was stated that the "front end" should be toward the Wabash. The contract for this was let in 1831, and the work completed in due time. In 1868 a new court house began to be talked of. Plans and specifications were furnished by Edwin May, architect, of Indianapolis, for which he received $2,000. The estimated cost was $80,000. Bids were called for; they varied from $87,998 to $167,000. The contract was let in 1872, the building to be of brick. Dissatisfaction arose as to the style of building, and a new contract was entered into, Edwin May still being the architect. The commissioners at the time were Thomas Dayson, Asa Thorn and John M. Berry. The building is of light-colored limestone, and is a magnificent building in architectural beauty and style. In a niche in front stands a life-size statue of George Rogers Clark to the left, and to the right stands a full-size United States soldier. In another face of the building is the Goddess of Liberty. On a tablet to the left is inscribed the date, 1702, and to the right 1872. Notwithstanding the contract price, the building from changes, etc., has cost to the present over $500,000.

PRISONS.

Prisons seem to be a necessary accompaniment of courts. Under the common law persons could be imprisoned for debt. The following prison bounds were ordered in 1801 by the justices of the quarter sessions: "Beginning at low-water mark on the Wabash, on the street between Antoine Marchall and Margaret Gamelin's; thence down said street to the lower corner of James

Purcell's; thence up to St. Louis Street; thence up said street, including the same, to the corner of John Ochiltree's house, next to Thomas Coulter's; thence up the street between Coulter's and Ochiltree's to James Creley's lott; from thence to the corner of ——— lott, opposite the Widow Brouillette's; thence down that street, leading by H. Vanderburg's, to the place of beginning, including the streets." An order was passed by the board in 1808, that no objection being made by the creditor, and the debtor making oath that he possessed neither personal nor real property, he should be released. Numbers availed themselves of the order of the court. Criminal prisoners were at first confined in the casement of Fort Sackville, and later in a temporary jail.

This jail was completed in 1803, and stood at the corner of Third and Buntin Streets. This was a very indifferent jail, as it was declared unsafe for prisoners in 1807, the sheriff (Sullivan) entering his protest at that time against it. Robert Slaughter was one of the first prisoners in the jail. He was incarcerated for the murder of Joseph Harbin. He was executed in 1805, by Daniel O. Sullivan, for which and his coffin, gallows and burial the county paid $17. In a short time a new jail was erected, on one of the lots adjoining the court house. On building the new court house a new jail was soon after built. This was burned down on December 23, 1860, the estimated loss being $2,000. The present jail was erected a short time after, at a cost of $13,074. George C. Smith did the stone work for $6,674; William & Haugh, iron, $4,400, and Thomas Bishop the jailer's residence for $2,000.

PLANK ROAD.

A petition, signed by Samuel Judah, Alfred Smith and Thomas Bishop, was presented to the commissioners, praying that leave might be granted them to use any county or State road from Vincennes to Bruceville, by Kelsoe's and the tan-yard and from Bruceville to Emison's. This prayer was asked in accordance with an act of the General Assembly for the construction of plank roads. The prayer of the petitioners was granted April 23, 1850. A company was formed, called the "Lawrenceville Plank Road Company." About 400 shares of $50 each were sold, and the road built to Bruceville. Great rejoicing followed the comple-

tion of the road. This road soon shared the fate of other similar enterprises, and the company became embarrassed with a non-paying investment, and the enterprise was soon abandoned.

RAILROADS.

In February, 1849, the commission voted $200,000 to aid in the construction of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. This work was begun in 1851, and it was not completed till 1858. The whole line from St. Louis to Cincinnati being head gauge, was changed to standard gauge from 6 o'clock A. M. on Sunday, July 19, 1871, to 7 P. M. of the same day. Much litigation arose over the Ohio & Mississippi bonds, and not until within the last decade was the matter settled. This road gave excellent outlets to the East and the West. The Evansville & Terre Haute Road, then the Evansville & Crawfordsville, was built between 1850 and 1854. The Indianapolis & Vincennes was completed between 1869 and 1873, and the Cairo & Vincennes between 1872 and 1874.

THE KNOX COUNTY FAIR.

The first agricultural society organized in this county began and ended its career in 1809. John D. Hay and Symmes Harrison were the principal officers, and they devised a premium list aggregating nearly $400, to encourage "domestic products." Premiums were offered upon linen, flax thread, yarn, jeans, linsey and cotton cloth, called "homespun." The largest sum offered was $5 for the best brood mare showing a foal. There was no report of success attending the first exhibition, but in 1826 a call appeared in the *Western Sun*, signed by Henry D. Wheeler and others, for a meeting to organize a new society, "notwithstanding former failures." In 1835 another effort was made to organize a new society, under the act of the General Assembly for the encouragement of agricultural interests. The county commissioners appropriated the sum of $25 in 1836, and $25 in 1837, and $30 in 1838 (but what became of this does not appear), to assist the enterprise, but no fair was held at that time. The "fifth annual fair" was held at the court house October 11 and 12, 1855. The officers were James D. Williams, president; A.

B. McKee, secretary, and Thomas J. Beeler, treasurer. A membership cost $1.

There was a stock, an agricultural, a mechanical and a domestic manufacture department; also a premium of $5 offered for the best essay on stock raising, and one on agriculture. This was called the fifth annual fair, but when the others were held cannot be determined. The sixth fair was held October 15 and 16, 1856, one mile from Vincennes, on the plank road. This fair was greatly interfered with on account of inclement weather, but was a success financially. Over $200 were given in premiums. Particular mention is made of knitting done by Miss Baird, and Chinese syrup made by A. B. McKee. The society at this time held $4,000 in funds, as was claimed, but there was much dissatisfaction in regard to the possession of it. The fair of October 28, 29 and 30, of 1858, was called a district fair. Gibson, Warrick, Pike, Sullivan and Lawrence Counties, Ill., were represented by exhibits.

This was one of the most successful ever held. The officers for that year were: J. D. Williams, president; Ab. Smith, treasurer; Dr. Graff, secretary. Over 1,000 entries were made. Fine displays were made by parties from Evansville and Louisville. It was intended to close the fair on Friday, but so flattering had been the success, that it was concluded to make Saturday the day. It should be stated, also, that Judge Law delivered a lecture on agriculture on Friday, the 29th. On Saturday was the display of horseback riding by the ladies. The entries for this ring were, Miss Parmelia Long, Miss Sallie McClure, Mrs. Alf. Purcell, and Mrs. Ann Langton, of Knox; Miss Devin and Mrs. Mitchell, of Gibson; Miss Merritt, of Lawrence County, Ill.; Miss Paxton, of Carlisle, and Miss Hornbrook, of Pike County. After a display of their equestrianism, the judges, after some deliberation, awarded the first premium to Mrs. Langton, and the second to Miss Paxton (13 years of age), of Carlisle. So enthusiastic were the friends of the Misses Long and McClure, that they purchased for each a saddle and trappings that were on exhibition and presented to the young ladies. Notwithstanding the great success attending this fair it ceased to exist after one more effort, until 1871, when it was revived under the present organization. It is known as

the Knox County Agricultural and Mechanical Association. It was chartered by the State June 29, 1871, with a capital stock of $20,000, in shares of $10 each. Its creation was largely due to the efforts of late Gov. James D. Williams, who was its first president.

For the association the present grounds were purchased, to which additions and improvements have since been made almost every year. Fairs have become a fixed institution, and their success now rests almost entirely with their officers. This change is noticed in the management of fairs since the decade of 1850, the abandonment of the riding-ring, and lectures on agricultural subjects, and an increased interest in the speed-ring, and a more gorgeous display in all departments. Since Gov. Williams ceased to act as president the following officers have served: Presidents, H. A. Foulks and W. W. Berry; secretaries, E. R. Steen and Gerard Reiter; treasurers, H. Foulks and C. G. Mathesie. The total liabilities of the association, March 4, 1884, were $2,147.59. The following is a tabulated statement of receipts and expenses for each year, to 1885:

RECEIPTS.

YEAR.*	FROM STOCK SUBSCRIBED.
1871	$9,880 55
1872	3,956 00
1873	4,482 05
1874	4,869 35
1875	5,672 35
1876	4,952 10
1877	4,786 15
1878	5,563 80
1879	6,068 25
1880	5,978 18
1881	4,213 25
1882	3,949 10
1883	6,385 10
1884	6,078 35
1885	7,078 91
1886	6,818 95
Total Receipts	$90,732 44

*Year ending March 1.

EXPENDITURES.

YEAR.*	Ground.	Improvements.	Premiums Paid.	Expense Fair.	Total.
1872	$3,000 00	$8,381 92	$1,012 50	$ 743 16	$13,137 58
1873	....	3,064 24	1,526 50	1,152 87	5,743 61
1874	....	2,448 01	1,445 00	1,441 10	5,334 11
1875	....	1,165 60	1,930 75	1,645 56	4,741 91
1876	....	1,188 00	2,320 00	1,644 45	5,152 45
1877	....	920 95	2,061 00	1,177 72	4,159 67
1878	....	418 48	2,360 50	1,780 06	4,559 04
1879	1,250 00	875 70	2,768 70	2,133 45	7,027 85
1880	1,000 00	894 94	2,597 50	1,671 65	6,164 09
1881	....	311 24	2,530 25	1,522 93	4,364 42
1882	....	125 29	2,634 50	1,238 05	3,997 84
1883	....	1,427 09	2,955 00	1,391 72	5,773 81
1884	....	1,240 05	3,289 50	1,940 49	6,470 04
1885	....	3,788 92	3,143 50	2,396 60	9,329 02
1886	....	554 77	3,672 25	2,649 98	6,877 00
Totals	$5,250 00	$26,805 20	$36,247 45	$24,529 79	$92,832 44

THE KNOX COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This county can boast of some of the oldest and most distinguished men of the medical profession. Among the oldest and most eminent may be mentioned Dr. Tisdale, who came to Vincennes in 1792; Dr. Samuel McKee, who was surgeon in the United States Army, and came to Vincennes in about 1800, and died May 6, 1809; also Dr. McNamara, who came a short time later. The physicians of the place met in 1817, and formed the first medical society ever formed in this county or in the State of Indiana. They met again the following year and among other things passed a resolution recommending the formation of a State medical society, and also sent a petition memorializing Congress to pass an act for the formation of a medical pharmacopeia. No further permanent society was formed for fifty-eight years.

From a call a number of physicians met in the city hall April 24, 1875, for the purpose of forming a medical society for Knox County. Dr. Beard was chosen chairman. The following became members: A. J. Thomas, James T. Organ, H. M. Smith, J. W. Pugh, W. H. Wise, W. B. Sprinkle, O'Connell Fairhurst, J. N. Merritt, A. J. Haughton, Alfred Patton, F. W. Beard, John C. Bever, John B. Mantel, W. W. Hitt, W. B. Harris and M. Witherspoon. The following officers were elected: John W. Pugh, pres-

*Year ending March 1.

ident; F. W. Beard, secretary; Alfred Patton, treasurer; H. M. Smith, O. Fairhurst and A. J. Haughton, censors. The members now are as follows: W. B. Anderson, F. W. Beard, J. C. Bever, E. P. Busse, S. C. Beard, W. B. Bedell, Royse Davis, G. L. Dorsey, O. Fairhurst, C. A. Foulks, W. B. Grigsby, W. B. Harris, F. M. Harris, S. L. Harrison, J. H. Hensley, A. J. Haughton, B. T. Keith, J. W. Milam, W. T. Martin, T. B. Owings, J. W. Pugh, E. Reel, J. A. Randolf, H. M. Smith and L. B. Staley. The present officers are J. W. Milam, president; F. W. Beard, secretary; J. H. Hensley, treasurer; G. L. Dorsey, B. F. Keith and W. B. Harris, censors. The regular meetings of the society are on first Tuesday in April, July, October and January of each year. The society is in a healthful condition, which is largely due to Dr. F. W. Beard, who has been its efficient secretary since its organization. The following are deceased members: Drs. D. W. Hitt, Alfred Patton, M. Bauer and Emanuel Reel.

THE COUNTY POOR.

"The poor ye have always with you," seems to have been literally fulfilled in this county, as allowances were made for their keeping and burial as early as 1800. Three commissioners of the poor were appointed for each township to look after those who were in absolute want. These commissioners reported their outlay to the County Board for settlement. The "pauper practice" was soon after let to the lowest responsible bidder, farmed out as it were, something after the present custom. The first step taken toward the erection of a county poor house was in 1820, when the General Assembly appointed David McClure, Thomas Emison, Samuel Chambers, Thomas Jordan, William Gamble, Abraham Kuykendall, James Watson and Henry Ruble, as commissioners to purchase a farm. That the borough of Vincennes might share in its benefits the town board appointed Gen. W. Johnson a committee of one to confer with the commissioners. The commons were then in the hand of the town board, and Johnson was instructed that if the commissioners would purchase the southwest half of commons Lot No. 88 (ten acres), the board would donate the other half. This was accordingly done. This seems not to have been successful, as the custom of making allowances in the

various townships with little modification till 1843, when it was thought but to have the poor all brought together and placed under the care of one person as a matter of economy and humanity. Bids were received for keeping the poor for one or two years. Vanarsdale bid $28 for each "regular pauper," and V. S. McClure $25, the county to furnish medical attendance and funeral expenses. McClure received the contract. For the same work in 1845, McClure received $35 for each pauper, with the privilege "of keeping the asylum, if no objections were made." The success of the plan of having all the paupers under one management showed the necessity of the county owning its own farm and buildings. In 1851 the auditor called the commissioners together in special session for the purpose of buying a poor farm. The commissioners, James Polk, William Junkins, and Andrew Gardner, met for that purpose December 30, 1851. They purchased Lot No. 2 of Surveys 45 and 47, containing forty acres, from A. T. Ellis, for which they paid $450.

On April 3, 1852, the contract was let for building the asylum. Charles Daws received the contract for the carpenter and joiner's work and painting for $1,325. John Green received the contract for 157,184 brick at $3.50 per 1,000, and cellar for $25, making a total of his bill of $5,636.44. Soon after the completion of the asylum the commissioners passed an order requiring all paupers to be sent to the asylum for care, and when they were not sent not to allow any more for their care than if they were at the asylum. The cost of poor farm and asylum has varied considerably through the different years. From 1872 to 1873 it was $3,006.23; from 1873 to 1874 it was $3,433.43; from 1874 to 1875 it was $2,784.22; from 1875 to 1876 it was $2,618.72; from 1876 to 1877 it was $3,000.25; from 1877 to 1878 it was $5,072.95; from 1879 to 1880 it was $2,500; from 1880 to 1881 it was $2,100. The aggregate for 1882 and 1883 is about $6,000 for each year. The June report for 1885 shows the cost of poor to be $4,032.72; poor farm, $1,308.73; poor at asylum, $1,356.07; making a total for 1885 of $6,697.52.

Those years in which very large sums were paid improvements were made to the asylum or the farm. The cost of the superintendent has also varied. In 1853 it was less than $200.

In 1874 and 1875 Timothy Graham, received $500 for each year; H. A. Johnson about the same for the years 1877 and 1878, and in 1879 and 1880 Robert N. Keever received $350 for each year. For the years 1881 and 1882 Thomas W. Pea received $400 for each year. J. Steen was appointed superintendent in 1884. In 1881 the commissioners entered into a contract with John H. Piel for the erection of a new asylum, which was to cost $15,544,15. The aggregate of the expenses of the poor in the township and assistance given to other charitable institutions is greater than the poor farm and asylum together.

FINANCES.

The tax duplicate for 1808 calls for 122 slaves taxed at $1 each, amounting to $122; 1,945 horses at 50 cents each, or $972.50; 2,634 neat cattle at 10 cents each, amounting to $263.46; 183 single men or bachelors taxed at $1 each, or $183; also 121 houses, valued at $66,550, the tax on the same amounting to $196.45; seventeen stud horses were taxed $45. The tax on ferries amounted to $34; other taxables brought the duplicate to $1,759.50. The expenses for the year were about in proportion to the tax duplicate. The expenses for the courts, including justices, sheriff, clerk, and other items, amounted to $380.32. In addition to these expenses was the cost of the poor and other items, making the total cost of running the county at $1,369.27. This was as a total population of 2,517, according to United States census of 1800. Ten years previous, and in 1798, the expenses of the justices' courts was $217.58, and the amount of revenue collected amounted to about $300; this was a population estimated at about 900. A decade later than the first mentioned, or in 1818, the resources of the county had greatly increased. Notwithstanding the ordinance of 1787 and the State constitution of 1816, there were still about 100 slaves in the county. Two items of taxation had changed—slaves and single men. The population had increased from 2,517 in 1800 to 7,945 in 1810. The rate was 50 cents on each 100 acres of land; 50 cents on each horse and mule; $3 on each stud horse; 12½ cents on each work ox; 50 cents on each watch; ferry at Vincennes, $10; on White River, $3 each; other ferries on the Wabash, $5; town

lots, $1 each; four-wheeled pleasure carriages, $4; tavern license in town, $15; in the county, $7.50. Tavern license always included the item of intoxicating liquors. The total amount of taxes amounted to $5,671.85. The expenses, after paying for the new court house, were but nominal. It will be seen that the rate of taxation was about in proportion to the rate of increase of population, as the population for 1820 is given at 5,437. The same year following in the next decade the rate of taxation was as follows: $70 on 100-acre tracts of land; 50 cents on each horse or mule; 12½ cents on work oxen; 30 cents on pinchbeck or silver watches; $1 on gold watches; $1 on brass clocks; $1.50 on four-wheeled carriages, and $1 on two-wheeled vehicles. The total amounted to $7,140.06¼. The expenses for the same year were $597 for the poor; $687.17 for court house and jail expenses; $3,672 for books and stationery for the use of the officers of the court house. Clerks' fees, $107.18¾; sheriff, $102; wolf scalps, $10; printing, $7.80. Counting sundries and all the expenses for the year 1828 amounted to the sum of $7,036.66⅔.

In 1838 the rates were as follows: Lands were $1.50, $1.22½, 90 cents per 100 acres, according to quality; horses or mules, 37½ cents each; work oxen the same amount as the last named. Four-wheeled carriages were $2, and two-wheeled vehicles were $1.50 each; brass clocks, $1; gold watches, $6.50 each; town lots were 90 cents, and tavern license in town, $20; in the country, $10; to vend wooden clocks cost $10. The following is the item of expense for the same year: The expense for the poor was $783.87½; court house, $1,170.38½; books and stationery, $37.41½; printing, $15.75; wolf scalps, $8. The officers' fees were for clerk, $390.66; sheriff, $140; assessors, $102; returning judges of elections, $34; associate justices, $76; jurors, $304.25; bailiffs, $92.31¼; commissioner, $54, and the jail and jailer, $167.53¾. The total of receipts amounted to $11,798.67½, and the total expense to $11,779.98¾. This was on a population of 10,657, counting 1,840 for 1838. In 1848 the receipts were for grocery license, $99.97; ferry license, $43; peddlers and shows, $76; county revenue, $4,863.22; interest on seminary fund, $60.80; surplus revenue, $309.50; redemption of land,

$513.25; delinquent taxes, $588.30; interest on revenue, $388.61; jury fees, 90 cents; merchant license, $147.54; saline fund, $112.17; county seminary fund, $209.56; bank tax fund, $34.02; delinquent taxes recovered, $198.91; interest on bank tax fund, $24.15, and interest on saline fund, $14.15, the total being $7,469.43; expenses for the same year were for outstanding claims, $1,210.75; assessors' claims, $243.12; specific allowances, $339.34; criminals, $15; inquests, $2.50; surplus revenue, $230; three per cent fund, $52.90; interest on fund, $138.99; expense for poor, $687.24; expenses incident to surplus revenue, $50; seminary, $1,046; interest on same, $24.47; redemption of lands, $518.96; delinquent taxes, $320; interest on surplus revenue, $397.92; roads and highways, $228.78; Saline fund, $202.17; bank tax interest, $345; books and stationery, $166.93; other claims making a total of $7,409.43, leaving a balance on hand of $30.16.

The same receipts as per item as above for the year 1858 amount in the aggregate to $20,714.12, and the expenses to $20,-368.37, leaving a balance on hand of $345.77. The rate of population increased about in proportion, the number of inhabitants being 16,056. A decade later the receipts and disbursements had increased to over $40,000. Owing to a change in the plans of the new court house, the cost greatly exceeding the estimate, the county expenses were immensely increased. The receipts for the year 1874 amounted to $202,988.27, and expenditures to $158,591.61. For the year 1875, counting the surplus, the receipts were $203,529.95, and the expenses were $203,529.95. For the year 1876 the receipts were $80,764.64, and expenditures were $221,510.52. The item of receipts for 1877 was $84,721.85, and expenditures were $89,590.04. In 1878 the receipts were $120,470.88, and expenditures were $127,650.74 ; and in 1879 the receipts were $165,560.29, and the expenditures were 147,-129.84. In the year 1880 the receipts were $164,272.72, and the item of expenditure was $91,840.65. In 1881 the first item amounted in the aggregate to $172,702.06, and the second to $99,069.56. For the next year the receipts amounted to $176,-397.19, and the expenditures were $130,176.44. In 1883 the full item was $149,583.03, and the second was $88,674.19. The re-

ceipts for 1884 were $153,410.06, and the expenditures were $97,-218.83. It will be seen that the receipts since 1876 have largely exceeded the expenditures. The last report of the auditor, June, 1885, shows the following items of receipts: From county revenue, $63,921.41; from ———, $56,191.21; township revenue, $7,443.50; roads, $10,984.29; dog tax, $1,853.53; court house bonds, $10,458.16; interest on bonds, $11,816.10; ferry license, $3; agricultural fund, $40; land redeemed, $913.10; jury fees, $102.20; state revenue, $13,297.55; state house revenue, $2,103.-31; docket fees, $3,220; total receipts, $179,487.94. The expenses were, for jurors, $4,162,40; bailiffs, $1,292.75; court, $314.55; roads, 542.75; inquests, $421.70; insane, $953,10; blind, $85.91; house of refuge, $1,009.70; poor farm, $1,308.73; poor at asylum, $1,356.07; poor, $4,032.72; criminals, $1,736.-40; assessors, $1,758; fuel, $495.89; bridges, $3,974.81; superintendent of public schools, $1,068; sheriff, $1,268.40; treasurer, $800; public offices, $189.43; printing, $249.55; auditor, $3,665,-45; claims, $557,85; attorneys, $300; jail, $500; taxes refunded, $259.45; lands redeemed, $857.46: miscellaneous, $10.33; court house clock. $25. Total amount expended, $101,182.64.

COURT HOUSE BONDS OUTSTANDING JUNE 1, 1885.

Date.	Time to Run.	No.	Denomination.	Total.
June 10, 1879.....	10 years	62	$500	$31,000
March 5, 1875.....	15 "	20	500	10,000
" 11, "	10 "	10	500	5,000
" 17, "	15 "	20	500	10,000
May 6, "	15 "	38	500	19,000
" 14, "	15 "	22	500	11,000
Total amount.....				$86,000

In addition there are twenty county bonds of $1,000, being a total of $20,000 of county bonds.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

In 1801 Henry Vanderburg was granted ferry license for the Wabash at Vincennes for $10. Luke Decker same license for White River for $5. In 1824 John Goffin received 50 cents as returning judge in Vincennes; Jacob Anthis, $1.70 for the same for Decker Township; Jacob Pea, 90 cents for Johnson Township; Sam-

uel Adams, $1.16 for Harrison; Daniel McClure, $1.72 for Palmyra Township; William Price, $1.96 for Washington Township; John Hill, $1.34 for Busseron Township; John Keith, $1.46 for Widner Township, and Charles Polk, $1.46 for the same township. In 1828 Samuel McClure was made judge of election for Busseron Township; Abe Miller for Widner; William Price for Washington; George McClure for Palmyra; Joseph Judkins for Harrison; Abe Thompson for Johnson; Nicholas Browning for Decker, and R. P. Price for Vincennes Township. John Decker was granted ferry license over White River. John Scott, Daniel Judkins and John Stafford were made school superintendents for Harrison Township; William Roper for Palmyra Township; A. G. Roberts for Washington Township; Samuel Chambers for Widner; J. S. Mayer for Johnson; James Dick for Decker; Samuel McClure for Busseron, and R. P. Price for Vincennes Township. William McClure, William Robinson, William Nicholson, Newton Edeline, Ephraim Harrell, Albert Diggs, John Snyder, Edward Calloway and Martin Tade each were fined $1 for "fiddling and dancing on the Sabbath," which was given to the seminary fund. Michael Brouillette was charged $10 for tavern license in 1834. Samuel Thorn and William Mason each were taxed $10 for ferry license on the Wabash. James S. Edwards, Joseph McClure and James Thorn were appointed commissioners to sell the poor house. A. Massy became the purchaser in 1828. Elihu Stout, John Shepard, John Barkman, Solomon Weisbaum, J. McClure, William McCoy, Robert Lemon, William Raper and Samuel Sharp were appointed judges of election for 1831 in Vincennes, Busseron, Johnson, Decker, Washington, Harrison, Widner, Palmyra, in order named. The same year L. Bonner, J. C. Holland, Hiram Decker, Andrew Burnside, Andrew Cushing, J. S. C. Harrison, G. W. Johnson became trustees of the university. In 1842 C. Robinson, Emanuel Gunther, R. S. Morris, D. Price, G. W. White, J. Dennison, James Wilson, J. Short, J. B. Lapland and S. S. Martin were called as special jurymen. In 1839 Zachariah Pulliam was made collector of State and county revenue with bond at $18,000, James Johnson the same in 1840 with bond at $15,000. The same year Bruceville voted against the selling of liquors by a large majority. James Thorn was

granted a ferry license for a point on White River in Section 1, Town 1 north, Range 9 west, with the following rates: Four-horse wagon, 50 cents; six horses and wagon, 62½ cents.

The following inquest jury was chosen for 1842; H. P. Brokaw, H. D. Wheeler, J. Harper, John Myers, J. Massey, B. H. Cornwell, Jesse Crocker, J. D. Martin, Asa Washburn. In 1843 the line between Johnson and Harrison Townships was run from Wilson Smith's old ferry to White River at Catt's, to include Thomas Small in Johnson Township. The same year Peter Ruby, Charles Polk, J. A. McClure, George Simpson, W. B. Robinson, Zachariah Pulliam, J. R. Snyder, John Barraman and H. Moore were made returning judges of their respective townships. In 1847 the commissioners refused to receive $300 in Illinois paper money because it was not current, and they thought the "sacred fund" should be guarded more carefully. In 1860 the commissioners paid the sister of Riorden $17.56 for the poor. In 1864, $500 to G. E. Green for damages done to his office by the soldiers. In 1866 the commissioners granted to the Vincennes Draw Bridge Company through its president, L. L. Watson, and its secretary, W. H. DeWolf, the privilege of erecting the bridge. In 1876 $500 was appropriated for the proper memorial services attending the death of Gov. James D. Williams, and in 1882 $100 for similar services on account of the death of President James A. Garfield.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following is the vote, by townships, on presidential elections since 1856. In the vote in 1856, the scattering votes for Fillmore and those for Bell are not counted:

	Buchanan.	Fremont.	Total.
Vigo	91	96	187
Widner	94	49	143
Busseron	73	67	140
Washington	144	54	198
Palmyra	96	66	157
Steen	59	45	104
Harrison	133	104	237
Johnson	90	46	136
Decker	60	45	105
Vincennes	418	292	710
Totals	1258	864	2117

In 1860, for president, the vote stood:

	Douglas.	Lincoln.	Breckinridge.	Bell.
Vigo	175	161	1	3
Busseron	117	98	9	2
Widner	120	142	1	2
Washington	96	176	3	7
Palmyra	107	112	9	0
Harrison	173	166	1	1
Johnson	140	76	4	1
Decker	93	52	1	4
Steen	83	104	3	4
Vincennes	562	483	10	10
Totals	1666	1570	42	34

In the campaign of 1864, between Lincoln and McClellan, the vote stood:

	McClellan.	Lincoln.
Vigo	177	160
Widner	115	133
Busseron	137	86
Washington	92	157
Palmyra	104	98
Vincennes	627	399
Harrison	194	157
Johnson	154	46
Decker	119	26
Steen	98	89
Totals	1817	1351

In 1868 the vote stood as follows:

	Seymour.	Grant.
Vigo	331	224
Widner	152	170
Busseron	168	125
Washington	137	216
Palmyra	144	119
Vincennes	852	537
Harrison	283	211
Johnson	213	71
Decker	115	38
Steen	122	142
Totals	2517	1853

In 1872 the vote stood:

	Greeley.	Grant.
Vigo	275	286
Widner	177	184
Busseron	211	123
Washington	125	192
Palmyra	143	117
Harrison	289	252
Vincennes	897	599
Johnson	175	82
Decker	111	48
Steen	124	121
Totals	2527	2004

In 1876 the vote on election was as follows:

	Tilden.	Hayes.
Vigo	336	330
Widner	199	203
Busseron	234	154
Washington	157	230
Palmyra	136	138
Vincennes	1,088	682
Harrison	347	296
Johnson	268	88
Decker	136	42
Steen	157	125
Totals	3058	2388

In the campaign of 1880 the vote stood:

	Hancock.	Garfield.
Vigo	373	377
Widner	212	202
Busseron	256	140
Washington	157	239
Palmyra	139	155
Vincennes	1351	924
Johnson	271	115
Harrison	384	335
Decker	148	56
Steen	158	152
Totals	3449	2695

In 1884 the vote by townships was as follows:

	Cleveland.	Blaine.	Butler.	St. John.
Vigo	407	358	13	0
Widner	237	188	0	0
Busseron	245	130	0	4
Washington	159	229	1	2
Palmyra	138	136	0	1
Vincennes	1487	976	0	7
Harrison	343	318	0	0
Johnson	292	136	0	0
Decker	134	68	0	0
Steen	136	155	0	0
Totals	3578	2694	14	14

POPULATION.*

In 1800	2,517
In 1810	7,945
In 1820	5,437
In 1830	6,525
In 1840	10,657
In 1850	11,084
In 1860	16,056
In 1870	21,562
In 1880	76,323
In 1886 (estimated)	28,000

*The decrease in population in any decade is due to the formation of new counties out of Knox.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Clerks.—Robert Buntin, 1796–1818; Homer Johnson, 1818–22; H. L. Withers, 1822–26; Homer Johnson, 1826–30; Daniel C. Johnson, 1830–33; Alexander D. Scott, 1833–38; William R. McCord, 1838–51; William Denny, 1851–59; H. S. Cauthorn, 1859–70; A. P. Woodall, 1870–74; W. B. Robinson, 1874–82; G. A. Alsop, 1882–86, present incumbent.

Sheriffs.—William Prince, 1796–98; Christian Wyant, 1798–1801; William Prince, 1801–04; Daniel O. Sullivan, 1804–09; Parmenas Beckes, 1809–11; John Myers, 1811–13; Benjamin V. Beckes, 1813–19; John Decker, 1819–24; Seneca Almy, 1824–30; John Purcell, 1830–35; Zachariah Pulliam, 1835–39; Abraham Smith, 1839–44; Isaac Mass, 1844–48; William T. Scott, 1848–52; R. J. Beeler, 1852–56; Martin Anthis, 1856–60; James Reynolds, 1860–64; J. C. Lahue, 1864–68; J. C. Reynolds, 1868–72; Simon Payne, 1872–76; James H. Shouse, 1876–80; James E. Kackley, 1880–84; M. L. Seddelmeyer, 1884–86; incumbent.

Auditors.—S. W. Elliott, 1845–55; J. B. Patterson, 1855–63; Hiram A. Foulks, 1863–70; A. J. Thomas, 1870–74; Garret Reiter, 1874–82; James A. Dick, 1882–86; incumbent.

Recorders.—W. D. Hay, 1814–16; John Gibson, 1816–18; Robert Buntin, 1818–22; William R. McCall, 1822–23; Samuel Dilworth, 1823–30; William Ruble, 1830–39; Nicholas Harper, 1839–51; Elihu Stout, 1851–59; R. Y. Caddington, 1859–63; James Beck, 1863–67; Emanuel Meisenhelter, 1867–70; James J. Mayes, 1870–78; Fred Hall, 1878–86; incumbent.

Treasurers.—John W. Cooke, 1852–54; William Williamson, 1854–56; A. L. Connoyer, 1856–60; John W. Cannon, 1860–62; W. W. Berry, 1862–66; Henry Knirihm, 1866–74; James Reynolds, 1874–78; Christian Hoffman, 1878–82; S. S. Hollingsworth, 1882–86.

Surveyors.—Stephen Benton, deputy United States, 1805–14; the same with D. Sullivan, William Harris, R. Buntin, Arthur Henrie, 1815; Samuel Emison, 1816–52; George Calhoun, 1852–54; Andrew Armstrong, 1854–57; Samuel E. Smith, 1857–59; William P. Roberts, 1859–61; Samuel E. Smith, 1859–63; John Armstrong, 1863–66; C. S. Kabler, 1866–74; John C. Hen-

non, 1874–80; R. P. Mayfield, 1880–85; J. C. Hennon, 1885; incumbent.

Coroners.—Joseph Roseman, 1824–26; Daniel Wilton, 1826–28; Abram Rodarmel, 1828–32; William Bruce, 1833–35; H. P. Brokaw, 1835–39; William Bruce, 1839–42; Isaac Mass, 1842–44; F. J. Myers, 1844–54; J. W. Emery, 1854–56; F. J. Myers, 1856–60; T. A. Smith, 1860–62; J. S. Westfall, 1862–64; B. V. Thorn, 1864–66; James Bliss, 1866–74; J. Reiter, 1874–76; Fred Hilbert, 1876–78; Charles M. Connoyer, 1878.

Representatives.—Isaac N. Eastham, 1858–60; Cyrus M. Allen, 1860–62; W. E. Niblack, 1860–64; John B. Patterson, 1864–66; O. F. Baker, 1866–68; James D. Williams, 1868–70; H. S. Cauthorn, 1870–74; Charles E. Crane, 1874–76; F. W. Viehe, 1876–78; H. S. Cauthorn, 1878–82; S. W. Williams, 1882–86; M. J. Niblack, 1886.

Senators.—J. D. Williams, 1858–66; William Turner, 1866–70; James D. Williams, 1870–74; Henry K. Wilson, 1874–78; F. W. Viehe, 1878–82; J. Ernst, 1882–86; W. W. Berry, 1886–90.

CHAPTER VIII.

PREPARED BY HON. HENRY S. CAUTHORN.

HISTORY OF THE BENCH AND BAR—JURISDICTION OF THE EARLY COURTS—PROVISIONS OF THE ORDINANCE OF 1787—FORMATION OF KNOX COUNTY BY PROCLAMATION—EARLY COURT PRACTICES—LIST OF JUDGES—OTHER COURTS—PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER OF THE JUDGES—SLAVERY IN INDIANA—PROBATE MATTERS—CLERKS—MEMBERS OF THE BAR—CATALOGUE OF CIRCUIT JUDGES—SKETCHES OF JURISTS—THE VINCENNES BAR.

KNOX COUNTY has been called the "mother of counties," and so far as the territory embraced within the limits of Indiana is concerned, the appellation has been appropriately applied. As a civil organization it antedates both the Territorial and State governments.

It was first laid off and organized in the spring of 1790, by Winthrop Sargent, secretary of the Northwest Territory, acting

under special instructions to that effect from Gov. Arthur St. Clair, who was then at Kaskaskia, employed in organizing St. Clair County. It was named in honor of Gen. Henry Knox, then Secretary of War of the United States. It originally embraced all the territory now constituting the States of Indiana and Michigan. In 1805 the Territory of Michigan was severed from it by the organization, by act of Congress, of that Territory. Its area was decreased from time to time by the carving out of new counties from its territory, until it was reduced to its present dimensions in 1820 upon the organization of Greene County.

JURISDICTION OF THE EARLY COURTS.

A number and variety of tribunals claimed and exercised jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters, within the territory now constituting the county, prior to its organization by Secretary Sargent in 1790, which date only marks the inception of organized Federal authority. Prior to that date, and before the acquisition of the Northwest Territory by Virginia, the several commandants of Post Vincents exercised such powers, either in person or through magistrates appointed by them. De Vincenné, St. Ange, Le Gras and all commandants of the post claimed and exercised the right to donate the public and unappropriated lands. Their transactions were authenticated by notaries, but the business was loosely transacted and no permanent record made, but land grants and other important transactions authenticated by them were committed to loose strips of paper, which were not deposited or preserved in any public place, but were retained, destroyed or carried off by the notaries who authenticated them. But the greater part of the lands granted under their authority or the courts organized by them, not tainted with fraud, were subsequently recognized and confirmed by the Federal Government, in conformity with the requirements and stipulations of the French and English treaties and the Virginia act of cession.

After the conquest of the Northwest by the troops under Gen. George Rogers Clark February 24, 1779, and its consequent acquisition by Virginia, that State in the spring of the same year passed an act for the government of the territory thus acquired. Under that act John Todd was appointed "lieutenant of the country

and commander-in-chief," and immediately repaired to Vincennes to assume and exercise his authority as such. Upon his arrival he issued a proclamation announcing and declaring his powers and purposes. In June of that year he organized "a court for the district of Post Vincennes." Said court thus established possessed both civil and criminal jurisdiction, and also claimed by uniform custom and precedent, and exercised the power of granting lands. This court continued in existence from June, 1779, until the summer of 1787, when the power and jurisdiction of Virginia was superseded by federal authority, and the passage, July 13, 1787, of the ordinance of Congress for the government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio. This court was composed of the following persons: F. Bosseron, L. E. Deline, Pierre Gamelin and Pierre Queray. None of these were professional lawyers, and none of its records are now in existence, and its transactions in all probability were very informally and unskillfully kept, as the members of the court in a letter dated Post Vincents, July 3, 1790, addressed to Secretary Sargent, when he was here employed in the organization of the county, admit they possessed "but little knowledge of public affairs," and attribute to that cause any errors or mistakes they may have committed in the discharge of their official functions.

KNOX COUNTY PROCLAIMED ORGANIZED.

Secretary Sargent, in June, 1790, issued his proclamation declaring Knox County duly organized, and establishing courts of justice for the transaction of business therein. He appointed as judges of the court the following persons: Antoine Gamelin, Paul Gamelin, François Busseron, James Johnson and Luke Decker. None of these appointees were learned in the law or, at least, never acquired any distinction as jurists. He also appointed John Small sheriff of the county, who was the first incumbent of that office. He appointed Samuel Baird clerk of the county, who was also the first incumbent of that office. This court possessed both civil and criminal jurisdiction. When engaged in the transaction of criminal business it was styled "the court of general quarter sessions of the peace for the county of Knox." When occupied with civil and probate matters it was styled

"the common pleas court of Knox County." The same judges presided for the transaction of civil or criminal business, but separate terms were held for each kind, and separate records kept. The presence of all the judges was not necessary, and as a general practice only one or two presided at the same term. The sheriffs and clerks of the county attended all sessions of the court.

FIRST SESSION OF COURT.

The first session of this court was held July 14, 1790, when all the judges were present. The following persons were empaneled and sworn as a grand inquest, the oath being administered in both English and French, as some of the jury did not understand English: John Mills, John Rice Jones, Henry Vanderburg, Francis Vigo, Thomas Tredwell Jackson, Nicholas Miet, John Baptiste Miet, Robert Johnson, Patrick Simpson, John Baptiste Samarta, Robert Mayes, Joseph Leflore, Thomas Jourdan, John Ganeshaw, Abraham Westfall, John Durgalon, Benjamin Beckes, Joseph St. Mary, Robert Day, Laurent Bazadon, Antoine Lalumiere and Peter Mallet. This grand inquest, the first in the county, returned no indictment, but came to the bar of the court and made verbal presentment, to the court, "that a murder of malice aforethought was committed in the county on or about the 19th or 20th day of November, 1789, by one Michael Graffe upon a certain Albert Guest, and as the same has not been taken notice of by any court, to the knowledge of the jury, present the same to the court that it may be taken cognizance of according to law." This was the first presentment made by a grand jury, and no further notice was ever taken of the matter, and the accused was never prosecuted. This was the only presentment made, and the court transacted no business except the appointment of constables for the village and county.

TRIAL OF OFFENSES.

The next term was held the following October and adjourned without doing any business, as a jury could not be obtained, "as the militia of the county had been called out against the Indians of the Wabash by the United States in Congress assembled." The next January term did no business for want of a clerk. The April term following met at the house of John Small, the sheriff,

but did no business. At the July term, 1791, the grand inquest presented to the court the following persons for the offenses named: Patrick Simpson, Anthony Smith, Joseph Janes and Derick Simpson for a riot; Joseph Janes for an assault and battery upon Marie Lefevre, a widow; Patrick Simpson and Anthony Smith for an assault and battery upon Josette André, wife of Joseph André. It was the practice for the grand jury to appear at the bar of the court and make verbal presentment to the court of persons charged with crime, and for the court to direct the prosecuting attorney to draw up and sign the indictment. Upon this occasion the court appointed John Rice Jones, prosecuting attorney, and he prepared the indictments against these parties. These were the first indictments prepared in the county charging persons with the commission of crime, and John Rice Jones was the first prosecuting attorney. At the ensuing October term these parties were tried on these indictments and found guilty, and severally assessed with fines ranging from $12 to $22. John Rice Jones was allowed by the court $14 for prosecuting on the part of the United States. The said Jones was, in addition to his appointment as prosecutor, appointed clerk of the court in the absence of the regular clerk. Henry Vanderburg was authorized by the court "to contract for erecting in front of the church a pillory and stocks for the use of the county, to be paid for out of county funds when there shall be sufficient for the purpose." John Rice Jones was also employed for the sum of $33.33 to translate the laws into the French language, as some of the judges did not understand the English. He reported to the next term that he had made the translation and was paid the contract price. The county was divided by the court into two townships, Vincennes and Clarksville. Vincennes Township embraced all the county from the Ohio River on the south to the northern line, lying between St. Clair County on the west and the course of Blue River on the east. Clarksville Township embraced the balance of the county. The mark adopted for Vincennes Township was the letter "V" and for Clarksville the letter "C."

At the November term, 1797, John Taitham was indicted by the grand jury for grand larceny, and tried by a jury, who returned a verdict of guilty as charged. It was not the practice for

the jury to measure the punishment, which was reserved for the court. In this case the court rendered the following judgment: "That the said John Taitham pay to William McConnell the sum of 54 French crowns and $50, the amount he had stolen from him, and also pay into court another sum of 54 French crowns and $50 agreeably to the laws of the Territory, and further pay as a fine the sum of $20 and the costs, and on failure to do so to receive the quantity of fifteen stripes and be sold agreeably to the laws aforesaid."

JUDGES AND INCIDENTS.

The following persons presided as judges, at different times, in this court in addition to the first appointees: Henry Vanderburg, Louis Edeline, Jonathan Purcell, Abel Westfall, Marston G. Clark, Antoine Marechall, John Gibson, James N. Woods, Benjamin Beckes, Ephraim Jordan, Abraham Huff, John Ochiltree, George Leech, Peter Jones, George Wallace, Daniel McClure, Elihu Stout and William N. Moorman. With the exception of Henry Vanderburg none of the judges were lawyers. Marston G. Clark, however, made a reputation. He was a native of Virginia and was raised in the backwoods, and his education was limited. He was a cousin of Gen. George Rogers Clark, was fully six feet high and very muscular, and wore leather pants, moccasins and a fox-skin cap. John Long was tried by a jury before him on a charge of horse stealing. The jury found him guilty. His attorneys moved in arrest on the ground that the indictment did not charge the crime to have been committed in the Indiana Territory. The judge, after argument, held the motion up for decision until next day, and adjourned court. After adjournment he directed the sheriff to take the prisoner out and give him thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, which was the penalty prescribed by law for the offense. The sheriff did as directed. The next morning on opening court he granted a new trial. It was the last motion in arrest made before him.

The following persons acted as sheriffs during the existence of this court in the order named: John Small, Christopher Wyant, William Prince, John Ochiltree, Daniel Sullivan, Parmenas Beckes, John McCandless, James Crow and Benjamin V. Beckes. Samuel Baird and Robert Buntin were clerks. The first attorney

ever admitted to practice law in the county was Gen. W. Johnson, who was sworn at February term, 1799.

OTHER COURTS.

A circuit court of "Oyer and Terminer, general jail delivery and *nisi prius*" was held at Vincennes, in October, 1795, before John Cleves Symmes, senior judge of the territory northwest of the Ohio. He is the same man who had a contract with the Federal Government for the purchase of 1,000,000 acres of public land on the Ohio around the present site of Cincinnati, which created much litigation, and called for congressional action to adjust the difficulties arising out of it. It was the only term of such a court ever held here of which there remains any record, and but little was done.

TERRITORIAL COURTS.

The Indiana Territory was erected by act of Congress, May 7, 1800, and William Clarke, Henry Vanderburg and John Griffin were appointed the first Territorial judges. Under the Territorial government there were two courts that exercised jurisdiction in this county. One was the "General Court" and the other the "Common Pleas." The general court possessed jurisdiction in civil, criminal and chancery cases throughout the Territory, which, prior to the organization of Illinois Territory, was all the Northwest outside of Ohio. The Territorial judges presided in this court, and Henry Hurst was clerk from its organization until it was superseded by the courts organized, in 1816, under the State constitution. It held terms as a circuit court in all the counties of the Territory, which were few, but of extensive territorial limits. The records of this court followed the Territorial and State capitals, and were taken from here to Corydon and thence to Indianapolis. The first term of this court was held here March 3, 1801. The first grand jury in this court was composed of the following persons: Luke Decker, Antoine Marechall, Joseph Baird, Patrick Simpson, Antoine Petit, Andre Montplaiseur, John Ochiltree, Jonathan Marney, Jacob Teverbaugh, Alexander Valley, François Turpin, F. Compagniotte, Charles Languedoc, Louis Severe, F. Languedoc, George Catt, John Bte. Barrois, Abraham Decker and Philip Catt.

In this court, held at Vincennes, before Judges Vanderburg and Parke, on Friday, October 14, 1808, Abraham Haley was indicted for the murder of John Coffman. The next day he was tried by a jury and found guilty and the death penalty affixed, and Saturday 29, of the same month, appointed for his execution. On that day he was taken to the place where the gallows was erected, to be hung, and standing on the gallows, with the rope around his neck, he was respited by the governor until the following Tuesday, when he was again taken to the gallows and placed in position, when he was pardoned by the governor. It appears from this that in those days justice was administered "speedily and without delay."

PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER OF JUDGES.

Henry Vanderburg, one of the first judges in this court, was an old citizen of Vincennes, and had been an officer in the Revolutionary war. He acquired large landed possessions in this city and county. He died, being yet on the bench of this court, April 5, 1812. He was very generally esteemed by his neighbors and was regarded as a just and able judge. He was buried with the honors of war at his country seat, one mile east of the city. He left a widow and a number of children, one of whom married the late Dr. Somes. He left a very large estate in lands. His widow survived him nearly forty years, and up to her death drew a pension from the Government as his widow. Vanderburg County in this State is named in remembrance of him.

Benjamin Parke, another judge in this court, was born in New Jersey, September 2, 1777. He came West on the organization of Indiana Territory, and located in Vincennes in January, 1801. He was a pure, upright and gifted man, and his worth was soon perceived and recognized by his fellow citizens. He was called to fill many offices of trust and honor under the Territorial government. He was delegate to Congress for the Territory, and was appointed the first judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Indiana, and died the incumbent of this office at Salem, Ind., on the 12th of August, 1835. His residence here was on the John Wise property, now known as "Parke Place." Parke County, Ind., was named in honor of this just and conscientious judge.

Walter Taylor, another of the judges of the general court, was born in Lunenburg County, Va., and came to Vincennes upon the organization of the Territory. He was an able man, and justly regarded as one of the first men of the Territory. Upon the admission of the State into the Union he was elected one of the United States senators, and was again elected for a second term. He died at his mother's house in Virginia, August 26, 1826.

Thomas T. Davis, John Johnson and James Scott were also judges in the general court. This court ceased to exist with the Territorial government.

THE COMMON PLEAS COURT.

The common pleas was a local court for the county. It had jurisdiction of civil, criminal, probate and county affairs generally. The taxes were levied by this court, and collected and disbursed by the sheriff. At the February term, 1801, this court adopted rules which are commendable for their brevity. They were only four in number, and provided, first, for certain days during each term to make up issues; second, for a docket for the use of the court of all causes at issue; third, for the distribution of the causes over the term days so as to insure a speedy trial of every cause on the day set; and fourth, for the service and attendance of witnesses on the day the cause was set for trial. These rules, strictly adhered to and enforced in conjunction with common law practice, are sufficient for any court at any time.

This court, at the March term, 1807, levied the taxes for county purposes that year which present some strange and remarkable features. The taxables returned by the assessors as a basis upon which revenue was to be derived, were as follows:

Houses, lands, lots, dwellings, mills, etc., total value $54,500, tax	$163 50
108 servants assessed $1 a head	108 00
1,395 horses assessed 50 cents a head	697 50
2,136 neat cattle assessed 10 cents a head	213 60
179 single men assessed $1 a head	179 00
18 stud horses assessed	43 00
Ferries assessed	24 00
Total taxes levied	$1,429 10

This levy compares shabbily with last year's collection in this county of $179,487.94. But it did not hurt the tax-payers as badly. It will be observed that a bounty was given in the way of exemption from taxation to married men, and that single men were discriminated against, no doubt, to encourage marriage, with a view to increase the population. It also appears that one-half the entire county revenue was derived from the tax on horses. It also shows that slavery was still in existence and legally recognized here, and that slaves were held notwithstanding the ordinance of 1787. And this state of affairs continued until long after the adoption of the constitution of the State in 1816, which was equally unfriendly to slavery.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

This court, at the March term, 1808, made a contract for building the first brick court house erected in the county. It was erected on the lot on the west corner of Buntin and Fourth Streets, now occupied by the residence of Judge Niblack. The contract was very loosely drawn and brief, and was awarded to Samuel Parr for all the work, and the price to be paid was $19\frac{3}{4}$ cents less than the prices for the same kind of work in the city of Philadelphia. Notwithstanding its looseness and brevity it answered the purpose, as honesty and fair dealing was the rule in those days. It was a fine specimen of architecture for the time. The judge's seat and the bar were in a circular form at the northwest end of the building, similar to the construction of the rear of the Cathedral. It was a better building when torn down than its successor, which was erected on the present court house square about twenty years afterward. It only cost the county $3,156.41\frac{1}{2}$, and compares favorably with the result of the cost of the present court house, the erection of which was guarded by long and elaborate plans and specifications prepared ostensibly with care by a skillful architect, at a cost equal to the entire cost of the court house of 1813, and supplemented by a long and verbose contract and bond, and to be completed for $85,000, and which finally cost the tax-payers of the county about $500,000, exclusive of the recent improvements in the court room. It was completed and occupied in July, 1813. It was not the first court

house in the county, as several other buildings had been used for court purposes prior to that time, and from 1810 to 1813 a house owned by Antoine Marechall had been used, for which $200 rent was paid. This court was a continuation of the court first organized by Secretary Sargent, in 1790, and was presided over by some of the judges already named.

THE PROBATE COURT.

Since the organization of the State government probate matters have been transacted by different courts. The first one in the order of time was the "court of probate." The following judges presided in this court, in the order named: William Caruthers, William R. McCall, John Ewing, John B. Drennon, Henry Ruble, Mark Barnett, William L. Colman, William Polke, John Moore and Richard P. Price. This court adjourned *sine die*, Saturday, August 15, 1829. None of the judges of this court were lawyers or ever achieved any judicial reputation, although some of them, particularly John Ewing, gained reputation in other public employments. Mr. Ewing was for many years a representative of this county in either the House or Senate of the General Assembly of the State. He also represented this district in Congress for two terms, being the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Congresses. He always boasted, when alluding to his birth, that he was born on the ocean in an American vessel, and that the first sight that gladdened his infant eyes was the "star spangled banner." But his claim was unfounded. The writer of this was administrator of his estate, and found, after his death, among his papers, his letters of naturalization taken out in the marine court of Baltimore, wherein he declared he was born on the "Green Isle." He had the rich Irish brogue in his speech, which betrayed his Irish origin, and in 1844 W. W. Carr, at the exciting and hotly-contested election of that year between Clay and Polk, challenged his vote on the ground of alienage, and called for the production of naturalization papers, or for him to take the oath prescribed. Mr. Ewing would not recede from his uniform claim of being an American citizen, and refused to take the oath. The challenge came near producing a bloody conflict of the opposing forces at the polls, which was averted by allowing Mr. Ewing to

vote without showing any papers or taking any oath. Mr. Ewing took a very active part in that election, and was a firm supporter of Mr. Clay and his "American system." He made a speech during the canvass nearly every day and night. He was a fluent speaker and used elegant language, and could dress his ideas upon the same subject matter in such new and varied verbiage as to be apparently dealing with a new subject, and, consequently, his speeches were always interesting. He could do this as facilely and readily as the chameleon can change its color. From his long service in public life he had an extensive acquaintance with the distinguished men of his day. He left at his death communications received from Clay, Webster, Choate, Crittenden, McLean, Carmin and other great leaders of the Whig party in the Union. These were carefully preserved by him, and after his death were deposited in a room of the court house, where they were eaten up by a cow of Martin Authis, the sheriff, which got into the room and could not get out. She lived on these letters for several days as her only food, but died before her imprisonment was discovered. The last official position Mr. Ewing held was clerk of the city of Vincennes, in 1857. He never married, and left no known relatives. He lived a lonely and isolated life, and died in this place in his office and chamber, without any one being present, April 6, 1858. He was buried in the center, and is yet the sole occupant, of a lot in the city cemetery.

This court was succeeded by the "probate court," which was organized September 7, 1829. The following persons presided as judges in this court in the order named: William Polke, from September, 1829, to 1831; George W. Ewing, from April, 1831, to 1835; Abner T. Ellis, from October, 1835, to 1838; Robert N. Carnan, from December, 1838, to 1839; George R. Gibson, from August, 1839, to 1841; Robert F. McCanaghey, July term, 1841; John H. Harrison, from October, 1841, to 1842; James Thorne, from August, 1842, to 1849; Clark Willis, from August, 1849, until 1852, when the court was abolished. Of the above judges Ewing, Ellis, Carnan, Gibson and McCanaghey were lawyers, but the others were not. George W. Ewing was a native of this county and a son of Nathaniel Ewing and brother-in-law of John Law. He acquired an enviable reputation for the care and atten-

tion he gave to guardian's accounts and the settlement of decedents' estates, and was called generally by the people "the orphan's friend." Mr. Ellis and Mr. Carnan were very prominent in the politics of the county, and very often represented the county in the Senate and House of the State Legislature. Mr. Carnan was speaker of the House during the session of 1847. He was also receiver of this land district under President Taylor. He still lives in retirement in a northwestern State. Mr. Ellis was for many years president of the borough of Vincennes, and was one of the prime movers for the improvement of the navigation of the Wabash River and was president of the company that constructed the lock and dam at the grand rapids in 1846–47. He also projected and aided the construction of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and was the first president of the company. He died in this city in October, 1864. Mr. Gibson was a lawyer and a partner of Samuel Judah. He left here many years ago and removed to Crawford County, Ill., where he still resides, but is not in the practice of law. Mr. Harrison was a minister of the Christian or Campbellite Church, and served but a short time. He married Sarah P. Wheeler, a daughter of Henry D. Wheeler, and his widow and several of his children reside in this city and county. He died from accidental drowning in White River during his term. Mr. McCanaghey was a very young man and a professional lawyer. He came to this place from western Pennsylvania, where he was born and educated. He soon attracted attention, and was considered a safe and reliable lawyer. A bright future seemed to open before him when he was raised to the bench, but he died during his term, having presided only at the July term, 1841. Judges Thorne and Willis were rivals. The former was charged with being too much influenced and controlled by Col. Allen; but he kept his seat on the bench for seven years. An allowance he made Col. Allen for drafting administrator's deeds for lots sold in the now defunct town of Pierreville, being a sum five times in excess of the amount the lots sold for, was the particular feather that broke the camel's back. It afforded Judge Willis campaign thunder to use with effect on the stump and resulted in a Waterloo defeat for Thorne. Judge Thorne lived on a farm and lost his life in the fall of

1860, his body being entirely consumed with his house by fire. Judge Willis lived at Bruceville and was engaged for many years in the mercantile business as a partner of Hugh Barr. He took a lively interest in political matters and loved to make political stump speeches. He possessed considerable influence, and practically controlled his township in the interest of his political party. He was a candidate for representative in 1856 against James D. Williams, but was defeated by a large majority, owing partly to the fact that at the time the opposition to the Democracy was divided in political sentiment and action between the American and Republican parties. He enlisted during the civil war and was elected captain of a company, but performed little active service in the field. He was an unsuccessful candidate for doorkeeper of the House of Representatives of the Indiana Legislature in 1873. He died during the spring of that year at his home in Bruceville, leaving several children surviving him, some of whom are still residents of this county.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

This court was succeeded by the "court of common pleas," which in this county was organized January 3, 1853. This was not a county court, but several counties were grouped together to form a district, and the same judge and prosecutor officiated in all the counties of the district. This district was composed of Knox, Daviess, Pike and Martin Counties. This court possessed jurisdiction of probate matters and of misdemeanors, and in civil matters except divorce, slander, ejectment and where the amount in controversy was less than $1,000. The following persons presided as judges in this court: Richard A. Clements, from 1853 to 1866; James C. Denny, October term, 1866; Richard A. Clements, Jr., from 1866 to 1867; William R. Gardiner, October term, 1867; James T. Pierce, from 1867 to 1873. The judges in this court were all lawyers, and with the exception of Mr. Denny, who held by the governor's appointment to fill a vacancy caused by death, were all residents of Daviess County. Richard A. Clements, the first judge, was born in Bladensburgh, Md. He came West to contract for stone work on the public works being constructed by the State and Federal Governments, during the inter-

nal improvement era, he being by occupation a stone-mason. He did not resort to the law as a profession until after he came to Indiana and when he was advanced in years. But possessing a strong and vigorous mind, and applying himself diligently to study, he soon gained a reputation at the bar and secured a large practice.

He represented Daviess County in the State Legislature, and was elected judge of the common pleas, in October, 1852, by a large majority, over Robert N. Carnan. He distinguished himself as an upright, pure and conscientious judge, and was continued on the bench by successive elections until his death in 1866. His son, Richard A. Clements, was elected his successor. His son was a native of Daviess County, Ind., and a graduate of the Law Department of the State University. He commenced the practice of his profession in Washington, Ind., where he continued to reside until his death, in the summer of 1867. He represented Daviess County in the House of the State Legislature, and was several times elected the prosecuting attorney of this judicial circuit. He was elected judge of the common pleas in October, 1866. He was prevented by death from displaying or developing his judicial capabilities. He died during his first term, being still a very young man. Mr. Gardiner was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy caused by his death, and held the October term, 1867. He never acquired any particular reputation as a jurist from this service, as it was so brief, but he would doubtless have done so if opportunity had been allowed him. He has since, at the bar, acquired a just and merited reputation, not confined to this State, as one among the most eloquent and gifted advocates in the West. He was defeated for the judgeship at the October election, 1867, by James T. Pierce. This was not the result of the lack of any personal popularity, but solely due to political considerations. He was a Republican, and the district was largely Democratic, and he fell with his party. In 1872 he joined the column of "liberals," and left the Republican party, and, as he declared, "had burnt the bridges behind him." He came within a few votes that year of being nominated as the Democratic candidate for reporter of decisions of the Supreme Court, over John Robinson, of Spencer. We

regret to say the pontifical structures alluded to by him were not wholly destfoyed in the conflagration of 1872, and have since been repaired and enabled him to cross back to his first allegiance. James T. Pierce, his successor; was born in Russell County, Ky., October 30, 1835. He graduated at Center College, Ky., and came to Indiana and located at Washington, and commenced the practice of law in 1860. He was twice elected prosecutor of this common pleas district. He was elected judge of the district in 1867, and held the office until it was abolished in 1873. He now resides in Terre Haute, and is engaged in the practice of his profession.

The clerk of all the above courts as well as the circuit yet to be mentioned are the following in the order named: Samuel Baird, Robert Buntin, Homer Johnson, Daniel C. Johnson, Alexander D. Scott, William R. McCord, William Denny, Henry S. Cauthorn, Aquilla P. Woodall, William B. Robinson and George R. Alsop. It will be observed that during the lapse of a century only eleven persons have been incumbents of the clerk's office in this county.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The most important court in dignity and jurisdiction has ever been the circuit court from its organization to the present. It has ever possessed general common law and equity powers in all cases both civil and criminal. It was first created by an act of the Territorial Legislature passed at Corydon in 1814. The court first met in this county on the second Monday in May, 1814, being the 9th day of May, that being "the day fixed by law for opening the Circuit Court." But none of the judges putting in an appearance the clerk and sheriff of the county opened and adjourned the court from day to day for three days successively, and then adjourned until court in course without doing any business. The same proceeding took place at the following August term. March 6, 1815, court met with Isaac Blackford, president judge, and Daniel Sullivan and James B. McCall, associate judges. The first grand jury was empaneled and sworn, consisting of the following persons: William Polke, foreman, John Widner, Christopher Wyant, Aaron Quick, Conrad Crum, Joshua Thorn, James Niele,

Jesse Davis, John Roderick, Isaac T. Decker, Michael Thorn, Jonathan Purcell, Jr., David Wilkins, Adam Harness, Jr., Levi Hollingsworth and Alexander Chambers.

The following persons at this first term were admitted as members of the bar: Henry Hurst, Gen. W. Johnston, John Johnson, William Prince, George R. C. Sullivan and Benjamin Furguson. They were all sworn "to support the Constitution of the United States and to honestly and faithfully discharge their duties as attorneys at law, and specially to avoid and prevent duelling, and to aid in enforcing the act against duelling.

The following persons have presided in the circuit court in this county during the periods and in the order named:

Isaac Blackford, March 6, 1815, to March 4, 1816.
David Raymond, March 4, 1816, to October 12, 1816.
William Prince, February 24, 1817, to April 14, 1818.
Thomas H. Blake, May 14, 1818, to October 17, 1818.
Gen. W. Johnston, February 1, 1819, to February 13, 1819.
Jonathan Doty, May 3, 1819, to October 13, 1821.
Jacob Call, March 25, 1822, to March 29, 1824.
John R. Porter, September 27, 1824, to August 19, 1829.
John Law, March 1, 1830, to March 30, 1831.
Gen. W. Johnston, September 5, 1831, to Sept. 15, 1831.
Amory Kinney, March 5, 1832, to September 15, 1836.
Elisha M. Huntington, March 6, 1837, to April 3, 1841.
William P. Bryant, September 21, 1841, to October 3, 1843.
John Law, March 25, 1844, to March 2, 1850.
Samuel B. Gookins, August 19, 1850, to August 31, 1850.
Delana R. Eckles, February 18, 1851, to August 25, 1852.
Alvin P. Hovey, March 14, 1853, to September 10, 1853.
William E. Niblack, March 13, 1854, to September 19, 1857.
Ballard Smith, March 8, 1858, to September 19, 1858.
Michael F. Burke, March 14, 1859, to March 5, 1864.
James C. Denny, August 15, 1864, to September 1, 1864.
John Baker, February 13, 1865, to October 3, 1870.
Newton F. Malott, February 6, 1871; present incumbent.

PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL SKETCHES.

Of the above persons who have presided as judges in our circuit court, all are now dead except Judges Gookins, Eckles, Hovey.

Niblack, Denny, Baker and Malott. All of them are professional lawyers and deeply versed in common law learning. They all discharged the duties of their trust creditably and satisfactorily, and the judicial ermine has not been soiled by the official acts of either.

Isaac Blackford, the first one of the line, was a native of New Jersey, and a graduate of Princeton College. He located at Vincennes and began the practice of law while Indiana was a territory. He was small of stature and thin in person, and as void of surplus flesh as his decisions of surplus verbiage. He was not a speaker in any respect, and was a man of few words and to the point. He held many official positions. He represented the county in the Legislature, and was speaker of the House at the first session under the State government. He was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the State, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Johnson, September 10, 1817, and was continued by successive elections on the supreme bench until January 3, 1853. He was subsequently appointed a judge of the Federal court of claims, and died while still a member of that court. He was very economical in his habits and always wore a black suit glossy from long use, and a black silk hat well worn from frequent brushings. As a consequence he amassed a large fortune. He married a Miss Johnson of this county, but their marital relations were not pleasant and they ceased to live together before her death. His wife and only child, George, died in this county long before he died. He was thought by many, at the time he was appointed supreme judge, as too young for that high judicial station, but he fully realized the expectations of his friends, and his enduring reputation will rest upon the decisions delivered by him while a judge of that court, and the eight volumes of reports of its decisions which he published.

David Raymond presided as president judge in the circuit court of this county in 1816, during all terms held that year. But little is known concerning him, whence he came or whither he went. His signature to the records of court disclose a fair, regular and uniform hand writing, indicative of culture and refinement. His commission as judge of the circuit was not spread on record according to the usage in this county. We think, however, he was

from one of the Southern States, with slavery predilections. While he presided as judge in this county, Ma-sou-pe-con-gar, or the Owl, an Indian, who owned and lived on the survey in the upper prairie, of which Judah's addition to Vincennes is a part, brought an action of detinue against Thomas Jones, for a black or mulatto girl and a cross-cut saw. The case was tried by jury, October 5, 1816, who returned a verdict that the Indian was entitled to recover the black girl and the saw. A new trial was granted. The wonder is that such a cause of action could travel along so far as an issue and trial in a court proceeding according to the course of the common law and under the operation of the ordinance of 1787.

William Prince came to Vincennes and located under the Territorial government and commenced his career here. He was a young man when he came, and he married Miss Theresa Puryea, a daughter of one of the old resident French families of Vincennes. His wife's parents resided on the lot on Main Street, now occupied by the Presbyterian Church and parsonage. They lived to a very advanced age, and the old man took delight in keeping his lot clean and nice, which he did when over ninety years of age. Judge Prince on the organization of Gibson County, removed there and the county seat was named for him. He was elected to Congress from this district in 1824 and died that year during his term. He left surviving him two daughters, one of whom married Judge Samuel Hall, the projector and first president of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad. Many of his descendants yet reside in Gibson County.

Thomas H. Blake came to this place from Washington City, where his father was at one time mayor. He was admitted to the bar in our circuit court May 27, 1816. He afterward removed to Terre Haute. He was an educated and accomplished man, and ambitious to a fault. He was of splendid personal appearance, fully six feet high and straight as an arrow. He was a perfect gentleman and honorable in all his dealings. He soon showed a decided preference for political distinction, and, after several unsuccessful efforts, was returned to the Twentieth Congress, in 1827, from this district. He was afterward appointed commissioner of the general land office. He died when yet comparatively a young man.

Gen. Washington Johnson was a native of Culpepper County, Va., and came to Vincennes in 1793, and was the first attorney at law admitted to the bar in this county of which there is any record. He was a prominent member of the bar in his day, and filled many places of trust in the borough of Vincennes and under the Territorial government. He represented the county several times in the Legislature, and was speaker of the House during the second sessions of the second and third Territorial Legislatures. In conjunction with John Rice Jones he prepared in 1808, by authority, the first revision of the laws of the Territory. He died in this place on October 26, 1833.

Jonathan Doty was a native of Somerville, N. J., and a graduate of Princeton College. He was quite young when he came to Vincennes, but must have displayed superior legal talent, as he was soon elevated to the bench as president judge of the circuit court. He died the incumbent of that office February 22, 1822.

Jacob Call was a native of Kentucky. He presided in the circuit court for two years. During his term Thomas McKinney was indicted and tried for the murder of James Boyd, and convicted and sentenced by this judge to suffer death, and was accordingly executed October 15, 1822. William Cox, a colored man, was also indicted and tried for committing a rape on Miss Smith, and was convicted and also sentenced by this judge to suffer death, and was executed April 9, 1824. These are the only persons who have suffered the death penalty in this county, in accordance with a judicial decree. Judge Call was elected to Congress from this district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Prince, over Thomas H. Blake, in November, 1824. He committed suicide by hanging himself with a silk handkerchief at Frankfort, Ky., April 20, 1826.

John R. Porter resided in this State in Orange County. He was admitted to the bar in Martin County at the first term of the circuit court held in that county in 1820. He had in all probability been admitted before that in some other court and county, and had been in the practice of the profession for some time. One of his relatives was one of the first associate judges of Martin County, and he was prosecuting attorney of the circuit. Por-

tersville, the first county seat of Dubois County, was named in honor of this judge.

John Law was a native of New London, Conn., where he was born October 2, 1796. He came to Vincennes in 1817, and commenced his professional career. His talents and eloquence soon advanced him in public estimation, and for nearly half a century he was regarded as a leading citizen of this county. He filled many positions of public trust. He was prosecuting attorney of the circuit, receiver of public moneys for this land district, commissioner of the United States to adjust land titles in the Vincennes land district, and was twice elected to represent the district in Congress. He was one of the original owners of Lamasco, now part of Evansville, the said town deriving its name from taking the first letters of the names of the three proprietors—Law, McCall and Scott—and combining them together. In consequence of this interest he removed to Evansville and resided a few years, where he died, October 17, 1873, but his remains, in accordance with his often expressed desire while living, were brought and buried in the public cemetery near this city.

Amory Kinney resided at Terre Haute while he presided in our circuit court. He was a learned and able lawyer and noted for the encouragement and advice he gave young men. He was a good judge of human nature, and his appreciation and discernment of the capabilities of men was excellent. He discovered in Samuel B. Gookins (who had learned the printer's trade, and was about to leave Terre Haute for Washington City to seek employment at his trade under government patronage) a legal mind that needed only training and development. After much persuasion he finally induced him, at an advanced age, to commence the study of law, and while he was yet on the bench he gave him the use of his office and library, and trained him until he was called to the bar, with what result is well known.

Elisha Mills Huntington was born in Otsego County, N. Y., March 26, 1806. He came to Indiana in 1822, and was admitted to the bar in this county March 27, 1827. He was elected president judge of this circuit in 1837, and acquired considerable reputation as a learned and conscientious judge. In 1841 he was appointed commissioner of the general land office by President

Tyler, which he held only for a short time, as, upon the death of Judge Holman, he was appointed judge of the United States Circuit Court for the district of Indiana, and discharged the duties of that important position for a number of years, with credit to himself and the satisfaction of the public. He died the incumbent of that position, at St. Paul, Minn., October 26, 1862.

William P. Bryant was judge of our circuit court for two years. During his occupation of the bench but little business of any exciting or important nature occupied the attention of the court. That he discharged his duties acceptably is attested by the fact that his official course never provoked criticism or censure. We do not know where he resided when he was judge of this circuit, but have always been of the impression that he resided in Rockville, Parke County.

Samuel B. Goodkins lived at Terre Haute when he was our circuit judge. He comes of an old Puritan family that immigrated to this country among the first who came. He was born in Bennington County, Vt., May 30, 1809. In 1823 he came to Indiana, and located at Terre Haute. In 1830, after finishing his apprenticeship as a printer, he came to Vincennes and commenced the publication of the Vincennes *Gazette*, a political newspaper, which was continued for many years by R. Y. Coddington after he left. He returned, after a residence of a year or two, to Terre Haute, and there commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. He had received in his youth but a limited education, and may be called a self-made and self-educated man. He was elected one of the judges of the supreme court of Indiana, and continued on the bench in that court for three years, when he resigned on account of the smallness of the salary. He removed to Chicago and commenced the practice of law, and secured a lucrative business. He is still living, and has returned to Terre Haute, where he resides.

Delana R. Eckles lived at Greencastle when he was our circuit judge. The business of our court had been suffered to lag, and many cases undisposed of had accumulated, until the docket, when he took the bench in our county, was very large. By his energy, promptness and strict enforcement of rules, he soon cleared his docket, and acquired a reputation as a jurist in dispatching bus-

iness which is yet remembered and spoken of by old residents of the county. Yet he discharged his duties well and all cases were fairly tried, and no complaint was ever made that he sacrificed the interest of any litigant in order to expedite business. He was afterward appointed chief justice of Utah, and held that position until 1861. The judge, in addition to being a well read lawyer and able jurist, is an agreeable companion. As a pastime he has been partial to fox hunting. According to his own relation, one morning he mounted his charger and called his hounds, and soon "raised" a fox near his premises in Putnam County. His trained perceptions in such matters soon convinced him he had "roused a veteran." It was just sunrise, and he determined to give chase, and succeeded in capturing the fugitive, about sunset, on the banks of the Ohio River. Judge Mack, of Terre Haute, informs me he is living in retirement on his farm, as Blackstone expresses it "*otium cum dignitate.*" Long may he live.

Alvin P. Hovey was quite young when he presided as judge in our circuit court. He has a quick and penetrating mind, and being well versed in the science of law could easily and readily grasp the salient points of a case, and consequently dispatched business rapidly. He was as a general rule courteous and urbane, but impulsive and excitable, and sometimes, for a moment, manifested irritation in dealing with attorneys. But such feelings passed away as quickly as they appeared, and he gave general satisfaction as a judge, and was held in high esteem by attorneys and litigants. He was afterward district attorney for Indiana, and also a judge of the supreme court of the State. During the Rebellion he entered the army and gained an enviable reputation for skill and bravery as a general in the Federal service. He ran for Congress in this district, and was defeated by Judge Niblack, but by a reduced majority. He still lives and is engaged in the practice of law at Mount Vernon, Ind.

William E. Niblack was born in Dubois County, Ind., May 19, 1823. He commenced his public career in Martin County. He was elected to the House and Senate of the State Legislature while he resided there. He was appointed judge of this judicial circuit in 1854. While still circuit judge he was elected, in 1858, to Congress from this district to fill the vacancy caused by the

death of James Lockhart, and was re-elected at different times, until he served in Congress altogether fourteen years. He served in Congress during the trying period of the civil war, and by his wise and conservative course was esteemed a prudent and safe legislator. During this period he came in possession of a curious gun, and called a few friends to his house to inspect the weapon. The peculiarity about it was that it "kicked," and without great care was liable to hurt the person using it. He was elected to represent Knox County in the House of the State Legislature in 1862, and from his long service in legislative bodies and his experience should have been elected speaker, but his modesty caused him to yield to the claims of a friend. In 1876 he was elected a supreme judge of the State and re-elected in 1882. He has increased his reputation as a judge during his service on the supreme bench. He removed to this place about the commencement of his congressional service, and has resided here ever since.

Ballard Smith was a young man when he became judge of the circuit court, and served but a brief period. He had previously been a member of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, and was speaker thereof. He resided at Cannelton, in Perry County. He was a brother of Hamilton Smith, who was so largely interested in the manufacturing interests of Cannelton. Judge Smith died young, before his mental powers were fully developed, and before he had opportunity for the display of his capabilities.

Michael F. Burke was also young when he became circuit judge. He was born in Limerick, Ireland, March 10, 1829, and came to this country in 1848. He had a thorough classical education. He commenced the study of law and graduated at the law department of the State University in 1851. He commenced the practice at Washington. He was a hard student, and prepared his cases for trial with much care. He was energetic and labored for success in whatever he undertook. He was a forcible speaker, and relied more upon fact and reason than the flowers of eloquence. Before he became judge he prosecuted the pleas of the State one term in our county, by court appointment, in the absence of the regular prosecutor. He made his mark by the vigor and ability he displayed in managing the State cases and

materially advanced his chances to be elected judge the same year. He was elected in 1858. He had a judicial mind and disposed of business rapidly. He was very popular with the bar. He was an active and influential Democrat, and was regarded as the leader of his party in Daviess County, and, during his life, through his tact and management, his party was invariably successful. He had bright prospects of being distinguished in his profession, and would undoubtedly have reaped a harvest of honors in any field he may have sought to cultivate, had not death claimed him in the very dawn of his public career. He died in the summer of 1864, during his first term on the bench. He was a warm and devoted friend, and many a tear was shed over his early death.

James C. Denny was appointed by Gov. Morton to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Burke, and presided at the August term of our circuit court. He was born we think in this county, and is in a great measure a self-made man. He is energetic in looking after his professional business and seems never to realize when he is beaten in a law suit or is willing to say "hold, it is enough," until the last ditch has been reached. He was elected attorney-general of Indiana in 1872, and removed from here to Indianapolis where he now resides and practices law.

John Baker was elected by the people in 1864, and served one full term of six years. He was born in Woodford County, Ky., near Versailles, October 12, 1812, and came to Indiana in 1815. He had, in youth, but limited educational advantages. He first learned the stone-mason trade and followed that occupation until after he arrived at full age. He commenced the study of law after his marriage. He then resided in Orange County, this State. But he studied hard, and possessing a strong mind, sound judgment and a good memory, he made rapid progress and soon took rank as an able lawyer and managed his cases with skill. As a judge he gave very general satisfaction, and was prompt in the discharge of his duties and disposed of business rapidly and satisfactorily. He resided and practiced law for many years in Bedford, Lawrence Co., Ind. He removed to Vincennes in 1859 and resided here until about three years ago, when he removed to Washington, where he now resides engaged in the practice of his profession.

Newton F. Malott was born in Lawrence County, Ind., in 1831, and practiced law for many years at Bedford in partnership with Thomas R. Cobb. He graduated at the law department of the State University. He removed to Vincennes in 1867 and commenced the practice here. He was first elected judge in 1870 and has remained on the bench until the present, having been re-elected in 1876 and again in 1882. He has continued in service as circuit judge much longer than any of his predecessors and on the expiration of his present term, will have served continuously in that capacity for eighteen years. He is yet, comparatively speaking, a young man, and comes of a healthy and long lived ancestry. The parents of his wife celebrated their golden wedding February 9, 1886, a very remarkable event very rarely occurring, and to no more than one couple out of every 20,000 marriages actually solemnized. When he was first elected six counties, Knox, Daviess, Martin, Gibson, Pike and Dubois, composed this circuit. When the common pleas was abolished in 1873, and its business and jurisdiction transferred to the circuit court, it was reduced to comprise the first three named counties, and in 1879 Martin County was transferred to another circuit, and in 1885 Knox County was constituted a circuit of itself. Judge Malott is a very cautious and prudent judge, and carefully examines every matter requiring his decision. He is particularly careful in the examination of the accounts of guardians and administrators under his jurisdiction, and has saved much to widows and orphans interested in estates passing through his court. He is generally regarded as a thoroughly read and educated lawyer. He takes time to consider and investigate all legal questions that arise in the progress of a cause on trial before him which require his judicial decision. He devotes more time, perhaps, in the trial of causes than a speedy dispatch of business in a *nisi prius* court will allow. But the business when done is more maturely considered and less liable to be tainted with error. As a judge he has given general satisfaction and enjoys a reputation at home and abroad as an able and safe judge. He is frequently called upon to preside at the trial of important causes in place of the regular judge in other circuits. He has tried to redeem the pledge he made to the convention which first nomin-

ated him in Princeton in 1870 "that every man in his court should have justice done him."

THE LOCAL BAR.

The Vincennes bar has always maintained a high rank. In the early days of the Territory, when Vincennes was the capital, it was the common point which attracted the attention of the young and aspiring candidates for fame and fortune in the populous portions of the country, and to which they directed their steps when they first came West "to grow up with the country." The most of the distinguished names which have given luster and renown to our own and other Western States by their eloquence at the bar and in political employments, first located here when they sought a home in the West and here commenced their career. We cannot name them all, but will refer to a few who attained marked prominence and renown:

John Rice Jones was a young man when he came to this place. He was an educated man and something of a linguist, as he was employed by the common pleas court in 1791, to translate the laws of the Territory into French for the use of the court. He was also appointed clerk of the court at October term, 1791, as well as prosecuting attorney of the pleas of the United States and was the first prosecutor in the county after the acquisition of the Northwest by the Federal Government. He was an able and active man from all accounts we have of him, and took a prominent part in the controversy that arose upon the proposition to have the ordinance of 1787 suspended in the Territory as to the tenure of slave property. He was challenged to fight a duel on account of his prominence in that controversy, and his friends claimed the object was to compass his death to get rid of his influence. He removed from here to St. Clair County, in the Illinois Territory. He was the father of George W. Jones, for many years a United States senator from Iowa.

Moses Tabbs was admitted to the bar here in 1818. He was a native of Maryland, and married one of the daughters of Charles Carroll, the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was a learned man, an able lawyer and an eloquent speaker. He was noted for his probity and uprightness,

and was an exemplary member of the Catholic Church. He was popular, and would have left a splendid official reputation behind him, and ranked as one of the first men of his day, had he remained. After a residence of a few years he returned to his native State.

Charles Dewey was a leading lawyer of the State from its organization until he was elected a supreme judge of the State. We do not know where he was born, and have never seen it stated, but suppose he came from New England, as the old Kentucky and Tennessee settlers of this county used to refer to him as a good lawyer, but a dangerous politician, as "he had Federal notions and hated slavery." He was engaged in many important cases in our court. In conjunction with David Hart he defended Thomas McKinney on his trial for murder, one of the two men who have been executed, in accordance with judicial decree, in this county. He had the reputation of being one of the best special pleaders at the bar. At the Clarke Circuit Court he argued a demurrer a whole day before the court. He was elected a member of the supreme court in 1836, and remained on the bench until 1847. It was thought he could not on the bench sustain the reputation gained at the bar, but he developed splendid powers, and left an enduring reputation as a jurist.

David Hart was a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of the university of that State. He came to Indiana in 1816, and located at Princeton. His legal abilities were soon discovered, and he was elected judge of that judicial circuit, and remained on the bench for three years. His active mind longed for a more exciting field for the display of his abilities, and he resigned the judgeship to make his fame at the bar. He removed to this place in 1820, and at once took a leading position at our bar among the many able members then composing it. His career was cut short by death December 22, 1822.

Thomas Randolph was a native of Virginia, a relative of the celebrated John Randolph, of Roanoke, and also of President Jefferson. He was attorney for the United States for Indiana Territory. He soon entered the political arena. He was a friend to Gov. Harrison, and was charged with being in sympathy with him in his efforts to have the ordinance of 1787 suspended in regard to slavery. He was a candidate for congressional dele-

gate in 1809, but was defeated by Jonathan Jennings by only forty-three votes. He attributed his defeat to the charge made of his having slavery proclivities, which he denied in circulars and in his public speeches during the canvass. After the election he challenged one of the reputed authors of the charge, which was not accepted. He was the father of Mrs. William Sheets, of Indianapolis.

Alexander Buckner came from Louisville, Ky. He was connected with the wealthy and influential families of Buckner and Sullivan of that State. He remained here but a short time, and went West, and on the admission of Missouri into the Union was elected one of her first senators in Congress. He was an able and eloquent man, but died in the bloom of early manhood.

George R. C. Sullivan was also from Kentucky, and a relative of Mr. Buckner and Elihu Stout, the founder of the *Western Sun.* He came when Indiana was a territory, and held many official positions. He was secretary of the legislative council at both sessions of the Fifth General Assembly of the Territory. He represented the county several times in the Legislature, and served for many years as postmaster at Vincennes. He was prosecuting attorney for this circuit, and acquired the reputation of being one of the most eloquent advocates at the bar. He removed from here to Quincy, Ill., where he died. He married a daughter of Judge Vanderburgh, and left several children. Henry Sullivan, one of his sons, founded the Quincy *Whig*, one of the most influential political papers in that State, through the financial success of which he accumulated a large fortune, which he still lives to enjoy.

John Johnson came to this place in territorial days and commenced the practice of law. He was a hard student, but nothing of a public speaker. He was of the same order of talent as Judge Blackford. He removed from Vincennes to Princeton, and represented that county in the first Legislature under the State government. He was elected one of the first judges of the supreme court of the State, but died the following year, before he had opportunity to prove his fitness and qualifications for the position by his official acts.

Edward A. Hannegan first located at Vincennes, and was

married here by Samuel R. Alexander, April 4, 1829, to Miss Margaret C. Duncan. He practiced at our bar for several years. He removed from here to Covington, Ind., and was elected from the Seventh District to the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Congresses. In 1843 he was elected United States senator, and served in that body until 1849. He was regarded (distinguished as the senate was during that period), as one of its most eloquent members. The death of Henry Clay was announced to the Senate by the prearranged signal of the tolling of all the bells in the city, while Mr. Hannegan was addressing the Senate, who instantly left the subject he was discussing and referred to the death of the "great commander" in a speech that attracted the attention and praise of the entire country. After the expiration of his senatorial term he left the State and located at St. Louis to practice law, but soon after died broken-hearted, occasioned by the homicide of his brother-in-law under an insane impulse.

Samuel Judah was born in the city of New York in 1798. He came to Indiana and located at Merom, in Sullivan County. He very soon came to this place and commenced the law practice, and continued until his death. He was regarded as one of the best lawyers in the country, and was often consulted in important cases outside of this State. He was engaged in almost every important case that arose in this county during his long practice at our bar. He consequently accumulated documents and memoranda relating to causes that were disposed of in our court, which he received in his professional capacity and preserved, many of which in all probability contain evidences which the parties concerned would not desire made public, and he made provision in his will that no Vincennes lawyer should be permitted to examine them. He was the chief counsel employed by the Vincennes University in the long and tedious litigation to recover the township of land in Gibson County granted by the United States for its use. He first instituted a number of ejectment suits in Gibson County to dispossess the grantees of the State who had purchased at the sales authorized by an act of the State Legislature for the benefit of the State University at Bloomington. These suits caused great excitement in Gibson County, and the attorneys of defendants stimulated it and advised mob

violence as the easiest way of getting rid of them. Mr. Judah was in great personal danger while in the county to attend to them. The excitement increased, and so many persons were involved that bloodshed would have resulted had not the State wisely prevented it by passing an act authorizing a suit to be brought against the State in the Marion County Circuit Court to try the title, and pledging the honor and faith of the State to abide the result. Mr. Judah brought the suit so authorized against the State, and dismissed the Gibson County suits. After a long and tedious litigation in the Marion Circuit Court, the Supreme Court of the State and the United States with varying results Mr. Judah was finally successful, and recovered the value of the land sold by the State. The State should, in accordance with her plighted faith and honor, have appropriated the money or issued her bonds to liquidate the amount recovered. But this was not done until some of the leading and influential members of the Legislature had tarnished their reputations by accepting a "*quid pro quo*" to cease their opposition, and support the bill authorizing the issue of State bonds to cancel the claim. Mr. Judah, as attorney for the university, received the bonds so issued by the State in satisfaction of the claim. He retained one-third of the amount he so received for his legal services and expenses incurred in procuring the passage of the bill through the Legislature. The trustees of the university then brought suit against him to recover these bonds. This suit was almost as long and notorious as the suit brought against the State. The ablest legal talent was employed. David McDonald and Asher F. Linder for the trustees, and John P. Asher and Mr. DeBruler for Mr. Judah. It developed in its progress through court legislative corruption and bribery. Mr. Judah was United States attorney for Indiana under President Jackson, and served several times as a member of the Legislature from this county and was once speaker of the House. He died in this city April 24, 1869. Noble Judah, of Chicago; John M. Judah, of Indianapolis; and Samuel B. Judah, of this city, are his sons. The two former are leading and prominent attorneys in their respective cities.

Benjamin M. Thomas was a native of the city of Philadelphia, and came here with his brother, Frederick A., and in part-

nership they commenced the practice. Benjamin M. was admitted to this bar March 25, 1839. He was thoroughly educated in common law learning, and was as well versed in the principles and science of law as any one who ever practiced at this bar. He was not a fluent or eloquent speaker, but his strength lay in his knowledge of the law, and the plain and forcible manner in which he presented his points. He was, like Mr. Judah, engaged in all cases of importance in our court while he practiced here. He had a very extensive and lucrative practice, and may be said to have had a monopoly of the collection business, which at that time was the cream of the lawyer's profits, all such business passing through their hands instead of the banks. In 1853 he was appointed district attorney for Indiana. He became a convert while here to the Catholic Church, and was a faithful and strict member thereof until his death. He removed in 1856 to Chicago and in partnership with Judge Gookins practiced law. His abilities secured him a lucrative practice. He came back here completely broken in health, and died in 1863.

William W. Carr was admitted to the bar of this court October 2, 1843. He formed a partnership with Cyrus M. Allen and practiced several years with brilliant success. He was just of age when he came to the bar. He was well educated, having pursued both a classical and legal course of studies. He was a stepson of Judge John Moore, the first mayor of Vincennes. He was appointed by the court prosecuting attorney for the September term, 1845. During the exciting political election of 1844 he took a leading and prominent part on the Democratic side, and was a favorite speaker at all the mass meetings of that party in this section. He was a fluent and eloquent speaker and of fine personal appearance, with white flaxen hair that added to his looks. He was appointed by President Polk secretary of Oregon Territory, but held the position for only a short time and was compelled to resign in consequence of failing health. He died at the residence of Judge Moore of consumption in 1847.

Cyrus M. Allen was a native of Clarke County, Ky., and came to Indiana about 1838, and first located at Paoli, and afterward at Petersburg, but in 1843 removed here and commenced the practice and continued until his death. He was not a first-class

lawyer, so far as reading and learning were concerned, and his main forte was as an advocate. Whilst not an orator or even a pleasing or agreeable speaker, he possessed a certain suave and familiar address, which gained him favor with juries and rendered him a formidable opponent at the bar. He did not confine himself to his profession, but was largely interested in contracts in building the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad and other roads. He represented this county twice in the State Legislature, and during the regular and special sessions of 1861 was speaker of the House. He was secretary of the Knox Insurance Company when it failed, and it required all his tact and skill to pacify the creditors of the concern who came to collect their claims. He was the Republican candidate for Congress in this district in 1864, and ran against Judge Niblack. They made a joint canvass of the district. He was only defeated by a majority of about 1,500 in a strong Democratic district and always claimed he would have been elected had not a "rebel raid" in Kentucky, just before the election, assisted Judge Niblack by preventing soldier friends from leaving the front and coming home to vote. He died in this city November 2, 1883.

THE BAR OF THE PRESENT TIME.

The following gentlemen now compose the Vincennes bar: Frederick W. Viehe, Henry S. Cauthorn, George G. Reily, William H. DeWolf, John M. Boyle, Smiley N. Chambers, Thomas R. Cobb, Orlando H. Cobb, William C. Johnson, William A. Cullop, George W. Shaw, Lewis C. Meyer, Benjamin M. Willoughby, William C. Niblack, James S. Pritchett, James P. L. Weems, Samuel W. Williams, Orlan F. Baker, John Wilhelm, Charles M. Wetzel, Charles G. McCord, John T. Goodman, Mason J. Niblack, John C. Adams, John S. Long, Frank Bloom, Curtis Smith and Edward Cooper.

The Vincennes bar of the present day maintains the reputation it has borne in the past. It may appear invidious to discriminate, but without giving cause of offense on the part of the younger members we may give more than a passing notice to a few of the older ones.

Frederick W. Viehe was born in Westphalia (Prussia), Sep-

tember 2, 1832. He came to this country with his father's family in 1845, his father having procured for himself and family expatriation papers from the Prussian Government. He has resided in this country so long that he discovers nothing of a foreign accent in his speech. He was admitted to this bar September 2, 1859. He is regarded as one of the ablest counselors in the State, and his opinion upon important questions of law is often sought by persons at a distance. He cannot be said to possess oratorical powers and rarely attempts anything like forensic display. In speech he is brief and concise, and presents his cases to court or jury in a forcible and convincing manner. He was appointed by the court prosecuting attorney at February term, 1870. He was city attorney of Vincennes from 1869 to 1871. He has represented this county in the Senate and House of the State Legislature and was elected by the Senate president *pro tempore*. He has a large and lucrative practice.

Thomas R. Cobb was born in Lawrence County, Ind., July 2, 1828. He studied law and commenced the practice at Bedford in 1853. In 1867 he removed from there to Vincennes, where he has since resided. He was actively engaged in the practice here and other portions of the circuit until 1876, when he was elected to Congress from this district. Mr. Cobb has manifested a decided preference for political work and has been a very successful candidate for popular favor. He was a member of the State Senate for eight years, the Democratic candidate for presidential elector in 1868, and president of the Democratic State Convention in 1876. He has been re-elected to Congress four times, and at the expiration of his present term will have served in the House for ten consecutive years. He is chairman of the Committee on Public Lands and has made a reputation throughout the country by his efforts in Congress to forfeit to the Government unearned grants of lands to railroad corporations. He has a fine personal appearance and is still active and vigorous.

George G. Reily was born in Martin County, Ind., March 30, 1841. He came to Vincennes after the close of the war and commenced the practice in partnership with James C. Denny. He has from the first controlled a full share of the practice and has been successful in the management of his cases. His strength at

the bar lies in his grasping the true state of the case and in his appreciating and measuring the weight and effect of evidence, and in the cross-examination of witnesses. He is a fluent, graceful and interesting speaker. He was a captain in the Fourteenth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers during the civil war, and served with honor until its close. He was the Republican candidate for Congress in this district in 1884, and received a very flattering vote. He has realized from his practice more than a competency and is in good financial circumstances—the fruit of his labors at the bar.

William H. DeWolf was born in Middleboro, Mass., September 30, 1832, and when he came to Indiana, located at Petersburg, but removed to Vincennes in 1863, and commenced the practice of law in partnership with Judge Niblack. He is a safe and reliable lawyer and has a good practice. He is a pleasant speaker and is impressive in manner, never indulges in displays of fancy but deals in facts. He is uniformly polite and courteous to opposing counsel and court, and is never rude or harsh with witnesses. He has confined himself strictly and closely to his profession and has not sought honors outside of its legitimate pursuits. He was appointed prosecuting attorney of the court for the October term 1866. He is a prominent Odd Fellow and has been Grand Master of the State.

John M. Boyle was born in the city, in March, 1837. He was educated in Danville, Ky. He is a grandson of John Boyle, the first chief justice of the court of appeals of Kentucky. He graduated at the law department of the State University. He was admitted to this bar August 7, 1866. He has always been a student and has mastered the legal science by diligent application. He is generally regarded by the profession as a good judge of legal questions. He was elected city attorney of Vincennes in 1871, and has been re-elected successively to the present. When first elected he at once applied himself to the study of the particular branches of the law most likely to require his official attention, and is now the best posted of any member of the bar on corporation law.

Orlan F. Baker was born in Paoli, Orange County, Ind., August 4, 1843. He was admitted to the bar August 18, 1863, and with the

exception of a few years' residence in Indianapolis, has continued in the practice of law in Vincennes. He possesses a quick and active mind, and can without much study or reflection form his opinion and theory of a case. He has gained his greatest reputation as an advocate. He is a fluent and graceful speaker and commands the choicest language to express his ideas. His fine delivery has gained for him the appellation of "the silver tongue." He represented this county in the House of the State Legislature, in 1867. He was also city attorney of Vincennes.

James S. Pritchett was born in Warrenton, Gibson Co., Ind., August 16, 1844. He was admitted to the bar February 17, 1862, and has practiced here ever since.* He was elected city attorney of Vincennes for one year, and also a member of the common council of the city, and in 1873 was elected mayor of Vincennes. He has devoted most of his time to the study of criminal law and has acquired an extensive reputation as a criminal lawyer. He does not study a case or attempt to solve it from text books or adjudicated cases, but relies upon his knowledge of human nature and in its presentation in the best possible light to the comprehension of a jury. He has been very successful in the defense of criminal cases and seems to be pleased when engaged in the defense of a criminal, prosecuted for homicide or other felony.*

*For sketch of Hon. H. S. Cauthorn, see biographical department.

CHAPTER IX.

MILITARY HISTORY—THE OLD MILITIA COMPANIES—GEN. HARRISON AND THE INDIANS—CAMPAIGN OF TIPPECANOE—THE BLACK HAWK WAR—THE MEXICAN COMPANY—OPENING OF THE REBELLION—VOLUNTEERS—SKETCHES OF THE REGIMENTS—CASUALTIES—THE DRAFTS—BOUNTY AND RELIEF—CAMP KNOX.

QUITE a number of Revolutionary heroes settled at Vincennes after the close of that memorable struggle; among them were Benjamin Parke, Henry Vanderburg and Gen. W. Johnson. These men did good service in the Indian wars later. Almost all the inhabitants capable of bearing arms were members of some militia company, and prepared for service at a moment's warning. The following is the list of effectives belonging to Capt. Pierre Gamelin's company: Paul Gamelin, captain; Christopher Wyant, ensign; Peter Thorne, sergeant; Fred Mehl and Jeremiah Meyer, sergeants; also, Richard Johnson, cadet; privates—Robert Johnson, Joseph Cloud, Daniel Pea, John Loe, Godfrey Peters, John Murphy, John Lafferty, Frederick Barger, George Barger, Peter Barger, Frederick Middler, Ben Becker, Robert Day, Edward Shoebrook, John Westfall, Ed Johnson, Joshua Harbin, John Robbins, John Martin, Abe Westfall, James Walls, Thomas Jordan, Robert Smith, Daniel Smith, James Johnson, Teke Holiday, Michael Thorne, Solomon Thorne, Daniel Thorne, Charles Thorne, Abraham Barkman, Charles Barkman, John Rice Jones, Patrick Simpson, John Melmore, Frederick Lindsey, Mathew Dubbons, Hugh Dempsey, John Culbert, Robert Garavert and Isaac Carpenter.

In all the wars which have been waged in the United States since the organization of Knox County, which in any way affected the county, her military record has been honorable. From the time of the capture of Vincennes, February 24, 1779, by Col. Clark and his heroic band, to the close of the second war of independence. The men serving as militiamen in 1790 were each allowed 100 acres of land for their services. The following is a

roster of the militia at Vincennes, as returned by Maj. François Vigo, on July 19, 1790; Robert Mayes, James Holliday, John Martin, Fred Mathler, Michael Thorn, John Small, James Watt, Joseph Cloud, John Wilmore, Robert Day, James Johnson, Godfrey Pellen, Peter Thorn, Thomas Jordan, Christ. Wyant, John Westfall. Jacob Thorn, Dick Ryan, Henry Vanderburg, John Mehl, Richard Dick, B. Frederick Phillip (captain), Jacob Pea, John Pea. Ralph Matson, Ike Decker, Abraham Decker, Moses Decker, Abraham Snapp, Louis Frederick, Samuel Moore, Thomas Dick, Jonathan Conger, A. Ramsey, Jacob Teverbaugh, John Decker, William Duggan, Fred Linden, John Rehm, Daniel Thorn, John Lane, John Murphy, Peter Barrier, Solomon Thorn, Daniel Smith, John ——, William Smith, Daniel Pea, Charles Thorn, Abraham Barrackman, Matthew Dobbin, John Dorrett, Edward Shoebrook, James Johnson, J. R. Johns, William Mayes, Jeremiah Mayes, Abe Westfall, John Harbin, Joshua Harbin, Daniel Meredith, Henry Holliday, Patrick Simpson, and François Vigo. These men and others did service in occasional "brushes" with the Indians till the general outbreak in 1811.

GEN. HARRISON AND THE INDIANS.

Complications with Great Britain doubtless had much to d in stirring up hostilities with the Indians. Early in 1811 the Indians grew so aggressive and intolerant, committing depredations and murders, that Gen. Harrison sent a message to Tecumseh, warning him of the danger of the course he was taking, and threatening him with arms in case he did not desist. The message of Harrison was politely received by Tecumseh, and in reply he agreed to visit Harrison at Vincennes in a few days. He arrived July 27, 1811, bringing with him a considerable force of Indians. This created alarm among the inhabitants. Harrison had taken the precaution to have the militia armed and ready, about 750 in all; two companies of dragoons were near. Tecumseh seeing the precautions taken by Harrison, professed friendship and agreed to mutual forgiveness. He then, with about twenty of his followers, started south, on a visit to the southern Indians. Harrison determined to forestall Tecumseh in his movements. He determined to erect a fort at the mouth of the Wabash,

and to break up the assemblage of Indians at the Prophet's town. For the latter purpose Col. Boyd's regiment was ordered from the falls of the Ohio to Vincennes. When Harrison was on the point of starting for Prophet's town, a delegation of chiefs arrived in Vincennes, on September 25, 1811, and held a conference with Gen. Harrison. In that conference the Indians protested against any evil intention on their part, and declared their willingness to comply with the wishes of the Government.

THE TIPPECANOE CAMPAIGN.

Gen. Harrison was not deceived by their false promises, and on the next day, September 26, he took up his line of march from Vincennes for Prophet's town. He kept near the river, and arrived near Terre Haute on October 3, where he built Fort Harrison. On the night of the 11th a sentinel was wounded by the Indians. On the 28th Fort Harrison was finished, and, leaving a small garrison under Col. Miller, on the 29th he again moved forward. His army consisted of about 900 men, 270 of whom were mounted, and 250, under Col. Boyd, were regular troops. When within a half-mile of Prophetstown, a conference was opened with the Prophet. The Indians manifested surprise at Harrison's appearance among them with hostile intentions. It was mutually agreed, in words, that there should be no battle that night, and that another conference should take place the next morning. Harrison selected the best place possible for a camp, yet not a very desirable one. He selected a dry oak ridge, rising about ten feet above the marshy prairie toward the Indian town. In the rear was a small stream bordered with willow and brushwood. Toward the left the ridge widened considerably, but toward the right it became narrower, and at the distance of 150 yards terminated abruptly. Two columns of infantry occupied the front and rear. One flank was filled by two companies of 120 men, mounted riflemen, under command of Maj.-Gen. Wells, of the Kentucky militia, and one by Spencer's company of 80 mounted riflemen. The front line was composed of one battalion of United States infantry, under Maj. Floyd. To the right of these were two companies of militia, and to the left one company. The rear line was composed of a battalion of United States dra-

goons under Capt. Bean, and four companies of militia under Lieut.-Col. Decker. Capt. Spencer's company formed an angle with Decker's men, on the left. Two troops of dragoons encamped to the rear of the left flank, and Capt. Parke's company to the rear of the right flank. The men encamped in the order of battle, and slept on their arms. Gen. Harrison, knowing the cunning foe he had to deal with, was prepared for what his judgment foresaw would take place.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of November 7 the firing of a sentinel's gun announced the attack of the enemy. Gen. Harrison had just risen: the men were quickly in line; the storm struck Capt. Barton's company of the Fourth Regiment and Capt. Geiger's mounted riflemen, who formed the left angle of the rear line; these men suffered severely. The morning was dark and cloudy; the camp fires of the Americans gave the Indians the advantage of the light; these were quickly extinguished. Gen. Harrison quickly mounted his horse and rode boldly into the thickest of the fight. Cook and Wentworth were ordered to the relief of Barton and Geiger. Bean, Snelling and Prescott held the center. Maj. Daviess was ordered to dislodge some Indians sheltered in a clump of trees a short distance away. The attempt was boldly made but with too small a force, and he was struck in the flanks by the enemy and compelled to fall back, and himself was mortally wounded. Capt. Snelling's company did the work attempted by Maj. Daviess. According to Gen. Harrison's policy the lines were kept entire till daylight, when a general charge along the whole line was made and the Indians driven in precipitate flight. Harrison had 700 effective men and the Indians possibly more. Harrison lost 37 killed, 35 mortally wounded and 126 with lighter wounds. Among the officers killed were Daviess, Spencer, Owen, Warrick, Randolph, Bean and White. The Indians left thirty-eight dead upon the field; their exact loss is not known. This battle was effective in breaking up the Indian confederacy. On the 11th the American Army returned to Vincennes, where the greater part was discharged.

The following is a roster of the officers and soldiers who went from Vincennes to Tippecanoe, together with the casualties: Luke Decker, lieutenant-colonel commanding; Noah Purcell, major;

Daniel Sullivan, lieutenant, acting adjutant; William Reed, sergeant-major; James Smith, quartermaster, and Edward Scull, surgeon. Capt. Walter Wilson's company. The company officers were Walter Wilson, captain; B. V. Beckes, lieutenant; Jasper Macomb, ensign; sergeants, James S. Withers, Thomas White; (badly wounded), Isaac Minor and John Decker; corporals, Daniel Risby, William Smuck, John Gray and Peter Prenton; Privates, Baptiste Sharalae, Asa Thorn, Thomas Chambers, John Chambers, Joseph Harbin, Andrew Harris, Joseph Jordan, Joshua Anthis, Louis Frederick, Louis Reel, Robert Guentrer, Samuel Clutter, Jacob Anthis, James Welke, Nathan Baker, John Barger, Peter Barger, S. Almy, Moses Decker (badly wounded), Joseph Boodry, Wolsey Pride, Robert Brenton (deserted), Abraham Pea, Thomas Melburne (deserted), William Pride, Benjamin Welker, Jacob Harbison (deserted), Sutler Coleman, Jacob Chappell, Robert McClure, John Risley (deserted), Jonathan Walker, David Knight and Jonathan Purcell. Capt. Benjamin Parke's Light Dragoons. Officers: Benjamin Parke, captain; Thomas Emerson, first lieutenant; George Wallace, second lieutenant; J. Balthis, bugler; sergeants, Christopher Geater, William Harper, Henry Ruble and John McClure; corporals, William Donica, Charles Allen (wounded), R. Sullinger and Levi Elliott; saddler, John Braden; privates, Charles Smith, Peter Jones, Joel Bond, Parmer Becker (deserted), Jesse Slawson, Toussaint Dubois, Theodore Randolph (killed), John McDonald (slightly wounded), Miles Dalahan, Thomas Danahan, John Elliott, Mathias Rose, Jr., Henry Dubois, Jesse Lucas, William Berry, William Purcell, John Crosby, Leonard Crosby, William Mehan (killed), Samuel Drake, Samuel Emison, Nathaniel Harness, Daniel Decker, Hanson Seaton, John D. Hay, Hiram Decker, Ebenezer Welton, John T. Neeley, John McBain, Pierre Leplante, James Steen, Andrew Purcell, John Pea, Albert Badollet, Josiah S. Holmes, W. W. Holmes, Thomas Colter, Charles McClure, Jacques André, Thomas McClure, Thomas Palmer, Gen. W. Johnson, William A. McClure, Archey McClure, James Neal, John Wyant, Charles Scott, James S. Petty, Isaac White (killed), Thomas McClure, Henry J. Mills, James Neal, George Croghan (aid-de-camp), Albert Hines, Ben Louders, James Naab, John O'Fallon (wounded), Will-

iam Luckett, Landon Carter, Robert Buntin, Jr., John Smith, Robert Sturges and James Harper. Capt. Toussaint Dubois' company of Spencer Guards. Captain, Toussaint Dubois; privates, Silas McCulloch, G. R. C. Sullivan, William Brown, William Polke, Pierre Andre, Ephriam Jourdan, William Shaw, (wounded), William Hogue, David Wilkins, John Hollingsworth, Thomas Sevins, Joe Harbin, Abe Decker, Samuel Jones, David Mills, Stewart Cunningham, B. Childress, and Thomas Jordan. Capt. Thomas Scott's company, commanded by Ludke Decker. Officers: John Purcell, first lieutenant; John Scott, ensign; John Welton, first sergeant; Francis Mellet, second sergeant; S. Johnson, third sergeant; and Samuel Rignet fourth sergeant; John Moore, Abe Westfall, A. C. Duschene, and Charles Bono, corporals; privates, Jesse Wells, James McDonald, J. Hornback, William Denny, William Young, William Jones, John Collins, Jr., William Bailey, Charles Mehl, Richard Westhorp, Thomas McClain, Joe Risley, Henry O'Neal, Joe Alton, Boples Topar, Antoine Jerome (wounded), Michel Richardville, Charles Dudevan, John B. Bono, J. Bonchie, H. Mercean, Angel Lature, Louis Abaer, Charles Loudnett, Ambrose Dashney, Francis Beabo, Francis Bono (killed), Samuel Boulanger, Louis Loneau, Medal Caudnal, Antoine Chenniette, Francis Arpah, Joe Sansusee, Nicholas Velmare, Eustace Leveron, Joseph Rene, I. Denneau, Jac. Obie, John B. Cardinal, Antoine Rasellette, Antoine Comia, D. Page, Louis Boyeau, Joseph Beson, Pierre Delourea, Pierre Delourea, Jr., John Maninnee, Francis Boyeau, Louis Lovelet, Thomas McCoy (killed), Zebulon Haynes, Andrew Westfall, William A. Clarke, William Welton (wounded), Walter Neal, Henry Lane, Abram Wood (killed), John Cullins, Sr., William Williams, Samuel Risley, William Cullins (wounded), Charles Fisher, Robert Johnson, and H. A. Thorn.

The Indian troubles ceased for a time, but on the outbreak of the war with Great Britain they were again renewed. In the first part of the year 1812 Capt. Russell raised a company of fifty men, and later, Capts. Perry and Modrell each raised a company in the vicinity; also Capt. Beckes commanded a small company of rangers or scouts. The history of the campaigns of Hull and Harrison in that war need not be recited here. The

following were surviving in 1861: Pierre Brouillette, J. B. Bono, D. Page, Jacob Pea, George Catt, W. N. Cowper, John Vankirk, William Raper, M. Richardville, John Moore, Thomas Johnson, R. G. McClure, H. Decker, François Bonchie, John Polley, J. Maney, Henry Fox, Capt. J. Steffer, Ben Robinson, David Richey, Pierre Cabasie, Laurient Bouchie, Amabel Bouchie and Anthony Carey.

THE BLACK HAWK CAMPAIGN.

The next struggle which affected materially the people of Knox County was the heroic struggle of Black Hawk and his band in their effort to avenge either real or fancied wrongs, and to check the progress of civilization. "For the protection of the frontier" a company of United States Rangers was enlisted at Vincennes in the summer and fall of 1832 by Capt. B. V. Beckes. These men camped at "Cantonment Johnson," on the river Deshee, in the winter of 1832–33. The following is the line of march as taken from Capt. Beckes' report: "I left Cantonment Johnson by way of Carlisle, Merom, Terre Haute, Clinton, Danville, Iroquois, Beaver Creek, Rock Creek, Hickory Creek, DuPage, Fox River, 'Pop Pan' Grove, Dixon's Ferry, and encamped four miles west of Dixon's Ferry on my way to Fort Armstrong, with my company in good order and fit for service." In October he says: "I marched my company from near Fort Armstrong on the 22d of September, 1832, by Fort Clarke, Springfield, York River and Palestine, and reached my present place on the 24th of October, 1832, and have built Cantonments. On the 31st I arrested four men belonging to Capt. Ford's company, and sent them to him under guard." In December, he says: "My command arrived at Cantonment Johnson and commenced building barracks, which have been completed some time, and the company regularly drilled since."

The company was enlisted for one year, and was known as Company B, of Mounted Rangers, Army of the United States, commanded by Maj. Henry Dodge. The following is a roster of the men and officers, which is copied from the muster roll for September and October, 1832, the roll being the one returned by Capt. Beckes: Ben V. Beckes, captain; Samuel Smith, first lieutenant; George Leach, second lieutenant; privates, Joseph Brat-

ton, Fielding Johnson, Ben Turman, Joshua Highland, John Flint, John Stewart, Harrison Palmer, James Stout, A. N. F. Scott, William Kelty, John G. Garret, Joseph Crooks, Atkerson Thomas, Jacob Anderson, Pierre Andre, Thomas Atkerson, J. W. L. H. Atkins, Jonathan Burrel, James Barr, Hugh Barr, James Buchanan, Alfred Baker, Caleb Beckes, J. D. Booth, John Berlin, John Birdelo, Joseph Barrios, Toussaint Barrios, I. C. Browning, John Bacheler, Harrison Bruce, Christly Cooper, A. C. Conn, Michael Catt, John Catt, John Covil, Henry Collins, Elisha Collins, James Dooley, Jacob Dusher, John Edwards, James Edwards, Abraham Edwards, John Elsea, Ruben Francis, Solomon Frank. W. C. Flint, R. Fisher, Thomas Grissom, Robert Gilmore, John Garret, William Garret, John D. Gardner, John Gammon, William Green, Ferdinand Hollingsworth, Absalom Hurst, Richard Hathaway, John B. Huff, Parkerson House, J. E. Hadden, Wilson Honeycut, Joseph Joyeux, Alfred Kidwell, James Kirby, James Kelly, T. E. Kyle, Joseph Langdon, Allen McDonald, Alex McDonald, Francis Mahoney, Robert McBain, John W. Moore, Antoine Nominie, J. P. Martin, George Martin, John Mitchell, Allen May, J. Osman, Greenberry Owens, Abraham Peck, William Perkins, John Pry, John Parker, J. W. Purcell, David Powers, Joseph Powers, Thomas Paine, Samuel Parsons, William Reeds, John Reel, John Reese, William Robinson, Jacob Reedy, Charles Russel, Robert Rainey, William Stout, William M. Smith, William Smith, Isaac Thorn, Thomas Truman, Thompson Harrison, Bailess Watley, Nathan White. William Woods, James Wilson, John Wheeler, Daniel Wykoff, Joseph Williams. The following died: Asa Thorn, Abraham Burtch, William Owens, William Parks, Risely Riley and John Wilson. The results of this war are too well known to need further description.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

From the foregoing it will be seen that in the latter part of the last century and the first part of the present, the inhabitants of Knox County were not unaccustomed to civil turmoils. Bred as they were amidst turmoils with the French, the Indians, or the British, they readily took to arms. A period of nearly a generation of perfect peace had passed away when their troubles with

Mexico occurred. In that very unequal and none too just a cause, the complement of Indiana was quickly filled; but no organized body was furnished by Knox County. Capt. Samuel Ford in 1847 raised a few men in the county, and it is probable that a few entered the service in 1846 in various organizations.

EVENTS PRECEDING THE REBELLION.

In the momentous forensic contest during the political campaign of 1860, the minds of the people were worked up to the intensest pitch. It was not only on account of the questions of political preferences, but from the tragic results that were to follow. The opinions of honest men differed as widely as to the policy to be pursued as was possible. In these struggles the political organs of the parties more or less reflect the opinions of the people. A rather extreme view is presented in the *Sun* of October 23, 1860. Commenting on the election of Mr. Lincoln the *Sun* said: "Freemen of America, there is danger. Let the contest in October be as a warning to rouse us to timely action. The black Republican party with its piratical flag is marching in dense columns over the face of our beloved country. Would we save this Union! Is there no hope? Shall the Black Republican party, stalking like a thunderbolt, pin us to the rocks? God forbid."

On November 16, 1860, after the election of Mr. Lincoln was known, the same paper said: "While we do not deny the right to peaceful secession, we think that the present emergency requires no such harsh measures as are foreshadowed. While we would be the first to condemn and oppose anything like coercion or force, while we would ever raise our voice against any extreme measure on the part of the administration in power by which a drop of American blood should be spilt in civil war, nevertheless we believe our Southern friends should wait till an attempt is made to infringe upon their rights. But whatever shall befall us, let not one step be taken by the heads of Government to compel any of our sister States to remain in the Union if they think they have a sufficient reason for withdrawing—this is a government of opinion, not of force." On December 14, 1860, the same paper said: "Ten millions of Americans fighting for their homes can-

not be conquered." On April 16, after the fall of Fort Sumter, the same paper gave expression to the following: "We need not repeat that we hold the Lincoln dynasty to a terrible account for this calamity; while we do not sympathize with the Lincoln dynasty in their conduct in regard to Fort Sumter; but if the South commit any overt act we will not be one to sustain her. A dissent from the policy of the administration does not release one from obligation to sustain the Government. We shall ever protest, however, against force being used against our Southern brethren."

Sometimes party prejudice almost led to the abandonment of principle. On January 12, 1861, after the firing on the "Star of the West," the *Gazette* asked: "Now, will our Government pass this insult silently by? If it does not send down enough troops and vessels to storm and take Charleston, the people should rise up and put down the present administration, and put Gen. Scott or some other competent man at the head of affairs. It is time for action; 'action' should be the rallying cry." On April 20, 1861, the same paper, in commenting on the duties of citizens in regard to the Government, said: "Our country, right or wrong." These quotations but illustrate the divided sentiment of the people. Happily the firing on Fort Sumter and Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers compelled men either to take sides with the Government or with its enemies.

Judge Law, who was not in sympathy with the administration, said: "If we have a Government, and I think we have, it is our duty to sustain it." Union meetings were held in almost every precinct in the county. One was called at Market Place, in Vincennes, of which Clark Willis was chosen president, and Pierre Brouillette, Thomas Beckes, Dr. Joseph Somer, and Dr. Hiram Decker were made vice-presidents, and John Baker secretary. The following was the committee on resolutions: Hon. W. E. Niblack, C. T. Coons, Laz Noble, A. L. Conoyer, William R. McCord, and J. N. Conway. They adopted patriotic resolutions, and adjourned after appointing a "committee of safety" for each township: Vincennes, William Burtch, N. Smith, and J. Rose; Washington, Andrew Davis; Widner, E. W. Robertson; Busseron, Andrew Fullerton; Vigo, Dr. Benjamin Keith; Steen,

Samuel Dunn; Palmyra, Robert McCord; Harrison, Hugh Edwards; Johnson, Edward Mooney; Decker, N. B. Edwards. A Union meeting was held at the Patterson Schoolhouse on Thursday evening, April 25, 1861, with Capt. Abe Smith, chairman. It was resolved, among other things, "that he who is not for us is against us, and that we will stand by them who stand by the Union."

FIRST COMPANIES FORMED.

Vincennes and Knox County were rapidly putting on a warlike appearance. On April 27, 1861, a company of Home Guards was organized in Vincennes. The officers were J. H. Massey, captain; P. E. Laplante, J. T. Coleman, J. C. Denny, lieutenants; J. S. Lander, S. C. Whiting, H. V. Sanders and J. R. Case, sergeants; J. D. Green, J. C. Turner, W. H. Bishop and O. F. Baker, corporals. On the 19th an enthusiastic meeting was held at Edwardsport, composed of Republicans, Democrats and Bell men, which passed patriotic resolutions. Among the active participants in the meeting were D. J. Trout, F. H. Roe, J. T. Freeland, J. L. Culbertson and E. E. Evans. On May 25, 1861, a meeting was held at Spaldingville, at which William Junkins and Lewis Reel presided, and a company of home guards was organized, sixty-five in number. The officers chosen were Asa Thorne, captain; H. A. Wease, J. H. Myers and Benjamin McCoy, lieutenants; C. A. Spaulding, S. H. Stuckey and J. Small, sergeants; J. Junkins, Samuel Reel, John Patterson, corporals. The following resolution was passed, which created some comment at the time: "*Resolved*, That the object of this organization is peace at home, not destruction abroad—not an aggressive war but a defensive peace—not for subjugation or coercion, but to arrest turmoil and to maintain the law." It is but justice to these men to say that a large portion soon after entered the regular service. Two large companies of home guards were organized at Bruceville. The officers of the first were A. Dunn, captain; F. Hollingsworth, B. Thompson, J. W. Benifield, lieutenants; J. H. Bruce, O. S. and A. A. Bruce, ensigns. The officers of the other company were J. P. Martin, captain; J. W. Haley, J. C. Bruce and C. Hill, lieutenants; J. T. Willis, orderly sergeant. A full company of men was also organized at Vincennes, called the German

Home Guards. The "Old Post Guards" and the Knox County "Invincibles" were the first to offer their services as companies. They were furnished an elegant dinner by the ladies of Vincennes before starting for Camp Vigo, and in return three times three cheers were given for the ladies, and a vote of thanks was tendered by the soldiers. The Invincibles left for Terre Haute on May 10, 1861. Before leaving they were presented with a beautiful silk flag by the ladies of Vincennes. The presentation took place at the residence of Capt. Denny. The flag was presented in behalf of the ladies by Mrs. Carrie L. Stallard. Her speech was most beautiful and touching, and was responded to most happily by Capt. Harrow.

The following is the speech of Mrs. Stallard: "Sir, with mingled feelings of pain and pleasure we look upon your noble company; pain, when we look upon the distracted condition of our once happy country; pleasure, when we remember that we have such a gallant band willing to leave home and friends and go forth at their country's call. History will write of the great Rebellion of the nineteenth century, and of those who laid down their lives when their country was in danger. May your names be enrolled among the Union's brave sons. In behalf of the ladies of Vincennes I present you with the American flag. Should the star spangled banner wave o'er the battle field, as your eyes rest upon it, think of home and country. Our best wishes and prayers will attend you, while our sympathies and feelings will be with your loved ones at home. We need not charge you to be true to the stars and stripes. We believe the bravest and best blood would be poured out in defense of the flag under which our fathers, with George Washington as their leader, fought and won such glorious victories. Our heavenly Father was with them. He will be with you. Death to the traitor that would dare to trail that flag through the dust of shame. All honest hearts in this will share and follow it to death or fame."

Capt. Harrow responded as follows: "Ladies—My companions in arms, self included, tender you our heartfelt acknowledgments for this emblem of our country's greatness and glory. We beg of you to look to the time when we shall return, and be again reunited with you as we have been in the past. We now bid you fare-

well, trusting to your prayers and the justice of our cause for speedy and safe deliverance, and until we meet again commend to your care and protection the loved ones at home. Once more, farewell !"

SKETCH OF THE FOURTEENTH.

These men enlisted under the call of the State for six regiments of twelve months' men, but almost immediately entered the United States service for three years. These two companies became Companies B and G, of the celebrated Fourteenth Indiana. They were enlisted in the three years' service under the July call for 500,000 men. The following were the officers of Company B: Jonathan Wood, captain, May 7, 1861, Mathew N. Green, December 21, 1861, and William Donaldson, September 15, 1862; first lieutenants, L. M. Terrell, commissioned May 7, 1861, M. N. Green, September 15, 1861, William Donaldson, December 20, 1861, T. C. Bailey, September 19, 1862, and A. S. Andrews, October 28, 1862; second lieutenants, William D. Lewis, commissioned May 17, 1861, William Donaldson, September 15, 1861, A. S. Andrews, September 19, 1862, John A. Stannis, October 28, 1862. Officers of Company G were: captains, John Coons, April 24, 1861; William H. Patterson, August 11, 1862; first lieutenants, W. N. Denny, April 24, 1861; William H. Patterson, February 10, 1862; A. M. Van Dyke, August 11, 1862; second lieutenants, William H. Patterson, June 11, 1861; A. M. Van Dyke, February 10, 1862; W. D. F. Landon, August 11, 1862. This regiment was the first to enter the United States service from Indiana. It was mustered into service at Terre Haute, June 7, 1861. It went to Indianapolis on June 24, where it remained till July 5, when it started for the seat of war in West Virginia, under command of Col. Nathan Kimball, the whole numbering 1,134 men.

The regiment was in the reserve line at the battle of Rich Mountain, and on the 12th of September it took an active part in the battle of Cheat Mountain, losing 3 killed, 11 wounded and 2 prisoners. The regiment fought at Green Brier on October 3, and lost 5 killed and 11 wounded. The regiment did guard and other duty at Huttonsville, Philippi, Green Spring Run, Romney and Paw Paw Tunnel till March 4, 1862. It marched

to Martinsburg, and thence to Winchester, where it began skirmishing with Stonewall Jackson on the 22d, and on the 23d when it was in the decisive battle of Winchester Heights, losing 5 killed and 58 wounded. Gen. Shields having been wounded on the 22d, the command of the army devolved on Col. Kimball, and the regiment on Lieut.-Col. Harrow. The regiment marched and countermarched. It passed to Fredericksburg, Manassas Gap, Front Royal, Luray, Bristow Station and Alexandria; thence by water to Turkey Bend on the James. On the 13th of August it passed with the army from Harrison's Landing to Newport News, thence to Alexandria again, then to Centreville, on the 30th to Frederick City and South Mountain. on the 12th, and on the 17th of September took part in the terrific battle of Antietam, being a part of Kimball's brigade of French's division. For its gallantry in the engagement, it was called by Gen. French the "Gibraltar Brigade." It was the only portion of the line that did not at some time give way. The ground was strewn with the killed and wounded of the enemy in front of the Fourteenth. It was engaged four hours within sixty yards of the enemy, and when its sixty rounds of ammunition was exhausted it supplied itself from its own dead and wounded companions. It went into the fight with 320 men, and lost 31 killed and 151 wounded. Among the killed were 3 officers, and among the wounded were 7. The regiment moved next to Harper's Ferry; thence to Warrenton; afterward to Falmouth, and on the 13th of December led the charge on Fredericksburg. The works being impregnable the regiment lay partially sheltered till sundown, when the army was withdrawn with a loss to the Fourteenth of 4 killed, 17 wounded, and 8 missing. The regiment again fell back to its old quarters at Falmouth, where it remained till April 28, 1862, when it crossed the river at United States Ford to take part in the battle of Chancellorsville on May 1 and 2, but being in reserve, did not become engaged till the 3d. On that day the regiment lost 7 killed, 51 wounded and 2 missing. The Fourteenth followed the army of Meade to Gettysburg, where it did good service on the second day of the battle. On the afternoon of the third day the regiment was a part of the second corps, that bore the brunt of Longstreet's desperate

charge. In the battle of Gettysburg the regiment lost 123 men and officers killed and wounded. In August the regiment was sent to New York to help quell the riots there. The regiment was again assigned to its place in the army, fighting and skirmishing with the enemy till May 4th, when the whole army advanced under Gen. Grant. The Fourteenth was a part of Hancock's second corps, and took part in all the bloody battles till after Cold Harbor. At Spottsylvania Col. Coons was killed while bravely leading a charge. On the 6th of June, 1864, those of the regiment who had not re-enlisted were ordered to report to Indianapolis, where they arrived on the 12th, and were mustered out on the 20th. A portion of these veterans re-enlisted on the 24th of December, 1863, and they were on the 1st of August, 1864, consolidated with the Thirtieth. They remained with the Second Corps till close of the war, and were mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 14, 1865.

THE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

The next regiment represented from Knox County was the Twenty-first (heavy artillery). Quite a number from the vicinity of Oaktown joined Company D, which was made up from Sullivan and Carlisle. Company G, Capt. Edward McLaflin's company, was made up from Vincennes and vicinity. On the promotion of Capt. McLaflin, First Lieut. B. S. Harrison was made captain. First lieutenants of this company were George Wood, B. S. Harrison, J. M. Adams, W. H. H. Turner, and Thomas Seibert. Second lieutenants, B. S. Harrison, J. M. Adams, W. H. H. Turner, Robert Fuller, and John Erbert. This company originally consisted of a complement of officers, and ninety-nine enlisted men, and afterward received 167 recruits. The Twenty-first was mustered into the service as an infantry regiment on the 24th of July, 1861, under command of Col. J. W. McMillan. The regiment immediately left for the East. It reached Baltimore the 3d of August, and remained till February 19, 1862. The regiment did service on the eastern shore of Virginia. The regiment left Baltimore for Newport News, and thence sailed on the "Constitution," with Butler's expedition against New Orleans. On the 13th of April, 1862, on board the "Great Republic," the regiment sailed for the mouth of

the Mississippi, where it lay till the 29th. During the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, a portion of the regiment was landed, and the remainder went up Pass L'Outre to New Orleans on May 1, and was the first to touch the wharf, the regimental band playing "Picayune Butler 's coming, coming." The regiment did good service against the blockade runners and foraging till the 5th of August, when it participated in the battle of Baton Rouge, fighting firmly for three and a half hours, and losing 126 men, killed and wounded. On the 8th of September the regiment surprised Waller's Texas Rangers, at Des Allemarde, killing twelve, and capturing thirty or forty prisoners. The regiment did good service in that vicinity till February, 1863, when it was changed to heavy artillery service, and was called the First Heavy Artillery. This regiment took part in the siege of Port Hudson, and during a siege of forty-two days and nights the regiment lost twenty-eight men. After skirmishing till the winter of 1863–64, the greater part of the Twenty-first re-enlisted as veterans. The regiment returned to Indiana, and a grand reception was given it at Metropolitan Hall, Indianapolis, February 19th, 1864. Addresses were made by Gov. Morton, Maj. Craven, Gen. Hovey and Cols. Slack and Keith. On its return a portion of the regiment took part in Banks' Red River expedition. Six batteries of the regiment took part in the reduction of Forts Morgan, Gaines, and Spanish Fort, and the capture of Mobile. From this time the regiment did guard duty at Forts Morgan, Gaines, and Barancas, Baton Rouge and at Mobile till the close of the war, when it was mustered out of the service. A few men from Knox were in the Twenty-second, a part of the band of the Twenty-fourth; also parts of Companies C and K, neither of which was properly credited to Knox County, Vanderburg having got the credit for C. For a sketch of the Twenty-fourth see History of Daviess County, of this volume.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The next full company from this county was Capt. Hargis' company, B, which was made up at Edwardsport, Bruceville and Freelandsville. The officers of this company were — captains, Benjamin Hargis, R. F. Braden, Benjamin McMurray, J. M. Rob-

ertson and D. W. Robertson; first lieutenants, C. Greenfield, T. B. Couchman, B. McMurray, J. M. Robertson, D. W. Robertson and T. J. Keith; second lieutenants, T. B. Couchman, B. McMurray, J. M. Robertson, D. W. Robertson, T. J. Keith and S. T. Chambers. The company (104 men in all) assembled at Edwardsport, and, accompanied by 500 or 600 of their friends, proceeded by carriages and on horseback to Oaktown, where they took the train for Indianapolis on August 1, 1861. The Twenty-sixth was mustered into the service under Col. William M. Wheatley August 31, 1861. On the 7th of September the regiment left for the field in Missouri.

It took part in Fremont's campaign to Springfield, and then returned to Sedalia to do guard duty till July, 1862. It was actively engaged in the field till May, 1863. It took part in the battle of Newtonia, Mo., Prairie Grove and Van Buren. At Prairie Grove the regiment suffered severely. After the battle at Van Buren, the regiment did guard duty till June, 1863, when the regiment joined Grant's army, in the rear of Vicksburg and remained with that army till the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. September 29, at Camp Sterling, near Morganza, the regiment was defeated, and about half of its men and officers were captured. The regiment went to Brazos, Santiago, thence to Brownsville, where, on February 1, it re-enlisted, and returned to Indiana on a visit, after which it returned to the field again in June. February 18, 1865, a portion of the Sixtieth was consolidated with the Twenty-sixth, which still retained its organization. In the campaign against Mobile, the Twenty-sixth was a part of Gen. A. J. Smith's sixteenth corps, and participated in the assault upon Spanish Fort. After the capture of Mobile, the regiment did guard duty for a time, then was marched, by way of Montgomery and Selma, Ala., to Meridian, Miss., thence to Macon, Miss. The strength of the regiment in October, including recruits, was 375 men. The regiment was soon afterward mustered out of the service. Those who did not re-enlist were mustered out in September before.

THE THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The next regular company was Capt. John T. Freeland's Com-

pany B, of the Thirty-third, drawn mainly from Freelandsville and upper parts of the county. However nearly half of Company D, of the Twenty-ninth was from Knox County. The officers of the company were—Captains, John T. Freeland, J. L. Banks, W. W. Hollingsworth and B. H. Freeland; first lieutenants were Andrew Fullerton, James L. Banks, W. W. Hollingsworth, B. H. Freeland, Henry H. Jetter and Israel M. Adams; second lieutenants; E. M. Adams, J. L. Banks, W. W. Hollingsworth, B. H. Freeland, W. S. Reed, I. M. Adams and John F. Gillis. This company first went into camp at Camp Knox August 15, 1861, this camp for recruits and instruction having been previously established. The Thirty-third was mustered into the service under Col. John M. Coburn September 16th, at Indianapolis, and on the 28th left for Louisville and encamped at Camp Dick Robinson. It joined Gen. Thomas October 2; on the 13th it marched to Crab Orchard, thence to Camp Wildcat, where on the 21st it assisted in the defeat of Zollicoffer. The regiment marched and countermarched in Kentucky till June 18, when Cumberland Gap was taken, the same kind of work was done in East Tennessee till the evacuation of the Gap September 18, 1862, when the regiment fell back into Kentucky for the defense of Cincinnati and Louisville. The regiment passed to Nashville, thence to Franklin and Columbia, when on March 1 it fought with Van Dorn, and on the 5th at Thompson's Station the regiment lost about 100 men killed and wounded and 400 captured.

These were soon afterward exchanged and rejoined the regiment, which did various guard duties till January and February, 1864, when 450 veterans returned home on furlough. The regiment returned to Tennessee and was assigned to the second corps of Sherman's army. It took part in the battles of Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Golgotha Church, Culp's Farm, Kenesaw, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Turner's Ferry, and September 2 its colonel received the surrender of Atlanta. In these engagements the regiment lost over 300 men. November 13 this regiment, with the army, began the "march to the sea." It was in the left wing under Slocum. The Thirty-third passed with Sherman's army to Savannah, thence up through the Carolinas. It took part in the engagements at Averysboro and Bentonville, and reached

Goldsboro March 23, and on April 13 entered Raleigh. On May 1 it began its homeward march by way of Richmond, which it reached on the 11th, and on the 12th resumed its march for Washington City, where it arrived on the 21st. It remained in Washington till the last of June, when it was sent to Louisville, Ky., and was mustered out on the 21st of July, 1865.

THE FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The next soldiers from Knox County, with the exception of a few drafted men sent to the Forty-second, Forty-fourth and Fiftieth were Companies E and H, of the Fifty-first. All the officers of Company E, both commissioned and non-commissioned, were from Vincennes, while the enlisted men were drawn largely from Washington, Harrison and some of the other townships. Company H was mainly made up at Bruceville; there were, however, some from Steen, some from Vigo and some from Busseron. The former mustered at Vincennes, the latter at Bruceville. The commissioned officers of Company E, were—Captains, William Denny, William N. Denny, D. L. Wright and Ellis House; first lieutenants were Daniel Trent, David Wright, D. A. Denny, Ellis House, A. R. Harris and H. C. Byers; second lieutenants were J. A. Welton, A. R. Harris and N. P. Scott. The commissioned officers of Company H, were: Captains, Clark Willis (afterward promoted to major), T. F. Chambers, Alfred Gude and W. P. McClure; first lieutenants were J. W. Haley, A. Gude, William Willis, William P. McClure and W. H. Dunn; second lieutenants were J. W. Haley, A. Gude, William Willis, Hiram Mallory and J. W. Manning. The latter company left Bruceville on Tuesday, October 22, 1861, for Emison Station, where it embarked for Indianapolis. There was a train of 157 wagons and 175 persons on horseback accompanying them to the train, where a crowd estimated at 2,000 had assembled. While waiting the assembly listened to speeches by Capt. Freeland, Revs. Jones and Moore, and others. The Fifty-first was mustered into the United States service December 14, 1861, under Col. A. D. Streight. The regiment proceeded from Indianapolis to Bardstown, Ky., thence in February with Buell's army to Nashville and thence to Shiloh, arriving too late to take part in that bloody battle, but assisted in

the siege of Corinth. After the fall of Corinth it passed through northern Alabama to Stevenson; thence with Buell's army in their retreat to Louisville; thence back to Nashville and to Stone's River, where it took part in that battle December 31, 1862, and January 1 and 2, 1863, losing 5 killed, 36 wounded and 8 missing—49 in all. The regiment lay at Murfreesboro till April, when it formed a part of a brigade under Col. Streight, intended to capture Rome, Ga., and cut off Bragg's supplies, his army then being at Tullahoma, Tenn. The brigade consisted of about 1,700 men, about half of whom were mounted. The body started from Eastport, Miss., April 21, and fought Forrest on the 29th and 30th at Day's Gap near Sand Mountain, losing 31 men but driving off the enemy. It fought again May 1 at Crooked Creek, and on the 2d at Blunt's farm and on the 3d it was overtaken near Gaylesburg, Ala., and compelled to surrender.

These men suffered the horrors of a rebel prison for some time, but at length the enlisted men were released on parole. Col. Streight made his escape from Libby prison by tunneling February 9, 1864. In November, 1863, the regiment was exchanged and did guard duty in various parts of Tennessee till January and February, 1864, when most of the men re-enlisted, and returned to Indiana on thirty days' furlough. It again returned to service in April. The regiment did duty at Chattanooga till the fall of Atlanta, when it moved with the Fourth Corps by way of Pulaski, Columbia, Franklin, to Nashville. On the 14th of December the non-veterans were mustered out and sent home, and on the 15th the regiment took part in the battle of Nashville, and defeat and pursuit of Hood to Huntsville, Ala. Here it remained till March, 1865, then moved to east Tennessee, then in May again to Nashville, where the remnant of the Seventy-ninth was attached to the Fifty-first. In June the regiment was sent to New Orleans with the Fourth Corps, and later into western Texas, where it remained till called home to be mustered out.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH AND THE EIGHTIETH REGIMENTS.

Under the July call of 1862 for 300,000 men, the Sixty-fifth

was organized. Company C and a part of G were made up from Knox County. The officers of C were—Captains Isaac Mass and J. H. Averill, Capt. Mass having served a short time before; first lieutenants were N. Miller, J. T. Coleman, J. H. Averill, J. A. Smith, and L. Mallory; second lieutenants were J. T. Coleman and C. C. Burnett. The Sixty-fifth first went into camp at Camp Gibson, Princeton, Ind., under Col. John W. Foster. For a sketch of this regiment see History of Daviess in this volume.

Companies C, G, and I, of the Eightieth Indiana, were also from Knox County. Company C was made up almost entirely at Edwardsport in September, 1862. Its officers were: Captains, J. L. Culbertson, promoted to major, and John T. Cochran; first lieutenants were Thomas Chambers, W. C. Chambers, and Eli P. Bicknell; second lieutenants were W. C. Chambers and E. P. Bicknell. Company G was made up from various parts of the county. Its commissioned officers were: Captains, W. H. Watson, J. C. Gladdish, promoted to major, and J. F. Cantwell; first lieutenants were S. E. Smith, J. C. Gladdish, W. T. Dunn, and W. H. Clements; second lieutenants were Porter Clarkson, W. T. Dunn, and W. H. Clements. I was mainly from Vincennes. Its commissioned officers were: Captains, W. D. Lewis, W. S. Emery, mortally wounded at Resaca, and E. W. Slack; first lieutenants, T. J. Walker, E. W. Slack, and C. L. Sellers, L. C. Turbett, accidentally killed, and W. S. Emery. This regiment went into camp at Princeton in August and September. On September 8 the regiment left Camp Gibson for the seat of war in Kentucky. It went by way of Indianapolis to Louisville, thence to Perryville, where it took a conspicuous part in that engagement just one month after leaving Camp Gibson. In this engagement it lost 150 officers and men in killed, wounded, and captured.

The regiment engaged in skirmishing and chasing John Morgan till July 5, 1863. On August 11th the regiment with Burnside's command entered East Tennessee, occupying Kingston, Knoxville, and other places. It fought at Kingston, Massey Creek, and took a prominent part in the defense of Knoxville against Longstreet. In the spring of 1864 it was attached to the Twenty-third Army Corps, under command of Gen. Scofield.

On May 9 it began the forward movement with Sherman's army toward Atlanta. It began fighting at Dalton, and was almost continually engaged till the fall of Atlanta. It suffered terribly at Resaca, and considerably at Peach Tree Creek. In the Atlanta campaign it suffered a total loss of 175 men. After the fall of Atlanta the regiment joined in the pursuit of Hood till that was abandoned: it was then detached and formed a part of Thomas' army for the defense of Nashville, It fell back by way of Puluski, Columbia, Spring Hill, Franklin, to Nashville. On November 30, with parts of Twenty-third and Fourth Corps under Scofield, it succeeded in giving Hood that very bloody repulse at Franklin, thus saving the army train, and again on the 15th and 16th of December it assisted very materially in the destruction of Hood's army. After the pursuit of Hood's army to the Tennessee this regiment, with the Twenty-third Corps, was transferred (in January, 1860) by water and rail to Alexandria; thence by steamer to North Carolina. It took part in the attack on Fort Anderson near Wilmington, Kingston, Goldsboro, and Raleigh, and all the movements till the surrender of Johnston. After the surrender the regiment proceeded to Indianapolis, where a grand reception was tendered them and other returned soldiers. Addresses of welcome were made by Gov. Morton and others. There were but 320 men and officers of the regiment returned for discharge. During its term of service the regiment lost 327 men killed, wounded, and prisoners, and traveled 7,245 miles.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

On demand of the General Government for eleven new regiments, in the fall of 1863, two companies, G and F, were raised in Knox County for the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment. Company F was made from different counties, but largely from Knox, while G was almost wholly from this county. Its officers were: Captain, Henry Gilham; first lieutenants, H. Gilham and A. Cantwell; second lieutenants were W. H. Greeg and J. H. Simpson. The regiments of which the One Hundred and Twentieth was one, were formed into a division under command of Gen. Hovey. The regiment left for Nashville in April, 1864, and was assigned to the Twenty-third Army Corps, operating in east

Tennessee. The regiment was mustered into the service on the 1st of March, 1864, under command of Col. R. F. Barter. On May 2, a part of the Twenty-third Corps began its advance upon Atlanta. On May 6 it was near Red Clay, close to Dalton, and a demonstration was made against Rocky Face; the column passed through Snake Creek Gap, and on the 15th of May fought the enemy at Resaca. On June 15 it was at Lost Mountain, and on the 27th in the charge upon Kenesaw; on the 22d of July it took part in the desperate battle of Peach Tree Creek, which resulted in the defeat of the enemy. After the fall of Atlanta the regiment was in the fruitless chase of Hood, and was desperately assaulted by the enemy at Allatoona. On October 30 the corps was detached from Sherman's army and was ordered to join Thomas in the defense of Nashville. It fell back by way of Chattanooga, reached Columbia on November 24, on the 27th crossed Duck River and skirmished with the enemy two days. The division to which the regiment belonged was cut off at Spring Hill, but by making a detour of twenty-five miles in a night march the regiment reached Franklin on the 30th. Here it took part in that sanguinary contest, lasting from 4 o'clock till 10 at night, losing 48 men killed and wounded; among the former was Maj. E. B. Brasher. The next day the regiment reached Nashville and took position on Thomas' left. In the battles of the 15th and 16th of December the regiment was again engaged, and then joined in the pursuit of Hood's routed army. On January 15 the regiment boarded a steamer at Clifton, passed down the Tennessee, thence up the Ohio to Cincinnati, thence by rail to Washington City. From Washington it was transferred by water to Newbern, N. C.

March 6 the regiment left Newbern, going toward Kingston; on the 8th it encountered the enemy at Wise's Forks in a sharp skirmish, and on the 10th a severe engagement was fought with the enemy, in which the regiment lost 7 men killed and 48 wounded; the enemy, however, was defeated. On the 11th the march toward Kingston was resumed, a union having been effected with the forces of Gen. Cox. The force reached Goldsboro on March 20, thus uniting with the forces of Gen. Sherman. The forces passed to Smithfield, and on April 30 entered Raleigh, where Johnston surrendered, April 26. The regiment did guard

duty at various places in North Carolina till ordered home in the fall to be mustered out of the service.

LAST CALLS FOR TROOPS.

Under the call of December 20, 1864, for eleven new regiments of one year's men from Indiana, two companies were raised in Knox County. Company B was first, commanded by Capt. J. H. Smith, who resigned in March and was succeeded by Capt. William Huffman on the promotion to a captaincy; J. P. Patterson was promoted to first lieutenant, and on his promotion O. F. Baker was made second lieutenant. The regiment to which they were assigned was mustered into the service at Indianapolis on February 21, with John F. Gill as colonel. On the 24th the regiment left for Nashville, thence to Murfreesboro, where it remained till May; thence to Tullahoma. It was recalled to Nashville on the 26th of May and sent to Clarksville, from which place three companies were sent to garrison Fort Donelson. The regiment was again brought together and mustered out at Nashville, October 17, and the Nineteenth left for Indianapolis, where it arrived on the 21st with 30 officers and 691 men for discharge and to be paid off.

Besides the troops already mentioned Capt. George raised a company in 1861, and it was attached to the Third Kentucky Cavalry. A company and a part of another, under Capt. Swallen, belonged to the Seventh Light Artillery. Colored troops were not thought of in the early part of the war, and the first talk of arming the negroes met with most vehement and bitter opposition by those not friendly toward the administration. The first colored troops from the county went to the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts by permission from Gov. Morton. Later, Company O of the Thirteenth United States Colored Regiment, and Companies B and E of the Twenty-eighth were largely represented from this county. Before the close of the war large numbers of these were employed, and added materially to the cause. Before the close of the war the Confederates began arming them.

THE DRAFTS.

Preparatory to the draft of October 6, 1862, for 300,000 men, M. P. Gee was appointed draft commissioner for the county; O. B. Wetzell, marshal, and S. C. Whiting, surgeon.

From the enrollment of the 19th of September, it is shown that Knox County had 2,519 militia, had furnished 1,322 volunteers, had 549 unfit for military duty, and 1,970 subject to draft. Under this call Knox County's quota was 143, but this was filled by all the townships except Johnson, which was deficient 13. In the call of October 17, 1863, for 300,000, the quota for the State was 18,597, and of the county, 213; but this was filled without resorting to a draft. Under calls of February 1, March 14, and July 18, 1864, the quota of the county was 374. Tremendous efforts were made to raise the number without draft. Old soldiers, veterans and officers were sent home to encourage volunteers, but a sufficient number could not be procured. The quotas and deficiencies by townships were as follows:

	Quota.	Credit.	Deficiency.
Vincennes	153	96	57
Steen	22	13	9
Harrison	44	2	42
Washington	30	22	8
Widner	38	6	32
Vigo	41	14	27
Busseron	24	7	17
Palmyra	41	0	41
Decker	21	3	18
Johnson	41	0	41

Before the draft was made, Palmyra had reduced her quota to 40; Vincennes, to 36; Vigo, to 27; Harrison, to 22; Widner, to 27; Decker, to 18, and Washington and Steen had filled theirs. Double the number of the above were drafts.

The draft came off at the appointed time without serious trouble, but it was soon found that both the principals and the alternates were exhausted in Vincennes Township, and there was still a deficiency of eight men. Accordingly, on January 1, 1865, others were drawn to supply their place.

Under the December call—the last call for 300,000 men—the quotas and credits were as follows:

	Enrollment.	Quota.	Credit.	Surplus.
Vincennes	858	90	102	12
Steen	126	11	12	1
Harrison	161	18	21	3
Washington	161	18	19	1
Widner	120	15	16	1
Vigo	160	20	21	1
Busseron	83	9	13	4
Palmyra	67	20	21	1
Decker	62	9	8	1*
Johnson	71	16	17	1

*Deficiency.

CAMP KNOX.

Soon after the opening of the war, Knox County became almost an entire camp of instruction. The school boys in many districts took up the martial spirit, and organized themselves into military companies to drill for pastime. Soldiers' aid societies were formed in every neighborhood. Of the county society Mrs. Caldwell was president; Mrs. Hays, vice-president; Mrs. Dr. Mantle, treasurer, and Mrs. Culter, secretary. Nearly every lady in the county gave some luxury or delicacy to the soldiers, either as the thousands passed by on the trains or were encamped at Fort Knox, or boxes of supplies were sent to the field. Camp Knox was established as a camp of instruction and for recruits in July, 1861. This was under command for a time of Gen. John A. Mann, and later under Col. George W. Gorman. The number of men there varied from a mere squad to fifteen full companies. This was visited by thousands of persons. Ministers of the various denominations furnished spiritual aid; among those who preached there were Revs. E. O'Flynn, Stallard and Hayes.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETIES.

According to the policy of Gov. Morton, Indiana soldiers were brought home for treatment and nursing. After the battle of Fort Donelson the Bishop of Vincennes tendered the use of the Catholic Seminary for the sick and wounded, and the assistance of the Sisters in caring for them. The city council of Vincennes, on the 26th of April, 1861, voted $3,000 in aid of the families of soldiers, but the commissioners failed to vote bounties to soldiers on the ground of inability of the people to stand further taxation. The trustees, however, allowed to families from 40 to 75 cents a week for each dependent individual of a soldier's family. The following exhibit, not including thousands given privately, will show the aid furnished by the county and by the township:

	Bounty.	Relief.
Knox County	$132,750	$9,800
Vigo	....	400
Widner	800	500
Busseron	960	275
Washington	400	700
Palmyra	....	250

Vincennes	850	1,800
Harrison	....	220
Johnson	....	150
Decker	....	75
Steen	800	225
Vincennes (City)	850	940
Totals	$137,410	$15,335
Grand total		$152.745

CHAPTER X.

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY TOWNS — CHIPPECOKE — FOUNDING OF VINCENNES—HISTORICAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST—CHARACTER OF THE EARLY INHABITANTS—VINCENNES MADE THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—ADDITIONS — INCORPORATED COMPANIES — BUSINESS HOUSES, PAST AND PRESENT—INCORPORATION AND OFFICERS—SECRET SOCIETIES—NEWSPAPERS—EDWARDSPORT—MONROE CITY — FREELANDSVILLE—BICKNELL — BRUCEVILLE — OAKTOWN — SANDBORN — WHEATLAND—DECKERTOWN — DICKSBURG—RICHLAND—WESTPHALIA—BUSSERON—EMISON.

THE history of this town, the "Heliopolis of the West," dates back into the past so far that history, neither sacred nor profane, can measure the period by years. That there was a period when this place was the center of a busy and populous community, that here they toiled and struggled, and lived and died, cannot be questioned. The monuments, as enduring as time which they left, are pages upon which something was written of this very peculiar people, but the date was entirely omitted. Their origin, their fate, is a blank page; their peaceful habits, their busy life, their religious zeal, is judged from the works they left; but further is wrapped in as much mystery and speculation as the great "Unknown." Following these Mound Builders came the race of "Fishermen," who left not here monuments of sacrificial altars overlooking the town, but near are extensive shell-heaps and bone-piles, where is found a slight index to their habits. That these people, whether the Mound Builders or the Fishermen, possessed intelligence, is evident from their selection of this place as a place of habitation and permanent residence, as was done

later by the red men, and still later by the French and other European nations. After these Fishermen came the red men, for how long neither history nor tradition can tell, only this—when the white man came with the sword, the cross and fire-water, he found here a populous Indian village, Chip-pe-co-ke (Brushwood), but this, too, soon passed away. The Fisherman are not spoken of here as a race, but that this place seems also to have been their central habitation. Evidences of these, a people entirely different from the others, are found in large areas of shell-heaps and bone-piles, where are intermingled sea-shells, fishes, bones of human beings and other animals. Vincennes seems to have been a favorite resort for both the Mound Builders and Fishermen, and appears to have been more a permanent place of habitation than is usual for nomadic races. After the departure of the Fishermen, or with their departure, came the red men. The interval between the Mound Builders and the Fishermen, or the Fishermen and the Indians, neither history nor tradition can tell, only this: When the white man came with the sword and the cross and fire-water, he found a village of some size called Chip-pe-co-ke, or by the whites it became Chip-pe-co-ke, the meaning being Brushwood. Brought in contact with what we call civilization, the red men soon passed away and left the Europeans masters of the field—first the French, then the continental English, and afterward the American. The French are supposed to have made a permanent settlement here in 1702.

From about 1664 to 1702 the Jesuit missionaries and French traders were pushing their way along lakes and rivers, and almost impenetrable forests. They soon opened routes from the great lakes to the Mississippi. The former were as zealous in the cause of souls for their Master and subjects for their king, as the latter were for barter with the savages. About the beginning of the last century the French monarch began the policy of pushing his settlements in North America along the great Mississippi basin, with a view of holding the same by means of a system of forts that were erected along the principal routes of travel. At the time above mentioned some French visited the Piankeshaw Indian village of Chip-pe-co-ke. Since the policy of the French was nearly always in a line of friendship and brotherhood with

the Indian, they had little difficulty in gaining his confidence and friendship. The French colonial records of Quebec make mention of the river Ouabache (We-bó), a swiftly moving summer cloud; also Kaskaskia, a post below St. Louis was known about the same date. For some cause it seems the Indians in passing to the lower countries, instead of going by way of the Wabash to its junction with the Ohio, usually took across the country of Illinois to St. Louis or Kaskaskia, thence down the Mississippi. From this cause the distinction between the Ohio and Wabash was for a long time unknown.

Many authorities agree in making Vincennes a fort in the middle or early part of the last century. It is claimed that C. R. Juchereau, with about sixty French soldiers, was sent from Quebec by authority of the governor of Canada or by the French king, to the old Piankeshaw Indian village in the spring of 1702. Juchereau was a kind of military trader not uncommon at that time. Here he established a fort and here he remained till relieved by Pierre Leonardy in 1717, who remained as commandant till 1732. In the last named date Francis Morgan de Vinsenné arrived and assumed the direction of authority. Morgan de Vinsenné had seen military service in Europe, having served in the regiment de Carrignan, or the regiment of Carrignan. He was both a military man and a zealous Catholic. In 1736 he was ordered by the French governor, D'Artagette, to join in a war of extermination against the Chickasaws and some kindred tribes in Louisiana.

His force was to act in conjunction with another body of men from New Orleans. By mistake the two forces did not succeed in acting in concert, when Vinsenné boldly attacked the Indians without his support and he and his companions were cut to pieces. He died exhorting his men to die true to their cause and their religion. For his faith and gallantry he was sainted by the church, and what was before the Poste became Post St. Vincent or Au Poste du Vincenné, or about the middle of the present century became by a little change in orthography simply Vincennes. Another proof offered for a very early date of settlement, made at Au Poste du Ouabache, is an act of sale made by Vinsenné and Madame Vinsenné, daughter of Phillip Longprie, his father-in-

law, dated January, 1735, and the will of Longprie of March 10, 1735, in which among other things he orders 408 pounds of pork kept till the return of Vinsenné from the Ouabache, also the receipt of Vinsenné for 100 pistoles as a marriage dower. By coming this near an easy sketch of the imagination reaches back to 1732.

The date as early as 1710 to 1711 is fixed for the permanent settlement from the letter of Father Marest to Father Germon, dated Kaskaskia, November 9, 1712, in which he says the French have established a post on the Wabash and want a priest, and that Father Mermet was sent to them. On April 8, 1772, "General Thomas Gage, commandant of his Majesty's (King George) forces in North America," sent an order stating that a great number of persons had established themselves on the Ouabache where they led a wandering life, without government, without laws, interrupting free trade, destroying game, and causing infinite disturbance and considerable injury to the king; and ordering those who had established themselves on the Ouabache, whether at St. Vincent or elsewhere, to quit the country instantly. In reply a letter was sent to Gen. Gage, signed by St. Marie and fifteen others, stating that they had a settlement of seventy years' standing, and that they held their possession by sacred titles, and by the order and under the protection of "his most Christian Majesty." The next commander after Francis Morgan de Vinsenné was St. Ange who was relieved in 1766 by Lieut. Ramsey of the Forty-second Regiment, who took possession of the place in the name of the king of Great Britain, according to the terms of the treaty of Paris in 1763. The tri-colored flag was hauled down and the cross of St. George erected in its place. Father Gibbault met Col. Clark at Kaskaskia, who explained to the Father the desire and aim of the Americans, and by Clark was sent on a mission to test the feelings of the French inhabitants of Vincennes. They were assembled in the church and the object of Clark was explained, when the whole assembly arose *en masse* and took the oath of allegiance to the commonwealth of Virginia. This was in December, 1778, and for the first time the flag of the infant Republic floated over Vincennes. Capt. Helm was elected commandant of the post, but in a short time Gov. Hamilton arrived

and retook the post again in the name of Great Britain. At the time of the recapture by Hamilton the garrison is said to have consisted only of Capt. Helm and one other man not named. In February, 1779, Col. Clarke, as fully told elsewhere, retook the place, since which time "the flag of the free" has ever been the emblem of mastery of the place. The early appearance of the village is variously described. Maj. Croghan, who arrived at Vincennes June 15, 1765, says: "We came to the 'Ouabache,' where there was a village of eighty or ninety families of French settled upon the east bank of the river; a fine situation. The soil is fertile and grows wheat and finer tobacco than Virginia or Maryland. The inhabitants are idle, lazy and indolent and are a parcel of renegades from Canada, and are much worse than Indians and seem to rejoice at our misfortunes, and were delighted at the sight of a little gold. At the same place is a village of the Piankeshaw Indians."

Count Volney, who visited the place in 1796, says: "I arrived at Louisville, 350 miles from Gallipolis. Through the whole extent of country I saw only five infant villages and eight farms. Lewisville has about one hundred houses. I waited here eight hours for a caravan of five horsemen to carry us one hundred miles through a country so 'desart' as not to contain a single hut. After a journey of three days we arrived, August 2, 1796, at Vincennes on the Wabash. The eye is at first presented with an irregular savannah eight miles in length and three in breadth, skirted by eternal forests and sprinkled with a few trees and an abundance of umbelliferous plants three or four feet high. Maize, tobacco, barley, wheat, squashes and some fruits grow in the fields around the village which contains about fifty houses, whose cheerful white relieves the eye after gazing upon the constant dark and green of the woods. The houses are placed along the left bank of the Wabash, which is about 200 feet wide, and falling so low as to be but a few feet wide below the 'scite' of the town. The bank is sloping toward the savannah which is a few feet lower. Each house, as is customary in Canada, stands alone and is surrounded by a court and garden fenced with poles. I was delighted with the sight of peach trees loaded with fruit, but was sorry to see thorn apples, which are to be seen in all cultivated

places from Gallipolis. Adjoining the village is a space inclosed by a ditch eight feet wide and sharpened stakes six feet high. This is called the fort and is a sufficient protection against the Indians. I had a letter of introduction to a principal man of the place, a Dutchman by birth, but who spoke good French. I was accommodated at his home in the kindest and most hospitable manner for ten days.

"The day after my arrival a court was held, to which I repaired to make my remarks on the scene. On entering I was surprised to observe the difference in the races of men. The first has a ruddy complexion, round face, and plump body, which indicates health and ease. This set we forcibly contrasted in strength with the emaciated form and meager and tawny visage of the other. I soon discovered that the former were settlers from the neighboring States, whose lands had been reclaimed for five or six years' standing in the district. The latter, with a few exceptions, knew nothing of English, while the former were almost as ignorant of the French. I had acquired in this country a sufficient knowledge of the English to converse with them, and was thus enabled to hear the tale of both. The French, in a querulous tone, recounted the losses and hardships they had suffered, especially since the Indian war in 1788. Before the peace of 1763, by which England obtained control of this territory and Spain Louisiana, they enjoyed tranquillity and happiness under the protection of Spain, in the heart of the wilderness, unmolested, sequestered, fifty leagues from the nearest post on the Mississippi, without taxes, and in friendship with the Indians, they passed their lives in hunting and fishing, bartering in furs, and raising a little corn and a few esculents for their families. They probably number 300 persons, and were free from all taxes, till they were visited in 1788 by a detachment, which killed or drove away the greater part of their cattle, their chief source of wealth. They trade their land grants, 400 acres, to each family for 30 cents an acre, when it is worth $2, and this in goods at an exorbitant rate. They have nothing to live on except fruit, maize, and now and then a little game. They complain that they are cheated and robbed in the courts, in which there are five judges, who know little of the law, and three of them know nothing of the language.

Their education was entirely neglected till the arrival of Abb R., a patriotic, well educated and liberal-minded man, who was exiled by the French Revolution. Out of nine of the French six only could read or write, while the English could do both. To my surprise they speak pretty good French, intermixed with some foreign phrases, mostly learned from the soldiers.

"Notwithstanding I was at considerable trouble, I could not fix the settlement earlier than 1757, but by talk with old settlers it may have been as early as 1735. We must allow that they are a kind and hospitable set, but for idleness and ignorance they beat the Indians themselves. They know nothing at all of the arts or domestic affairs; the women neither sew nor spin, nor make butter, but pass their time in gossip and tattle, while at home all is dirt and disorder. The men do nothing but hunt, fish, wander about the woods or lie in the sun. They do not lay up stores for a rainy day as we do. They cannot cure pork or venison, or make sauer kraut, or spruce beer, or distil spirits from apples or rye, all necessary arts to the farmer. When they trade they try by extortion to make much out of little, and what they get they fool away in beads and baubles upon Indian girls, and spend their time in relating stories of insignificant personal adventures." Gen. Harrison, in his report to Congress, says it is nothing for the settlers to offer 1,000 acres of land for an insignificant horse or gun.

CHARACTER OF THE INHABITANTS.

Father Flaget, who arrived in Vincennes with Col. Clark, December 21, 1792, in speaking of the bad condition of the church, says the congregation was, if possible, in a more miserable condition than the church. "Out of nearly 700 souls, of whom it was composed, the minister could find but twelve to attend his spiritual duties, the inhabitants of Vincennes had lived so long among the Indians, with whom many had intermarried, that they had contracted many of their savage habits. Like them, they were erratic and improvident, living chiefly by the chase, and purchasing their clothing and other necessaries with peltries at the different trading posts." In a very humble petition to Congress in a letter dated Cahokia, May 16, 1790, Father Gibbault very humbly prays Congress to pay him the sum of 7,800 livres,

$1,445, the amount of money he advanced Col. Clark to assist his men, and for which he was paid in Virginia paper dollars, which had never been redeemed, In consequence of his loss he was compelled to sell "two good slaves" who would have been the support of his old age. In reward for all his services Congress, on March 3, 1791, ordered, "That two lots of land, heretofore in the occupation of the priests of Cahokia, and situated near that village, be and the same is hereby granted in fee to P. Gibbault." It may be said in this connection that Col. Vigo received no better treatment, although he had become individually responsible for about $9,000. The first matter of recorded history taking place in the town was the record of the baptism of Marie Josette, daughter of Nicholas and Mary Clare Chaffard. She was baptized according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church July 2, 1747. On June 25, 1749, was recorded the baptism of John Baptiste, son of Peter Liapichagane and Catherine McKieve—Francis Filatraux being godfather and Mary Mikitchenseire godmother, and also there was recorded the marriage of Julien Trattier of Montreal, Canada, and Josette Marie, daughter of a Frenchman and an Indian woman, in April preceding, and in 1750 is recorded the death of Madame Trattier and her burial in the church "under her pew on the Gospel side." There is a continuous record of marriages, baptisms or burials kept by the priests or by Philibert *dit Orleans*, a notary public, who administered lay-baptism and recorded marriages during intervals when there were no priests. Previous to 1760 half of the records made were of "red or Indian slaves." The number of "red or Indian slaves" gradually grew less from that time, but did not cease till the beginning of what might properly be called the second period of its history, beginning with 1790. In 1781 there had been forty baptisms by Philibert, and in 1788 there had been fifty-three by Father Gibbault. From 1778 to the present the history of Vincennes is an open book. The following is claimed as the first official land entry that has been preserved:

"We Louis St. Ange, captain and commandant of the King at Port Vincennes, have granted to Marie Joseph Richard a certain tract of land seven arpents front and forty arpents deep, situate below the Little Rock, between two tracts not granted. The

possession is granted in remembrance of the good services which he has rendered his Majesty in serving as Indian Interpreter of Monsieur Aubry.

"Signed at the Post, the 17th of June, 1759.

"ST. ANGÉ."

HISTORICAL PLACES.

Perhaps two of the most historical places are the old church and Fort Sackville. The former stood not far from the present site of the cathedral. It is described as being built of logs placed on end in the ground of sufficient depth to stand, and the spaces between the logs chinked and daubed with mud and prairie grass. The building was about 40x60 feet, with a thatched roof. It is proven by the records to have been there in 1747; the Hon. O. F. Baker thinks it must have been there as early as 1732. From the fact that the French had held possession of the place from thirty years earlier than that date, and that there had been a priest called before 1712, and from the well-known policy of the Catholics it would be no violent assumption to presume that it was built even earlier than the date fixed by Mr. Baker. In this knelt the pious priest, the early French settler, and his dusky companion, the Indian. Here too, Pierre Gibbault, in 1778, pictured the benefits of an alliance with the American cause, and administered the oath of that allegiance to the inhabitants. It was at "the church" that Col. Clark agreed to meet Mr. Hamilton to arrange terms of capitulation of Fort Sackville, on February 24, 1779. This old church was soon after supplanted by a new one, as Father Gibbault in a letter to his bishop, in May, 1785, says that a new log church had been built, 42x90 feet, and that the old church had been adapted for his use as a parsonage. This stood till 1828. The date of the erection of Fort Sackville is not known, and even its location is in doubt. Mr. A. B. McKee contends that old Fort Sackville stood between First Street and the bank of the Wabash, not far from Buntin Street, and supports his theory on personal recollections, conversations with Col. Vigo, Capt. Robert Buntin, and the testimony of T. C. Buntin, Mary A. Lyons, E. G. Binford, H. Lasselle, Adeline Wolverton and Mary Bailey.

Mr. O. F. Baker contends that the fort described by Mr. McKee was not Fort Sackville, but the first Fort Knox, which was built in

1793. Mr. Baker supports his theory by quoting documentary evidence—Bowman's journal, as given in Dillon's History of Indiana, and also Volney, as given in his description of Vincennes. It is claimed by the first party named that the fort as located by the last named party was the second Fort Sackville, and that the first Fort Sackville was as described at first. Whether the one or the other was Fort Sackville, the one stood not far from the river, near the foot of Buntin Street, and the other partly on the block on which the Laplante House now stands, and was about twenty or thirty yards from the river, with the south angle near the center of the square above mentioned, and the gate at the southeast corner of the fort. The fort is described as an irregular inclosure, being about sixty feet at the narrowest place and 200 feet at the widest part, and containing from two to three acres. This was surrounded by a stockade from ten to twelve feet high, with block-houses at the corners or angles, as was usual in forts of that day. In the center was a block-house also, which served as quarters for the officers, and underneath this was the magazine. On the river side were the barracks for the men. Small pieces of ordnance were at times in use for the defense of the fort and garrison. Fort Sackville was named in honor of Jean Sacqueville, a French trader and soldier, who was employed by the Detroit French Fur Company. It is claimed to have been built as early as 1713. As the Piankeshaw Indians lived here and owned the land, it must have been built on ground obtained from them, possibly from Tolac, their chief. A second fort was built in 1793, and owing to disturbances between the soldiers and citizens in 1807, this was abandoned, and Fort Knox, or the second Fort Knox, was built by order of Gen. Harrison. It was built from the walls of the old fort.

It was from these walls that the flag blessed by Priest Gibbault and made by Madame Goddare was unfurled to the beeeze. In 1778 it was over the gate that Capt. Helm stood at his gun when Gov. Hamilton with 400 men a few months after demanded the surrender of the fort. The captain boldly demanded what terms would be granted; he was asked what he wanted and defiantly replied, "The honors of war." Such was granted, and he and his companion surrendered. It was in front of the gate in the

Main Street, says Maj. Bowman, that four Indians were tomahawked and thrown into the river, these being the remnant of a scalping party of Indians who had been surprised and captured by Clark's men on their return to Vincennes, they not being aware of the change in masters of the place. It was from this fort that La Balm, in the fall of 1780, started with thirty men on his unfortunate filibustering expedition against Detroit. In 1783 there was a total of 150 French families, and in addition eighty American families, all of whom are mentioned elsewhere.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

On Gen. Harrison's becoming governor of the Northwest Territory in 1800, Vincennes became the seat of government for said Territory, and to that place Gen. Harrison moved, that he might exercise his gubernatorial duties. An abbreviated description of Vincennes as it appeared in 1805, is condensed from Hon. O. F. Baker's description of it: "St. Louis Street began at the governor's plantation (Hart Street) and extended along the river down to Stony Ford, there to meet Market Street, which came down in an irregular, narrow way from Benjamin Reed's at the corner of St. Peter (Seventh) and Chapel (Church) Street. St. Jerome (Perry changed about the time of Perry's victory on Lake Erie) began at St. Louis and extended by the frame Indian trading house of the Lasselle Brothers, and ended where stood the tavern of Fred Graeter, marked by the residence of Capt. Mass. A short street led from the ferry, foot of Main, to the store of Col. Vigo, corner of Second and Busseron, and a similar street from Main to St. Peter's, or Broadway, by the stores of Bazadon; all else was open commons. The little village in 1805 contained sixty-two dwellings, one church, five stores, one saddle shop, two blacksmith shops, four taverns, one ox-mill, one wind-mill, one wheel-wright. The professions were represented by three physicians and seven lawyers. The physicians were Drs. Kuykendall, McNamee and Samuel McKee. They were all men of note. The latter was a surgeon in the United States Army and died in 1809. The lawyers were Thomas Randolph, a near relative of President Jefferson; Benjamin Parke, Henry Hurst, Gen. W. Johnson, John Rice Jones,

John Johnson and Henry Vanderburg. Nearly all of these men were closely identified with the civil business and military history of Vincennes for the first half of the present century. Coming down St. Louis Street, upon the right hand stood the residence of Judge Benjamin Parke, a frame cottage standing near the center of the grounds of John Wise. In this Capt. Zachary Taylor lived for a time, and here a daughter was born, who afterward became the wife of Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy. Few towns can boast of having been the home of two presidents, and the birth-place of the wife of a third. Upon each side of the street coming down St. Jerome, was the residence and wheelwright shop of John Blackford, and three or four *poteaux au terre*, or French houses, described as composed of timber stood on end and the space filled with mud mixed with straw. At the corner of St. Jerome stood a little abode house in which 'Nec-cau-bau,' or Hooded Nose, a Puan chief, used to live, if sleeping off a drunken stupor could be called life. Looking up St. Jerome Street, Lasselle's Indian trading house was indicated by a red flannel flag floating out in the street. Here were offered for sale blankets, knives, hatchets, flints, tomahawks, guns, beads, rings, broaches, bands, pots, pans, calico, flannel, salt, sugar and whisky. The three latter were in great demand among the Indians. Sugar and whisky were sold to the negroes and Indians by measure, and by a custom well remembered by old settlers, the merchant was allowed to insert two fingers into the measure while filling for an Indian and three for a negro. At the head of St. Jerome Street stood Graeter's tavern, a two-story frame, with a long veranda in front; on the outside hung a large triangle, from the sound of which the guests were summoned to their meals."

A Philadelphian who spent the summer of 1807 at this tavern, drinking Madeira wine, in which Peruvian bark had been steeped, and eating bear meat, describes the bill of fare: "The bark was taken to ward off the ague, and the bear meat was the chief article of food." He says the thoughts of these sent a chill along his back and a bitter taste to his mouth. At the corner of St. Peter's and Second Streets were the stores of Laurient Bazadon. In his cellar or well, eighteen feet under ground, in the

water, were stored many bottles of fine old wines, which the Spanish filibusters of 1785, under John Rice Jones, conveyed into Sackville. Into this cellar a militia chief, in later years, was conveyed from general muster by his soldiers and left to snore off his potation, and was there kept a forgotten prisoner for two days. These houses were of hewed logs, two-stories high, the upper having port-holes for musketry, and projecting over the lower story after the manner of other block-houses, and were surrounded by pickets. There were also the houses of Col. Francis Vigo, which stood upon the lot now occupied by Green's Opera House. Back upon St. Louis, upon the two squares between St. Jerome and St. Peter's, were three houses, one a two-story hewed-log house, painted red, another a long frame and the third a *poteaux au terre*. In 1803 Capt. Walter Taylor's company of rangers were quartered in these houses. The next upon St. Peter's was the residence of John Rice Jones, built in 1794. Across the street was the mansion of Col. Vigo, a two-story frame, surrounded by a veranda, painted white, with green solid shutters. The builder of this house received twenty guineas for completing it in time for its hospitable owner to tender it to Gen. Harrison upon his arrival in 1801. The immense parlor which the General accepted, though he declined to occupy any other portion of the house, was paved with diamond-shaped blocks of black walnut alternated by ash.

The remains of the elegant parlor were burned in 1856. In the same block stood the two-story frame tavern of Peter Jones. Across the street, in a house *poteaux au terre* were the stores of George Wallace and Toussiant Dubois, and a little gun shop of John Small, the pioneer gunsmith of Vincennes. Adjoining the Jefferson House was the tannery and residence of Antoine Marchall and the fur house of Francis Bosseron, and across the street lived Judge Vanderburg. At the corner of Main and St. Louis was Thorn's saddle shop and Bruner's seed and dye house. Across St. Louis Street was Dunica's tavern, with a sign of a ferry-boat, and back of it was a part of Sackville, converted into a jail. Below Main was Barnet's tavern, at the sign of an Indian with bow and arrows. Then to the church was an open plain, upon which Fort Sackville stood, close to "Block House Square."

On the corner of Main and Second was the old residence of Antoine Gamelin, the French *notaire*, who held his commission from *le grand monarch*. The records of Gamelin and Pierre Quarez are still to be seen occasionally.

At the corner of Third and Busseron stood the frame cottage residence of Antoine Drouet de Richardville, who was of royal descent, and some of whose descendants still live in the county. Near were the residences of John Johnson and Homer Johnson. Grouped about the church were the mud and straw-thatched cottages of the old French settlers. In the house on the south corner of Broadway was the place of the meeting of the first Territorial Legislature in 1801. A little later, 1809, on the corner of Fourth and Buntin, stood the first court house, and on the separation of Illinois Territory from Indiana, Vincennes was made the dividing line, and that being so indefinite, the old court house, by common consent, was made the position of that line. At what was then the head of St. Louis Street was the mansion and plantation of Gov. W. H. Harrison. This house is of brick, and is in a good state of preservation, although it was begun in 1805 and completed in 1806. It is said to have been the first house of burnt brick west of Chillicothe, or some say Pittsburgh. The doors, sash, mantels and stairs were made at the former place, but the brick were not shipped from Pittsburgh, as they were made a few miles east of town. The style, architecture and finish are creditable to this day. A considerable crack was made in the walls of this building in March, 1811, during a terrible earthquake that occurred. Here Gov. Harrison entertained his numerous guests in royal style. It was here that Capt. Miller, who became famous at Lundy's Lane by "I'll try, sir," was a guest at the time of the earthquake. Around the mansion, among the elms, catalfas, secret and stately oaks, were the servants' halls and quarters.

Where nature had not furnished trees sufficient, the same had been supplied by artificial means. Beneath the family room was a powder magazine. It is said the General was determined, rather than fall into the hands of the savages, that he and his family would be blown into eternity by this means. These trees, lands and surroundings constituted "my plantation of Grouseland."

This was the famous treaty ground between Harrison and the various Indian tribes of the Wabash. It was here that Harrison held his celebrated conference with the great Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, who when invited into the house threw himself upon the ground and exclaimed: "The sun is my father, the earth is my mother, and on her bosom will I repose." Whether the actual language of the stern chief, it but illustrates his character; it was during a conference here that came so near resulting in a fearful tragedy. The haughty chief boldly told the Governor that he lied. The interpreter tried to soften the language some, when Tecumseh said, "No, tell him he lies." A dozen tomahawks were raised. Harrison and his few guards stood motionless, but ready. Capt. Parke's company of volunteer dragoons were drawn up some distance away, but not close enough to have saved the governor and his men, besides they were far inferior in number to the Indians. Cooler judgment at last prevailed, and the tragedy was averted. J. Scott Harrison, a son of the General, who was then a little boy, says that the Rev. Winans was standing in his father's doorway with gun ready for the fray. He further says that Winnemac, a friendly Pottawattomie chief, was near himself and only a short distance from Tecumseh, with his eyes firmly fixed upon the chief and his hands upon his weapon, from whom he afterward learned that he intended to dispatch Tecumseh should a blow be struck.

The first theater was built at the corner of St. Louis and St. Peter's Streets by John Rice Jones. The first company to play in this was in 1807, at which time Robert M. Douglass was drowned while bathing in the river opposite Peter Jones' tavern, in company with some soldiers of the garrison. A strange coincidence of the occurrence was that the play for the evening was the one entitled "Drowning men catch at straws." In the same building Mr. McGowan taught school; he also sold meat, good beef, "to the citizens—Indians and negroes excepted." Vincennes, in the year 1806, gave entertainment and grace to that wonderful genius but unscrupulous character, Aaron Burr. Here he collected a body of men; here he received financial aid and encouragement from many leading citizens. It is doubtless due their credit to say that they were deceived as to the true import

of his designs, as was the unfortunate Blennerhassett. The expedition from this place, unlike Blennerhassett, never sailed, and Theodosia never became queen. An incident of 1813 was the duel between Parmenus Beckes, sheriff of Knox County, and Dr. Scull, who had been surgeon in Harrison's army of Tippecanoe, in which pistols were used with fatal effect. The difficulty grew out of a social scandal. The duel was fought just across the river on the Illinois side, not far from the foot of a bridge. In the affray Beckes was killed. The scenes in a little over half a century have greatly changed. The old ox tread-mill and the wind-mill have given place to large steam flouring-mills that have a capacity of more than 1,000,000 bushels annually. The old common lands, covered with prairie grass, on which fed the ponies and stunted cattle, have given way to vast cultivated fields of timothy, clover, and other grasses and grains, on which are fed the finest blooded stock. The little old French cart, made entirely of wood, with its rawhide tire, its sleepy pony and unambitious driver, his cart loaded with a few sticks of wood, all these have given place to the well-fed horse of civilization, the elegant pleasure carriage, with its proud driver, or the grain wagon of the prosperous farmer, driving his ample supply of grain to market.

Squaws, bearing deerskin sacks of corn or honey, are no longer seen, but the market basket or the delivery wagon in its stead. While the stupid, drunken savage may not be seen, the drunkenness of civilization still remains. And other things have changed. Notwithstanding the ordinance of 1787, and the State constitution of 1816, slavery existed here till about 1840. In 1808 there were 123 slaves, and the census of the town of 1830 showed a slave population of twelve males and twenty females. When Harrison was governor he had quite a retinue of slaves about him. In files of the *Sun*, from 1808 to 1820, numerous advertisements of runaway slaves are seen. On the records are to be seen many contracts between indentured slaves and their masters. These were for some real or fancied debt, the consideration often being of a very trivial amount, but the term of service usually covered the entire term of the period of active life of the indentured slave; in other words, it was slavery legalized under the constitution.

As is well known the early French settlers intermarried indiscriminately with the Indians. Thence sprang a race of creoles, whose descendants are scattered over the country, using the French language exclusively. The generation now growing up learn the English, but the older ones cling steadfastly to the French. The old two-wheeled carts, "caleches," made without the use of metal, were common as late as 1840. Even at that period, the creole population outnumbered the other, and controlled elections. They clung tenaciously to their old habits of unrestrained freedom in hunting, fishing, dancing, and raising a little corn and a few esculents. Since 1840 the city has been making much more rapid growth.

ORDINANCES.

The first ordinances for the government of Vincennes were passed in 1805, approved in 1807, and published in the *Sun* in 1809. The act incorporating the place did not pass until September 6, 1814, and was approved by the Territorial Legislature February 2, 1815. It embraced all the lands from the plantation of Gen. W. H. Harrison on the northeast to the church lands on the southwest, and from the River St. Jerome (Wabash) to the commons, to be under the name and style of "the Borough of Vincennes." All freeholders and householders were allowed to vote for town trustees, and these were to choose their own chairman and clerk. Ground for a market-house was purchased, and the town divided into three wards. In 1818 the commons lands (5,400 acres) were given to the town trustees for the purpose of draining the swamps and otherwise improving the town. This was divided into 200 five-acre lots, 100 ten-acre lots, and the remainder into twenty-acre lots. Bids for the survey of the town were advertised in the *Western Sun*, *Indiana Herald*, Louisville *Journal* and *Western Spy*. The contract for the survey was received by Homer Johnson and Samuel Emison.

In 1819 the trustees were ordered to provide six fire-hooks and six ladders thirty feet long; also, every family was ordered to provide itself with two two-gallon leathern buckets, and when they had but one chimney, one two-gallon leathern bucket. Ordinances were now ordered printed in the *Sun* and *Public Advertiser*.

The market master was ordered to enclose the market house by fence "made of scantling, with turn-stile at each corner;" to open the market on market-day at daylight, and close at 9 o'clock, and to announce the opening by the "blowing of a horn," to keep order. seal every weight and inspect the meat. In 1830 the following board of health was appointed for the town: Drs. Wolverton, Somes and Davidson. An amendment was made to the charter of Vincennes on January 27, 1831; it was thereafter to be known by the name of the president and trustees of the borough of Vincennes. An act for granting a city charter also passed the General Assembly in 1831, and was submitted to a vote of the people on Saturday, June 4, 1831. The election board consisted of R. P. Price, judge; John B. Martin and Joseph Roseman, clerks. There were but twenty-three votes "for" and twenty votes "against" the charter. The vote was not considered legal, and the city charter was not granted until the act of June 10, 1852. The same act was amended January 20, 1855. The remaining portion of the commons lands passed into the control of the city council in January, 1856.

Harrison's Addition was made to the "Borough of Vincennes, Indiana Territory," in November, 1816. This was the first, and was surveyed by Robert Buntin. The following have been made since: G. W. Cochran's Addition to borough, August 20, 1853; McCord & Smith's Addition, May 26, 1858; W. W. Hilt, ten lots, March 10, 1858; J. G. Bowman's Addition, July 27, 1858; W. M. Hitt's Addition, March, 1860; Mantle & Noble's Addition, July 16, 1859; Watson & Noble's Addition, 1859; J. W. Hinkle's Addition, July 10, 1863; C.W. Allen's Addition (upper survey), Feb. 12, 1866; Samuel Judah's Addition, September 25, 1866; McCord & Bayard's Addition, January 31, 1861; N. F. Malott's Addition, May 25, 1868; Peck's Addition (Upper Prairie), February 28, 1874; Mass & Watson's Addition, December, 1870; R. B. Jessup's Addition, April 23, 1875; William Richardville's Addition, June 29, 1876; A. B. Daniels' subdivision lots, May 27, 1872; Ellen Hilt's Addition, August 13, 1877; Charles Connoyer's Addition, September 6, 1879; Bishop Chatard's Addition (Lower Prairie), February 14, 1879; Government Subdivision, June 21, 1881; Frederick Bultman's Addition, January 3, 1882; Chatard's Subdivision of College Ground, August 28, 1884.

INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

A branch of the old Indiana Bank was established at Vincennes in 1817, of which Nathaniel Ewing was one of the principal directors. After its failure in 1823–24, there was established a State Bank in 1834, and in 1853 the bank of the State. It is now the Vincennes Bank, and was established in 1865. Its capital is $100,000, with $80,000 surplus. Its officers are W. M. Tyler, president, and H. A. Foulks, cashier. The First National Bank was established in 1874, with a capital stock of $100,000. The officers are J. H. Rabb, president, and J. L. Bayard, cashier.

The first gas light company was incorporated September 19, 1859, by Charles P. McGrady, W. H. H. Terrell and associates. under the name of Vincennes Gas Light Company, charter to run twenty years. This proving inadequate for the growing city, the Citizens' Gas Light Company was incorporated January 20, 1876. The following were the stockholders: L. L. Watson, M. D. Lacroix, J. Pollox, Laz. Noble, W. H. DeWolf, H. A. Foulks and G. G. Riley. The capital stock was put at 440 shares of $50 each, with privilege of increasing to $75,000. The capital stock now stands at $50,000. The officers are J. Rabb, president, and George G. Ramsdell, secretary and treasurer. The office is 16 Second street. In 1881 their capacity for manufacturing gas was increased from 12,000,000 cubic feet to over 30,000,000 feet annually. They have seven miles of mains and consume 1,200 tons of coal.

The Building and Saving Association, No. 1, was incorporated August 9, 1879, with a capital stock of $100,000 in shares of $100 each. Old Post Building and Loan was incorporated January 7, 1880, also with a capital stock of $100,000, in shares of $100 each. The Knox Building and Loan Association was incorporated in 1883, with a capital stock of $500,000. Incalculable has been the benefit from these associations in building up the city. Nothing short of a detailed history would do them justice.

The Vincennes Draw-bridge Company was incorporated October 13, 1869, with a capital stock of $40,000 in shares of $50 each. The company was allowed the privilege of increasing its stock to $75,000. In 1875 the city took $20,000 of this stock, and in 1877 increased its stock by $25,000 additional. In

1843 the Wabash Navigation Company was organized for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Wabash so as to admit large steamers from New Orleans. The undertaking was only partially successful.

The Vincennes Coal Mining Company was organized and incorporated December 17, 1872, by J. R. Mantle, A. Patton, J. H. Shepard, George Harris and H. A. Foulks; capital stock, $100,000. The mines operated are at Edwardsport.

The Spring Lake Ice Company was incorporated in 1882 with a capital stock of $30,000. This company does a prosperous business. N. F. Dalton is its president.

The Vincennes Colorific Brick and Tile Company was incorporated by F. Clark, J. R. Mantle, S. P. Ruble, and T. Doyson. This has a capacity of 20,000 brick per day, and a vast quantity of tile. The quantity of brick manufactured at the three yards amounts to about 3,000,000 annually.

THE STREET RAILROAD.

The charter for the street railway was granted October 24, 1881, to Charles Graeter, Frederick Graeter, their associates, successors or assigns, to organize themselves into a body corporate and politic under the laws of Indiana, under the name and style of the Vincennes Citizens' Street Railway Company. The charter calls for the route now taken, and requires the completion of the same within two years from date of charter, with the privilege of extending the same. It restricts the fare to 5 cents each way, and requires the running of cars every twenty minutes between the hours of 6 A. M. and 10 P. M. The capital stock is $15,000. Frederick Graeter is president of the company, and G. W. Graeter is secretary and superintendent.

THE WATER WORKS.

A vote was taken on the question of water works on July 25, 1885, and the privilege of building the same passed the city council July 13, 1885. It was granted Samuel R. Bullock, William S. Mercer, their associates, successors and assigns. The privilege was granted for twenty years, the city to pay an annual rental of $5,000, payable in quarterly installments, with legal rate of interest on deferred payments unless the city purchase the work sooner.

On August 6, 1817, the great flouring-mill of Ewing, Hay, Parke & Co. was begun. A quantity of land twenty arpents front and forty arpents deep was purchased in the Upper Prairie survey on which to erect the mill. The mill was both a saw and grist-mill, and was to have four saws to be driven by 200 horse-power engines, and capable of making 200 barrels of flour per day. The company issued bills of credit similar to bank notes, some of which are to be seen yet occasionally bearing the signatures of N. Ewing, J. D. Hay, W. Felton, C. Small, and Benjamin Parke. The enterprise proved rather disastrous to most of the stockholders.

BUSINESS HOUSES.

The principal business and professional men between 1810 and 1840 were Peter Jones, John D. Hay, Samuel Hays, G. R. C. Sullivan, Elihu McNamee, Elkana Babbitt, Henry C. Mills, William Mieure, M. Brouillette, Samuel Thorne, Frederick Watson, George Davis, M. Jones, Christian Graeter, Tomlinson & Rose, John R. Kintz, H. D. Wheeler, Burtch & Heberd, J. & S. Wise, Smith & Carson, Rose & Harper, B. Shelmeire & Co., Francis Bayard, William G. Foulks, Brouillette & Vanderburg, M. Cromalin, J. & W. Hay, William Lindsey, Samuel Brunner, David L. Brunner, C. Clark, Rose & Ewing, Thorn & Tracy, L. C. Langton, G. Cruikshank & Co., Philander Fellows, Clark & Brown, Fifield & Bordalin, Wheeler & Bailey, Robert Smith & Co., J. G. Crow, and J. W. Moore. Between 1850 and 1860 there were druggists, A. W. Morris, Luck & Lauder; dry goods, Adam Gimbel, Worman & Koster, A. J. Wise & Co., M. D. Lacroix & Brother, Charles Graeter, M. L. Edson, John Caldwell, William Hays, J. W. Maddox, and Theodore Husselage; clothiers, Isaac Joseph, John H. Massey, and Moses Gimbel; grocers, J. B. Laplante & Brother, C. A. Wessert, Frederick Graeter, Garret Reiter, L. B. Smith, James T. Cox, W. & R. Owens; attorneys, Allen, Usher & Palmer, Cauthorn & Wise, J. W. Booth, R. M. Curran, A. T. Ellis, Judah & Denny, W. A. Jones, John Law, and John Baker; physicians, Dr. Batz, Hiram Decker, H. M. Smith, J. R. Mantle, R. S. Coe, R. B. Jessup, W. W. & W. M. Hitt, J. S. Sawyer, and Joseph Somes; furniture dealers, Curry & Coons, Gardner & Sons; boots and shoes, Horsting, and Henry

Sweet; manufacturer of blankets, etc., H. D. Wheeler; stoves, N. Smith & Sons, Wilkins & Robinson; harness, saddles, etc., Pashia, Orr & Co., Thing & Potter, W. J. Heberd & Sons, and P. R. Bishop; clocks, jewelry, etc., William Stalz; merchant tailor, H. P. Brokaw.

LATER BUSINESS FIRMS.

Business of the Fifties.—Dry goods—W. J. Heberd & Son, J. B. La Plante (general store), B. Kuhn, J. S. Sawyer, A. Gimbel, J. W. Maddox. L. Gimbel, R. Koster, Decker & Chadwick W. E. Brenne & Co., and Cass Graeter. Clothing—I. Joseph, B. Kuhn (wholesale and retail), Moses Gimbel, Frank Soudrilet, and H. T. Roseman. Groceries—Henry Haeussey, J. S. Sawyer, Decker & Chadwick, W. E. Brenne & Co. (wholesale and retail) and J. T. Cox. Boots and shoes—D. H. Johnson, Frank Horsting and George Kerchoff & Co. Books and stationery—Harry Mason & Co. Artist—J. P. Elliott. Furniture—Joel Gresh. Wagons—J. R. Bishop and John Collins. Agricultural implements—S. W. Adams and William Burtch. Livery Stable—Emison & Green. Dentist—J. Flager. Physicians—Dr. J. R. Mandel, R. P. Jessup, J. S. Somes, Dr. Picquet and Hiram Decker. Attorneys—John Law, William Denny, John Baker and A. T. Ellis.

Business of the Sixties.—Dry goods—J. W. Maddox, J. S. Sawyer (dry goods and groceries), James Gardner, A. Gimbel and P. Kuhn & Co. Grocers and produce dealers—M. D. Lacroix, John A. Louis, J. T. Roseman, J. S. Sawyer, C. A. Weisert, Rethin & Bro., W. E. Meek and Fitzgerald & Denny. Clothiers and merchant tailors—H. P. Brokaw, William Huey and I. Joseph & Co. Bookstores—J. H. Shepard & Co., Will Watson and E. B. Ramsdell. Hardware—John H. Clark and N. Smith & Sons (also tinware). Artist—O. Thayer. Woolen factory—H. D. Wheeler.

Business of the Last Decade and the Present.—Groceries—E. Bierhaus & Son (wholesale), A. Gimbel (wholesale), L. B. Smith (wholesale); other wholesale and retail or retail alone are: J. D. Lacroix, Moore & Harns, F. Twietmeyer, Wickel & Harter, J. Hall, Hall & Bro. William Busse, Samuel Morgenstern, John Burke, J. W. Cassell, John Farman, H. J. Hellert,

J. H. Schultze, H. Shaffer, F. W. Ritterskamp, Vickery & Allen, E. Osweiller, John Hurmbolt, C. W. Schultz, John Hoffman, Bemas & Becker, C. P. Porter & Bro., Lute Wile, J. C. Hautge, La Plante & Bro. and B. Knirihm. Dry goods—B. Kuhn & Co., A. Gimbel & Son, G. Weinstin & Co., L. A. Wise & Co., I. Joseph & Son, E. Baker and M. Rindskopp. Clothing—H. Willoughby & Son, J. W. Leuenthal & Co., S. Blum & Co. (clothing and dry goods), B. Kuhn & Co., Isaac Gimbel, I. H. Liebshutz and J. C. Conne (clothing and boots and shoes). Jewelers—J. & H. Tindoph, Perry Tindoph, C. C. Azbell and Fred Harsch. Druggists—C. A. Smith, Charles S. Miller, Padget & Lee, Moore & Harris, H. J. Watjen, W. A. Markee, Hannah Reel, H. Duesterburg, Ed Busse and Theodore Bauer. Books and stationery—E. B. Ramsdell, William Davidson and F. Tieverman. Merchant tailors—J. Bernstein and M. Hogan. Photographers—J. Dunn, E. D. Conoyer, W. H. Grover, W. J. Rawlings and Eugene Popf. Furnishing goods—J. A. Breivogel. Notion store—V. Schoenfield. Bakers and confectioners—Joe Ohnemus, H. F. Thuis, Charles Hagemeir, A. B. Johnson, Joe Woodman, M. Hardemetz and E. Schoenfield. Livery stables—Fred Graeter, Myer & Tewalt and William Green. Paper hangers—Dawson & Bro., Frank Weisert and E. J. Loten. Marble works—Salyards & Burns, A. Schoenebaum and John Hartigan. Milliners and dress-makers—G. R. Harvey, J. J. Anderson, Misses Stalder & Jarrow, R. M. Glass, Mrs. E. Openheim, Mrs. Frank Richey, Mrs. J. E. Eberwine, Mrs. J. E. Smith (hair dresser), Mrs. George Getchey, Miss L. Ostenhage, Mrs. Proctor and Mrs. M. Terhart. Grist-mills—J. & S. Emison, J. Pollick & Co., Bath Mills and Atlas Mills. Poultry, butter and eggs—J. E. Sullivan and C. R. Durham. Sewing machines—J. S. Thorn. Molding and fancy wood-work—J. P. Curry. Newspapers—*Commercial*, T. C. Adams; Vincennes *Sun*, Royal E. Purcell; Vincennes *News*, W. W. Bailey & Bro. Job office—A. V. Croth. Boot and shoe dealers—W. J. Nicholson, A. Kapps, George Klein, C. H. Blase and C. J. Lipe. Boot and shoe-makers—L. Moyes, J. P. Edwards. F. W. Weichel, J. E. Hartman, S. P. Brenn, J. S. Kitchell, C. Herdenreich, C. F. Shultz, C. Lane and H. Blome. Planing-mills and lumber yards—Burnett & Eastham, Glover & Co.,

J. R. Plummer, Spiegle & Gardner and Barrett & Son. Stoves and tinware—N. Smith & Son, H. H. Dubois, P. R. McCarthy & Bro. and John Watson. Furniture and undertaking—S. R. Jackman, Gardner & Son and Peter Ivey. Tobacco—George Fendrich, Joseph Smidt, Werker & Hanger and Emil H. Bringham. Hides, leather, etc.—Fred Miller, William Baker and John Schwartz. Saddles and harness—B. Page, Jr., J. T. Orr and Frank A. Thuis. Hardware, agricultural implements and seeds—M. Tyler, Son & Co., Heberd & Miller, George C. Cross, William Heberd & Co., C. H. Debolt & Co. and H. H. Hackman (hardware and guns). Queensware—George Harris. Hats and caps—Ed Breivogel and G. R. Spitz. Gas fitting—Vincennes Steam Heating Co. Gun works—P. Elure. Machine shops—J. F. Sechler & Co. Meat markets—O'Donnell & Son, C. Hoffman, John Ulmer, A. Marone, Peter Mallet and J. K. Green. Barbers—Frank Wilson, Horace Graves, Union Depot shop, Andy Hill, Emil Gebhart, J. S. Marvin, Thomas Posey, Frank Kreck, Brenner & Bro. and William Perry. Coal and wood—Retterskamp & Fuller. Hotels—La Plante House, J. H. Cockran; Union Depot Hotel, Mass & Watson, and Lahr House. Boarding houses and restaurants—Sixth Ward House, Avenue Hotel, Illinois House, St. John's Hotel, Metropolitan Restaurant, Waller's Restaurant and H. M. Townsley's Restaurant.

Professions.—Dentists—D. J. Phillips, J. B. Jerard and W. H. Henderson. Physicians, Smith & Harris, F. W. & S. C. Beard, Dr. Bright, Dr. Harris, E. P. Busse, Dr. Randolph, Dr. E. Boyer, W. H. Medcalf, S. C. Warren, Dr. Bever, W. H. Bedell, J. A. Swartzel and W. H. Davenport. Attorneys—N. F. Malott, Niblack & Viehe, O. F. Baker, S. W. Williams, J. S. Pritchett, J. Keith, Robinson & Johnson, Cobb & Cobb, Wilhelm Cullop, Shaw & Ressinger, J. P. L. Weems, B. M. Willoughby, Chambers & DeWolf and Cauthorn & Boyle.

OTHER BUSINESS.

There are the saw-mills, manufacturing over 3,000,000 feet of lumber, and there are handled at the various yards over 11,000,000 feet annually. Four large flouring-mills consume 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, and handle in addition a vast quantity of corn.

The two foundries, one built in 1861, and the other in 1880, give employment to a large number of men. The Vincennes Butler dish factory has a capacity of 200,000 dishes per day. The cradle and snath factory turn out about 3,000 cradles and snaths per year. The Eagle Brewery was built about 1860, by John Ebner. It had a capacity of 4,000 barrels per annum, but has since been increased to 18,000. The product of this brewery is shipped over a circuit of 100 miles around Vincennes. The pork packing establishment of Bierhaus & Son pack from 12,000 to 20,000 hogs per annum. The following figures are furnished by the board of trade: The railroads forming a junction at Vincennes employ enough men for their pay-roll to amount to $31,000 per month. The repair shops of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad were located at Vincennes in 1862. The number of men employed at that time was about forty. In 1865 the number had increased to fifty-two. In 1883 the number of men employed amounted to 160, with a monthly pay-roll of $7,000. Fifty-two engineers, under the supervision of the master mechanic, reside here, and draw a monthly salary of $7,800; the same number of firemen draw $3,900, making the pay for mechanics $18,700. About forty conductors and eighty brakemen reside here, the former at a salary of $3,200, and the latter about the same. The shops have been largely increased within the last few years. During the year 1882, 1,345,803 bushels of wheat were shipped from this point, requiring 3,315 cars to transport it. There were in all 15,338 car loads of freight sent out, amounting to 192,000 tons, and there were received 20,037 cars, or 250,462 tons of freight. This does not include the merchandise shipped by river.

TOWN AND CITY OFFICERS.

Chairmen—Fred Graeter, 1815–17; Robert Buntin, 1817–18; A. Patterson, 1818–19; Robert Buntin, 1819–20; John Moore, 1820–23 (Owen Reiley, *pro tem.*, in 1823); John Collins, 1823–26; G. W. Johnson, 1826–28; J. S. C. Harrison, 1828–37; Abner T. Ellis, 1837–56; John Myers, 1856–57; James Dick, 1857–59; W. A. Jones, 1859–60; R. M. Kennedy, 1860–62; H. V. Somes, 1863–67; G. E. Green, 1867–69; W. B. Robinson, 1869–73; J. S. Pritchett, 1873–74 (Anton Kaff, *pro tem.*, 1873); W. H. Beeson,

1874–77; W. B. Searight, 1877–83; J. H. Thuis, 1883–85; John Wilhelm, 1885–86.

City Clerks—B. I. Harrison, 1816–17; G. R. C. Sullivan, 1818–23; E. Stout, 1823–33; Martin Robinson, 1833–37; Samuel Hill, 1837–56; A. Montgomery, 1856–60; G. C. Mathesie, 1860–69; G. S. Turney, 1869–75; Emil Grill, 1875–79; C. Cripps, 1879–83; C. M. Allen, 1883–86, incumbent.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Vincennes Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M., was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, September 1, 1808, and was organized March 13, 1809. This was the first lodge in Indiana Territory and the fifteenth of Kentucky. Agreeably to the dispensation of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky this lodge met, and was organized as follows: Present—Jonathan Taylor, of Abraham Lodge, No. 8; William Jones; Gen. Washington Johnson, late of Abraham Lodge; John Caldwell, M. M., late of Union Lodge, No. 92; Charles Fisher, M. M., late of Brownsville Lodge, No. 60; John Gibson, F. C., of Lancaster Lodge, and Henry Vanderburg, Army Traveling Lodge, New York. The officers were installed as follows by Jonathan Taylor: William Jones, W. M,; Gen. W. Johnson, J. W. The lodge being only temporarily organized they met March 14 with the following result: William Jones, W. M.; Gen. W. Johnson, J. W.; John Caldwell, S. W., *pro. tem.*; Henry Vanderburg, Treasurer, *pro. tem.*; Charles Fisher, Secretary and Tyler, *pro. tem.*; John Gibson, F. C.; visiting brother, Jonathan Taylor, P. M., of Abraham Lodge, No. 8. It was determined to adopt the by-laws of Abraham Lodge for the present. After conferring the degree of M. M. upon John Gibson the lodge adjourned. At the meeting, March 17, 1809, the degree of E. A. was conferred on Parmenas Beckes, William Prince, Hezekiah Bradley and John D. Hay; also the degrees of F. C. and M. M. upon William Prince and Parmenas Beckes. On March 18 Peter Jones, Thomas Randolph, John D. Hay and Hezekiah Bradley were made F. Cs. On April 3 Joshua Bond and Charles Smith were made E. As., and April 12 Thomas Randolph became an F. C. The following is the order of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, in-

cluding the lodge in Vincennes: *To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:* Whereas it hath been been duly represented to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, that in Vincennes, in the county of Knox and Territory of Indiana, there reside a number of brethren of the most ancient and honorable society of Free and Accepted Masons, who are desirous of being formed into a regular lodge; therefore know ye that we, John Allen, Grand Master Mason in the State of Kentucky, by and with the consent of Grand Lodge, do hereby constitute and appoint our trusty and well beloved brethren, George Wallace, M.; William Jones, S. W.; Gen. W. Johnson, J. W.; together, with all such other true and lawful brethren as may be admitted to associate with them, to assemble and work as a regularly constituted lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in the county of Knox and Territory of Indiana aforesaid by the name and title and designation of Vincennes Lodge, No. 15, hereby requiring and enjoining all regular lodges to hold, acknowledge and respect them as such, and we do hereby grant and covenant to the Master Wardens and brethren aforesaid, full power and authority to perform all works of the craft agreeably to the ancient customs and usages of Freemasons."

December 2, 1811, it was unanimously resolved "That the members of this lodge wear crape on their left arms for the space of one month, as a testimonial of the respect in which they held the High Worshipful Grand Master, Joseph Daviess, and the sincere regret they feel at the untimely but glorious fall of said Joseph H. Daviess, together with Brothers Thomas Randolph and Isaac White, who fell in the battle (at Tippecanoe) with the savages on the morning of November 7, 1811." January 1, 1816, it was "Ordered that refreshments out of the lodge be dispensed with, that Brother Steward inform Brother P. Jones thereof, and that the steward provide at the expense of the lodge, a pitcher, four tumblers and a half-gallon bottle of whisky, and a sufficiency of water on each stated night at the lodge-room." The lodge was regularly constituted by charter from the Grand Lodge of Indiana, January 13, 1818, and was designated Vincennes Lodge No. 1. The following were the officers: Elihu Stout, W. M.; John B. Biennen, S. W.; John Decker, J. W.; Henry Ruble, Treasurer; V. G. Bradley, Secretary; Jacob Call, S. D.; Henry Dubois, J. D.

The present membership of the lodge is 109. The officers are Mason J. Niblack, W. M.; John S. Downes, S. W.; Edward M. Usher, J. W.; W. M. Tyler, Treasurer; A. M. Willoughby, Secretary; John T. Goodman, S. D.; B. M. Willoughby, J. D.; C. T. Agnew, T.

The Vincennes Chapter, No. 7, was instituted May 21, 1858. The membership is sixty-five. The officers are E. P. Whallon, H. P.; W. C. Niblack, K.; Joseph Clark, S.; J. S. Downes, P. S.; J. C. Bever, R. A. C.; M. J. Niblack, 3d V.; W. C. Willimore, 2d V.; C. E. Ramsdell, 1st V.; C. T. Agnew, T.

Vincennes Council, No. 9, was instituted May 20, 1857, and now has a membership of fifty-four, with the following officers: E. P. Whallon, I. M.; W. M. Hindman, D. I. M.; J. C. Bever, P. C. W.; Frank Clarke, C. G.; W. M. Tyler, Treasurer; A. M. Willoughby, R., and C. T. Agnew, S.

Vincennes Commandery, No. 20, was instituted February 8, 1869, with the following charter members: Gardiner H. Plummer, Samuel R. Dunn, John T. Freeland, John Kiger, Albert Haywood, William F. Pidgeon, James R. Baird, Charles W. Temple and Andrew J. Colburn. Of these Dunn and Pidgeon are dead. The present membership is seventy-five. The following are the present officers: E. P. Whallon, E. C.; J. Fred Harsch, G.; W. M. Hindman, C. G.; W. H. Grim, Prel.; Edward McN. Usher, S. W.; Mason J. Niblack, J. W.; Wilson M. Tyler, Treasurer; George G. Ramsdell, R.; Charles Ramsdell, S. B.; William J. Heberd, S. W.; Franklin Clarke, W., and John S. Downes, S.

Wabash Lodge, No. 20, I. O. O. F., was instituted by dispensation February 5, 1845, and was regularly chartered October 20, 1845. Tho charter bears the names of Grand Lodge of Indiana as follows: John H. Taylor, G. M.; A. C. Critsfield, D. G. M.; Thomas S. Taylor, G. W.; Oliver Dufour, G. C.; B. B. Taylor, G. C.; James Gibson, P. D. G. M.; William Monroe, D. D. G. M.; Chris Bucher, P. G. M.; George Brown, G. R. The charter members were William Newell, T. Lamp, A. C. Liston, Isaac L. Coleman, J. Dunkle and J. A. Massey. The first lodge was opened by the Most Worthy Grand Master, William Cross. The following officers were chosen: Theophilus Lamp, P. G.; Isaac L.

Coleman, N. G.; John N. Massey, V. G.; William Newell, S.; Jacob Dunkle, T.; Aaron Foster, Warden. The first initiations were of S. W. Draper and J. W. Canan. The first to die was Isaac L. Coleman.

Old Post Lodge, No. 332, was instituted July 30, 1869, by William H. DeWolf, Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. The following were the charter members: Lazarus Noble, Bernhard Kuhn, Jr., George Parrott, Alfred Patton, William Davidson, H. J. Watjen, John Latan, John H. Massey, William M. Stoddard, Benjamin F. Johnson and J. H. E. Sprinkle. The first officers were Lazarus Noble, N. G.; J. H. E. Sprinkle, V. G.; H. J. Watjen, S.

Leibig Lodge, No. 441 was instituted March 4, 1874, by Charles Schaum, D. D. G. M. The following were the charter members: H. J. Watjen, B. Basnitz, C. F. Racker, Emil Grill, P. Schumacher, Fred Hallert, J. A. Rasche, Chris Hoffman, H. Myers, W. Hassenger, John H. Piel, Gustav Weinstein, Moses Wile and John Osweiler. The officers were Moritz Baswitz, N. G.; Charles F. Racker, V. G.; Emil Grill, R. S.; H. J. Watjen, P. S., and P. Schumacher, Treasurer.

June 14, 1878, the Old Post Lodge, No. 332, consolidated with Wabash Lodge, and January 13, 1880, Leibig Lodge also united, the consolidated lodge taking the name of Wabash Lodge, No. 20.

Mount Olive Encampment, No. 18, was established by the Wabash Lodge September 13, 1849, by Special Deputy Grand Patriach Jared C. Jocelyn. The charter was not issued by the Grand Lodge till January 9, 1850. The charter members were J. W. Canan, John Caldwell, J. P. Crickman, Jedadiah Heberd, George B. Jocelyn, M. P. Gee and J. B. Laplante.

The Jeff C. Davis Post, No. 16, was organized March 26, 1880, with the following charter members: W. A. Denny, J. C. Beeler, James Ostrander, J. R. Callender, Elder Cooper, G. S. Reiley, Joseph Roseman, B. Dofar, J. W. Nelson, George Eller, David Agnew, John Hack, W. D. Lewis. J. J. Cunningham, J. S. Little, E. W. Eker, J. H. Thornton, J. H. Smith and J. W. Clark.

Old Post Assembly, No. 4058, K. of L., was organized August 26, 1885, with the following charter members: J. J. Lynch, Daniel M. Lynch, E. B. Dean, D. Sides, Frank Borne, Ed Thing,

Henry Klinkanse, Robert Capsadell, John Slawson, Ad Akin, John F. T. Dowens, Joseph Hans, Wyley Thorn, Ed Howard, Frank Weber, William O. Elwood, Joseph Striley, J. W. Asbury, Joseph Aulightner and Henry Esch.

The W. W. Peabody Lodge, No. 165, Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen, was organized November 22, 1885, with the following members: George W. Caruthers, Jeff Fresent, G. H. Smith, Oscar Gillingham, J. L. Crunk, G. E. Soudrient, G. A. Routt, J. D. Morris, J. H. Foster, Ira Stevens, H. M. Lent, A. McClure, J. R. Foster, H. Smith, E. E. Blackburn, D. A. Harvey, T. H. Badollet, J. L. Adkins and William Leach.

The organization of the K. of H. was instituted March 9, 1878, and chartered September 4, 1878, with the following members and officers: William Davidson, P. D.; James H. Shouse, D.; William Sachs, A. D.; Joseph H. Berstein, B. D.; S. W. Williams, Chap.; O. C. Fairhurst, F. R.; Charles Brocksmith, T.; Charles J. Agnew, R.; S. Schoenfield, G.; J. Stokes, Gr.; Samuel Lewis, S.; others, Thomas Eastman, C. W. Jones, George Haynes, J. Weisenbach, John J. McBride and E. W. Miller. The present membership is 100.

Review Lodge, No. 362, K. & L. of H., was instituted September 27, 1880. The following were the first members: Samuel Louis, Hannah Louis, S. W. Williams, B. T. Tomlin, Louise Tomlin, Adolph S. Lane, A. M. Childs, Mamie Childs, Fred Miller, E. W. Miller, Mattie A. Miller, S. Teitelham, Sarah Teitelbam, Peter Pomil, William Davidson, Yette Schoenfeld, J. S. Carson, Solomon Schoenfeld, H. Heidenreich and W. F. Hinds. This lodge now numbers fifty members.

A lodge of the K. of P. has been working some years and is now one of the most flourishing in the city.

NEWSPAPERS.

In 1803 Elihu Stout, who was a practical printer at work on the *Kentucky Gazette*, determined to start a paper of his own at Vincennes, the capital of Indiana Territory. The material for the paper was purchased in Frankfort and shipped by water to Vincennes. Mr. Stout came through on horseback along the old Indian "trace" from Louisville. He arrived in Vincennes in

April, but the press not till in June. The initial number of his paper, *Indiana Gazette*, named in honor of his old paper, was issued July 4, 1804. In about eighteen months the entire establishment was consumed by fire. There was no more paper until new material was procured from Kentucky. On the thirty-second anniversary of American Independence the *Gazette* again appeared under the name of the *Western Sun*. On August 1, 1807, George C. Smoot became a partner in the concern, but retired November 17 of the same, his place being taken by Mr. Jennins, who also retired December 23, 1807. Mr. Stout continued the paper alone till December 6, 1817, when the name was changed to *Western Sun* and *General Advertiser*. On October 2, 1819, John Washburn became a partner, but retired from that position September 20, 1820. On January 19, 1839, Henry Stout became a partner in the publication of the paper under the name of E. Stout & Son. On November 8, Mr. Stout having become postmaster at Vincennes, sold the *Sun* to John Rice Jones. In 1847 Mr. Jones took his brother, William A. Jones, into partnership with himself. On Mr. Jones getting a position in one of the departments at Washington the paper was neglected and soon after suspended. Mr. Jones on his return to Vincennes started *Jones' Vincennes Sentinel*. This paper soon suspended, and was followed by the *Vincennes Indiana Patriot*, published by James Mayes. This was started in February, 1853, but in about one year the *Courant* had been started by J. & M. A. McClaugherty. On October 6, 1853, both papers passed into the hands of the last named firm. The paper became the *Courant and Patriot*. This paper favored the election of Buchanan and bitterly opposed Know-Nothingism. It was suspended in 1856 or passed into the hands of George E. Greene, who renewed the old name *Western Sun*. Mr. Greene continued the publication of the *Sun* till his death in 1870. R. C. Kise was the next editor of the *Sun*. In January, 1871, A. J. Thomas became a partner in the management of the paper. On the death of Mr. Kise, in 1873, Alfred Patton took the stock owned by Mr. Kise, the firm being known as A. J. Thomas & Co. On November 1, 1876, Royal E. Purcell became the owner of the paper, and in 1879, in addition to the weekly, Mr. Purcell began the publication of a daily. The paper

is on a good financial basis, is well edited, has a large circulation, is considered the organ of the Democratic party and is the official paper of the county.

With occasional intervals there has been some paper in opposition to the *Sun* since 1818. The *News of the Day* was started February 27, 1854, by William H. Jackson and J. G. Hutchinson. This was a Know-Nothing paper, and was supplanted by the *Gazette*, published by G. R. Harvey, James A. Mason and M. P. Gee. No. 1, Vol. XXVII appeared May 13, 1857, and May 28, 1859, it passed into the hands of H. M. Smith and M. P. Gee. In July, 1861, William Denny became proprietor, and continued till January, 1862, when C. M. Allen and H. M. Smith became owners. Republican newspapers at that time in Knox County seem to have had short lives. In a few months Charles I. Williams became proprietor, and C. M. Allen was retained as editor. John M. Wilson became proprietor in May, 1863, with T. C. Schuber as local editor. On January 3, 1869, W. H. Jackson took the place of Schuber, and January 13, 1864, William H. Jackson and John M. Wilson. On January 24 it passed into the hands of William H. Jackson and J. M. Griffin, and October 14, 1865, John M. Griffin became sole proprietor.

The *Old Post Union* was founded March 7, 1862, by J. S. Hutchinson. This was a good paper, and in a few years expired and was succeeded by the *Vincennes Times*. Vol. I, No. 1 of the *Times* appeared December 9, 1865. It was edited by R. B. Caddington and W. H. Jackson. Mr. Jackson retired from the *Times* and appeared on the *Gazette*. On December 6, 1873, Gen. Laz Noble became a partner on the *Times* with Caddington. The *Times* was sold to Malechi Krebs October 17, 1875, but Krebs failing to meet his contract the paper passed to J. J. Mayer, John Mallet and A. G. V. Crotts. Crotts retired from the firm in 1879, and the paper was soon after discontinued.

The *Vincennes Commercial* was established by S. F. Harroll, A. Harroll and N. Harroll March 13, 1877, under the firm name of S. F. Harroll & Sons. On February 15, 1881, it passed into the hands of the "Commercial Co." with T. H. C. Adams as editor and manager. The *Commercial* is a well edited paper, and has a large circulation of both its weekly and daily editions. The

Commercial is the organ of the Republican party of the county. The *News* was established in September, 1877, by W. W. Bailey & Co., Warren Worth Bailey being the editor. The *News* is a weekly paper, but on special occasions daily editions are issued. The *News* seems to be well established, and is a very spicy and well edited paper. Politically the *News* is Democratic, but it manifests sufficient independence to criticize the foibles of its party in no measured terms.

EDWARDSPORT.

This town is located in Section 1, Town 4 north, Range 8 west. It is on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, where it touches White River. A portion of the town belonged to school trustees of Town 6 north, Range 9 west (Sullivan County). It was laid out, August 25, 1839, by George Calhoun. The town was named in honor of Edward Wilkins, the last part of the name having reference to the gateway of the river. A petition was presented to the commissioners, September 13, 1869, to have the place incorporated; the prayer was granted, and an election held at the schoolhouse, Saturday, October 9, 1869. The vote was in favor of incorporation. The town then contained 342 inhabitants, and embraced 251 acres of ground. The charter was allowed to lapse in a few years. John Hopkins settled on the section where Edwardsport now is. He came there from Kentucky and sat down as a "squatter." The improvements made by Hopkins were sold to a man named Edward Wilkins. He lived there before the laying out of the town, and was instrumental in doing that work. William Keith settled on Section 36, lying immediately north of the town. Mr. Keith is said to have built the first house after the town was laid. The house was of logs and two stories high, the first in that part of the county. He afterward went to Texas. It is thought that Jesse L. Davis was the first merchant in Edwardsport. His place of business was on Lot 36, on Water Street. The house was a small, double log building, the front being used for a store-room, the rear for a residence for the family. Martin Lucas kept a small stock of goods in a house where J. Freeman now resides. His goods were kept in the house where the family were. The house is said to have been built for a schoolhouse.

Here he remained about one year, and then moved to the county with his stock. Palmer & Hollingsworth kept a store and saloon for a short time. Chambers, Robertson & Co. erected a saw and grist-mill on Lot 10, near the river. They also erected a frame store-house, said to have been the first in the town. This firm failed. Abner Davis kept store for about one year in the place, and then moved to Washington. Other business men were Buckles & Buckles, Samuel Culbertson, James P. Creger, who had a tannery also. Charles Grates did business for a short time, and then moved to Vincennes. John R. Hadden was the first to make a business success at the place. He began business in 1843. Alfred Simonson was the next to make a financial success of business. He began March 3, 1846, on the lot where his residence now stands. In 1847 he did business on the lot immediately west of that, and in 1857 he built the house immediately east of where he now is. This was a brick building, the first brick business house in that place. In 1870 he erected the elegant house he now occupies. It was not occupied, however, till 1873.

In November, 1876, W. R. McIntosh started a weekly Democratic newspaper called the *Edwardsport Journal.* After an existence of one year it was suspended, or moved away. In January, 1878, T. H. Adams started the *Edwardsport Record.* This was a neutral paper politically, and was run only about one year.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The Masonic Lodge, No. 429, at Edwardsport was organized May 23, 1871. Officers: Samuel H. Dunn, First Master; James G. Culbertson, S. W.; Charles C. Azbell, J. W.; Martin H. Rice, G. M.; G. W. Porter, D. G. M.; I. M. Stackhouse, S. G. W.; Chris Fetta, J. G. W.; John M. Bramwell, G. S. Charter members: S. H. Dunn, J. G. Culbertson, C. C. Atzbell, G. A. Clouss, A. Simonson, J. B. Tomey, William Hollingsworth, Courtney Montgomery, W. N. Hodges and J. T. Finley. White Rose Lodge, No. 280, I. O. O. F., was organized under dispensation May 22, 1867, and the charter was granted June 27, 1867. The charter was granted on application by Charles Scudder, David Reeves, George Barber, M. B. Slawson and John Hargis. The first permanent officers were George Barber, N. G.; Charles

Scudder, V. G.; David Reeves, R. S.; M. B. Slawson, T.; John Hargis, P. S. Present officers: George Hall, N. G.; R. A. Trauter, V. G.; James Curry, R. S.; Thomas Bartlett, P. S.; Michael Atkinson. Stores: Alfred Simonson since 1846, Thomas Bartlett since 1863, William Hollingsworth since about 1860, and J. C. Toops. Drug stores—J. F. Scudder, eighteen years; Thomas Maddox. Flouring-mill—Waters & Montgomery. Saw-mill—W. S. Reeve. Shoe shops—Robert Froshke and Charles Freund. Harness shop—David Reeve. Furniture and undertaking—S. T. Reeve. Livery stable—Hugh Barr, Jr. Blacksmiths—W. T. Dunavant and M. B. Slawson. Coal mines—M. Atkinson & Co. The old block-house stood near where A. Simonson's residence now stands. The father of James Polk commanded some French soldiers in this a short time during 1812.

MONROE CITY.

This place, situated in Donation 37, in Township 2 north, Range 9 west, was laid out August 29, 1856, by W. C. Davenport. The land was conveyed from Monroe Alton and wife to Alexander Lesley. George Shouse's Addition was made to the town on October 20, 1856, being surveyed by Andrew Armstrong. Martin's Addition of twenty-five lots was made April 11, 1871, James E. Baker being the surveyor. Monroe City, or Nashville or Lively Dale, as it is variously called, is surrounded by an excellent farming country and is far away from other rival towns, in consequence of which it has made a steady and heathful growth. Dennis P. Coonrod, who was one of the first business men of the place, is still in business. Other early merchants were James Lee, who was in business a short time and sold to Albert Smith, and he to John Howell; other business men have been Joseph Summit, Emanuel Reel, Dr. Trent, B. V. Alton, J. R. Snyder, A. Helderman, M. J. Stafford and Vankirk & Simpson. Physicians: N. M. Bonham, A. Harrington, Daniel Trent, W. T. Martin, J. H. Barnett, N. Young, W. O. Barnett, N. B. Sparks, E. C. Vantrees, W. Ashton and Dr. Vankirk. At the September term of the commissioner's court, in 1874, a petition was presented to the commissioners by John N. Hart, W. J. Pry and John H. Barnett and signed by forty-two voters of the town, praying to

have the town incorporated. The town was surveyed by James E. Baker, and a census taken by J. H. Barnett and the same sworn to before J. G. Soners, J. P., and placed in the postoffice for inspection twenty days before presenting to the commissioners. The prayer was granted and an election ordered, in October following, at the office of Dr. J. H. Barnett. The election board consisted of William Madden, inspector; A. W. Sampson, clerk, J. G. Soners and A. P. Larkin, judges. The result of the votes were forty-seven "for incorporation" and one "against incorporation." Dry goods and general stores—Dr. P. Coonrod, David Vankirk, Washington Smith, Mallory & Snyder, Martin L. Vanada and Hebert Snyder. Grocery—Martin Goldman. Drugs—Elijah Shouse & James West and Albert Falls. Shoemaker—formerly A. Helderman, now Scott Pry. Blacksmiths—Mathias Berry and Gerrard Robinson & Son. Harness—Franklin Myers. Undertaker—Albert Falls. Flouring mill—Baldwin & Snyder. Physicians—Williams, Sparks, Barnett, Van Trees, Trueblood, Hunt and Kensenger. Monroe City Lodge, No. 548, F. & A. M., was organized June 18, 1878. Charter members: Harvey Baldwin, H. A. Baldwin, John H. Barrett, D. P. Coonrod, A. C. Falls, J. N. Hart, William Madden, J. R. Snyder, J. G. Soners and W. C. Wilmore. The officers were: W. C. Wilmore, W. M.; J. N. Hart, S. W.; William Madden, J. W.; D. B. Vankirk, Treas.; Harvey Baldwin, Sec.; A. C. Falls, S. D., and J. H. Barnett, J. D. The present officers are E. N. Hart, M.; M. A. Campbell, S. W., and Joe Belsher, J. W. Membership, thirty-five. Lovely Dale Lodge, No. 566, I. O. O. F., was instituted in February, 1869. E. N. Hall was N. G.; J. J. Laswell, V. G.; D. B. Vankirk, Sec., and David Miller, Treas.

FREELANDSVILLE.

The only town in Widner is Freelandsville, located in Section 16, Township 5 north, Range 8 west. The town was named in honor of Dr. John T. Freeland, who was for many years a prominent physician of the place. The town was first surveyed by Samuel E. Smith for John Ritterskamp on July 31, 1866. This survey, however, was never legally acknowledged. Dr. John T. Freeland's Addition was made to the town in May, 1867. C. E.

Baker's Addition was added January 3, 4 and 5, 1870. Henry Heithecker's, March 16, 1870; his second addition March 16, 1872. John Ritterskamp's Addition was made November 14, 1877. Chamber's Addition was made July 2, 1871, and the Christian Church Addition was made December 25, 1871, through its trustees, Herman L. Bergeman, Austin P. Cox and William Hooper. C. E. Baker and E. Bierhaus began business where the town now is in 1857 or 1858. The style of the firm was C. E. Baker & Co. and continued in business up till 1868. John Ritterskamp began about 1860. George Krebs was in business for a short time. The mill was erected about 1864 by Baker & Ritterskamp; afterward, about 1868, Nolting became owner. It is now owned by Dierman & Co. Hardware, Farming Implements, etc.—L. Bergeman. Dry goods—John Ritterskamp & Sons and C. E. Baker. Stoves, Hardware, etc.—French & Sons. Cooper shop—C. H. Weitzel. Drug stores—H. F. Albert and A. M. Berry. Steam mill—Dreiman, Merch & Co. The town has also a butcher shop, tailor shop, milliner shop, three blacksmith shops, two hotels. The physicians are Drs. McDowell, Geo. T. Martin, McGauchey and Myers.

BICKNELL.

This place is situated near the western line of the southern part of Vigo Township, on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad. It is in Sections 21 and 16 of Town 4 north, Range 8 west. The town was laid out for John Bicknell, for whom it was named, October 1, 1869. The first business house in the place was erected by George W. Fuller, who had purchased land there before the town was laid out. Here he built a frame store and dwelling house near. About 1870 Bruce, Reel & Mitchell began business on Lot 7, where they continued business for about six months, when they were burned out. They rebuilt and soon after sold to Slater & Bicknell, who after a short time (1873) sold to William Hollingsworth, who moved to Edwardsport about 1875. In 1874 Chambers & Bros. sold goods; the house was soon closed. A drug store was opened in the same building by S. W. Slinkard, who sold to Jones & Denton. Hugh Barr sold goods for a time in the house where Hollingsworth had done business.

He soon after sold to J. L. Cox & Sons, who continued in the old building till 1875, when they erected a new building. In 1876 G. W. Fuller erected a new store building. In 1876 Samuel Slinkard began business again, but sold to Emanuel Freeman. The first blacksmith was Moses Reeves, who opened a shop in 1872; the next was Henry Kixmiller. Among the physicians that have been are Emanuel Reel, James Moore, J. G. Martin, E. C. Vantrees, William Jones, James Wells, Isaac Wells, and J. W. Trueblood. A flouring-mill was built in 1873 by John Sholtz, who sold it to Slinkard & Co. in 1873, and they to Wells & Winter in 1875. Present business of Bicknell: General stores—Joe Freeman, John Paul, and George Donaldson. Drug stores—W. S. McLinn and Samuel Bunting. Boots and shoes—Kixmiller & Bros. Grain and stock dealer—George W. Fuller. Livery stable—N. Alton. Hotel—Joseph Buckles, formerly J. L. Cox. Physicians—Drs. Dorsey, Staley, and Huron. Secret societies—Masonic Lodge, No. 535, was instituted in 1876; also I. O. O. F., No. 527, in the same year.

BRUCEVILLE.

Bruceville is located eight miles from Vincennes on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad. It lies in Donation 184. The land on which the town was built was owned by William Bruce, for whom the town was laid out on December 10, 1829. A "mapp of thirty-six lotts" was made and sworn to before A. G. Roberts, a justice of the peace. The original plat contained only Washington, Main Cross, and Poplar streets. To the old town John H. Bruce's Addition of seventeen lots was made to the south side on May 5, 1870. Although the town was not laid out till the above date, it was known as a town before 1820. As stated elsewhere, the house in which Mr. James Bruce now lives was begun in 1811 by Maj. William Bruce, the proprietor of the town site. Jacob Harper is said to have been the first blacksmith in the place; William Hummer the first wagon-maker; Peter Ruby the first carpenter; Thomas Alton the first tanner; J. T. Simpson the first merchant; Obed Macy the first physician, and John Green the first tavern-keeper. Henry Wheeler built the first wool carding machine in the county at Bruceville in about 1820. Other early businesses were a store by Bruce & McDonald; an inn by William

Bruce; an oil mill for extracting the oil from the castor bean, John T. and George Simpson. Bruceville had an ox tread-mill, a small still-house, and a mill at a very early day. Late business houses: Barr & Willis, Barr, Willis & Roberts, and Steffey. Physicians —Drs. Dinwiddie, Macy, and Fairhurst. Present business of Bruceville: Dry goods and general stores—Roberts, Emison & Steffey, Willis & Barr, Hill Bros., and J. H. Scroggin. Blacksmiths—Elias Kackley and John Slawson. Boots and shoes—William Martin. Physicians—Z. G. Martin, J. W. Milam, and James McDowell. Drug store—Milam & Alexander.

The I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 547, Bruceville, was instituted May 17, 1877, on application of L. C. Roberts, James Emison, G. W Melton, Calvin Clark, Thomas Hollingsworth, Hiram Antibus, Thomas Winemiller and Alfred Green. The charter was granted by Leonidas Sexton, G. M., and B. F. Foster, G. S. The membership of the lodge is twelve.

OAKTOWN.

Oaktown is the principal place of business in Busseron Township. It is situated in Section 17, Town 5 north, Range 9 west. It was laid out for George Bond by Samuel E. Smith, May 20, 1867. To this was added Shepard's Enlargement, of fifty lots June 19, 1867. Adam and Watts Bond's Enlargement was made October 4, 1876. One of the business houses of Oaktown was the grist-mill of Bond & Co. This mill is still in operation. Dry goods and grocers—Sproatt & Son, Watts Bond, and C. L. Haughton, all substantial firms. Groceries and notions—George H. Bond. Hardware and agricultural implements—formerly Polk, but now Polk & Walker; also, George Shepard. Drug stores—William McGowen and Pifer & Reed. The town has its complement of physicians, two hotels, two blacksmith shops, millinery shops, etc. The population of the place is estimated at 300. The business houses of the place are above the average for size and quality. Large quantities of produce are handled here.

Secret Societies—The Oaktown Lodge, No. 474, was organized under dispensation May 26, 1874, and a charter granted October 17, 1874. The following were charter members: T. T. Townsley, W. M.; W. H. Wise, S. W.; A. B. Pike, J. W.; W. H. Bell,

Treas.; J. W. Pugh, Sec.; David Williams, S. D.; J. M. Shepard, J. D.; James Williams, Tyler; others, J. W. Burnett, John Wolf and J. T. P. Clark. The present officers are C. L. Haughton, W. M.; Frank Starner, S. W.; John Brener, J. W.; D. W. B. Grigsby, Sec.; Alonzo Ashley, S. D.; Elmore Scanlan, J. D., and A. Tewalt, T. Membership is about thirty. The Cald- Caldwell Lodge, No. 271, I. O. O. F., was granted November 21, 1866, on petition of J. M. Shepard, J. H. E. Sprinkle, H. J. Smith, W. R. Miller and J. W. Benefield. The officers are J. E. Reed, N. G.; W. H. Blann, V. G.; Alonzo Collen, Treasurer; J. N. Shepard, Sec. Membership about thirty. This lodge had the misfortune to lose by fire, within the last year, its hall and records.

SANDBORN.

This town is located on the southeast quarter of southeast quarter of Section 4, Town 5 north, Range 7 west. The town is on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad in the Northern part of Vigo Township, and was laid out by George Halstead, October 7, 1868. The place was named in honor of a civil engineer on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad. It is in a good farming community, and large quantities of grain and stock are shipped from this point. An extensive business was done in the place, between 1865 and 1870, by Dewey, Crane & Co. Stores have been run at Sandborn by Alonzo Hays, Henry Houghland, Simon Kaufman, Bailey & Son, and Hill. Present business is represented by Hill and Lowdermild, each in dry goods and general stores; drug stores, Wiley McGinnis and John Beck; restaurant, William DeLay; blacksmith shop and gunsmith, C. Copper. The mill was owned by Robinson for about twelve years, when it was sold. It is now owned by Hill & Hill, and is run as both a saw and grist-mill; hotel, C. E. Crane.

On May 11, 1878, Hayden Hayes had seven acres of land laid out almost adjacent to Sandborn. This lay mainly on the west side of the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, and the new town was to be called Banham. The town did not materialize. Additions: Presley Anderson's Addition of six lots was made to Sandborn, December 20, 1871, and Isaac Cade's Addition of eight lots was made January 22, 1873.

WHEATLAND.

Wheatland is situated in Donation 107, near the central portion of Steen Township. It is on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. It was laid out December 29, 1858, by A. Armstrong for William Long, guardian. The town is divided into three parts: North, South and East Wheatland. North Wheatland is the town proper. South Wheatland is R. E. Steen's Addition, and consists of sixty-seven lots. It was surveyed by George Calhoun, June 29, 1859. East Wheatland was surveyed by Samuel E. Smith, April 6, 1868, for R. E. Steen. It consists of thirteen acres of land. The town was named Wheatland from the amount of good wheat land around the town. James Green was the first to do business in the place. He began before the town was laid out. He bought grain, wheat, corn, and all kinds of produce. His place of business was near where the postoffice now stands. He became dissipated, and closed about the beginning of the war. Thomas Brooks was the next in business. Horace Anderson, from Maysville, began business about 1859. William Wallace was in and out of business for several years. Others were Emison & Evans, Fay & Byers, Barber & Clemens, and Barber, alone. Present businesses: Dry goods—S. B. Niblack, M. E. Anderson & Son. Drug store—W. J. Nicholas & Co. Furniture and undertaker—James F. Woods (twelve years). Shoemaker—John W. Burrus, who has been in business for twenty years. Livery stable—Jacob Comer. In 1865 a mill was erected in the place by John W. Emison, of Bruceville, but the machinery has recently been taken out, and the town is now very much in need of a mill. Dare & Sons are running a small machine shop and blacksmith shop. The following have been postmasters at Wheatland since the removal of the office to that place: William Wallace, George Barber, William Clemens, J. E. Smith, J. W. Burrus, W. J. Nicholson, Anderson Nicholson and Robert Grider.

DECKERTOWN.

This place, usually known as Deckers, is almost on the line between Johnson and Decker Townships, and lies on White River. It is in a fractional part of the southwest quarter of the north-

east quarter of Section 16, Township 1 north, Range 10 west. The town was laid out by Isaac Decker in June, 1869. There are platted forty-two lots, each 145x75 feet. The streets running parallel with the railroad are numbered 1, 2 and 3, respectively. Those at right angles to the railroad are Main and Oak Streets. The first business house in the place was built by Hugh O'Neal. This was afterward sold to James Dick, but it again passed into the hands of O'Neal. Robert McCracken and Jacob Kimmons started the next store in the place. The only dry goods store in the place now is owned by the Jourdon Bros. The mill was erected by Robert McCracken about 1874. It afterward passed into the hands of William Wallace. Drs. Littlepage, Bell and Morgan were the earliest physicians. The present are the Drs. Davis. The place is of some importance as a shipping point on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad for Johnson and Decker Townships. Albert C. Shreve's Addition was made to the town November 17, 1876, and William M. Anderson's, of twelve lots, was made April 27, 1875, and his second addition of 18 lots September 3, 1875.

DICKSBURG.

This now extinct town was located in Donations 6 and 7, lying immediately on White River below Deckertown. The land was conveyed by Thomas Dick to Andrew Purcell December 1, 1836. The town site consisted of ninety-three lots, about half of which were never sold. The streets parallel with the river were numbered, First, Second and Third, in order. Those at right angles were named Purcell, Hill and Coddington, respectively. The owners of lots were James Patterson, James Crow, James and Joseph Kimmons, Landers Bilderback, James Edwards, James Youngman, Henry Fisher, Isaac Purcell, Hiram Minor, John Anthis, Henry Martin, Thomas Johnson and a man named Coddington. The place was long known as rather a "hard place," being the resort for the rougher class. Tilts at fisticuff and cocking mains were common pastime. The place has long since gone down, and a great portion of the land where the town stood has been washed away by the river.

RICHLAND.

This place was laid out March 31, 1839, on land owned by Purcell, in Donation 54, in Palmyra Township, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. The plat contained thirty-nine lots, and the streets were given city names. The only thing that now marks the place is a side track on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. The town plat embraced twelve acres of land. The place took its name from the character of the soil around it.

WESTPHALIA.

This place was laid out and surveyed by R. P. Mayfield for Frederick Pohlmeir, in December, 1881. It is on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, in Town 5 north, Range 7 west. The lots were laid out 75x150, and the streets 75 wide. As a town it never had existence in reality. Near the place is a large Lutheran Church, to which the majority of the community belong. The place was named from Westphalia in Europe. A little south of this place, on the railroad, is a station called Wagner's Station. The community of this section is largely German.

BUSSERON.

This place is located near the middle of Busseron Township, when measured from north to south. It was laid out May 30, 1854, and is on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, twelve and one-half miles from Vincennes. The town is located in Sections 29 and 30, Township 5 north, Range 9 west. It was surveyed by George Calhoun for W. W. Harper, J. A. McClure and T. P. Emison, as proprietors. The town contains twenty lots, each 100 feet square. The town now is one only in name, being simply a station on the railroad.

EMISON.

The town site of Emison was laid out by C. S. Kabler for Samuel A. Emison, in May, 1867. The town site contains twenty-six lots, the full size being 120 feet square. It is in Donation 207, Town 4 north, Range 9 west. The place was of some importance as a lumber market. Some grain and other produce are shipped from this point over the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY OF KNOX COUNTY—A CONNECTED ACCOUNT OF THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION FROM THE EARLIEST TIME TO THE PRESENT, TOGETHER WITH A REVIEW OF THE VARIOUS SYSTEMS UNDER WHICH THE PRESENT HIGH SCHOOLS HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO SUCH A HIGH STATE OF PERFECTION, ETC., ETC.

BY an act of Congress in 1804 a township of land was set apart for a seminary of learning in Indiana Territory. Vincennes, then being the capital, was chosen for the said seat of learning. The lands selected lay south of White River, in what is now Gibson County. By an act of the Territorial Legislature, in 1806, the following board of trustees was chosen: William Henry Harrison, John Gibson, John T. Davis, Henry Vanderburg, Walter Taylor, Benjamin Parke, Peter Jones, James Johnson, John Badolette, John Rice Jones, George Wallace, William R. Bullit, Elias McNamee, Henry Hurst, Gen. W. Johnson, Francis Vigo, Jacob Kuykendall, Samuel McKee, Nathaniel Ewing, George Leach, Luke Decker, Samuel Gwathney and John Johnson. At the first meeting, June, 1806, Gen. Harrison was chosen chairman. Four thousand acres of the land was offered for sale, and the remainder was to be leased. The board was also allowed the privilege of running a lottery, for accumulating a fund rapidly. It was intended to save $20,000 by this means. Instructions were to be given in Latin, Greek, French, English, ancient and modern history, moral philosophy, logic, rhetoric and the "laws of nature and nations." All the various departments of the university were to be provided for.

Indian children were to be maintained and educated free, also the school was to be free to all others as soon as the funds would allow. Five of the board at the first meeting were chosen to conduct the lottery. Tickets were put on sale in Washington City, in the States of Tennessee and Kentucky. The first steps toward a building were taken on February 6, 1807, when a deed was made to the trustees of "Henry Vanderburg and François, his

wife," to "six arpents in superfices," and bounded on the southwest by the late Benjamin Reed, on the northeast by Gen. Harrison, northwest by Col. Vigo and on the southeast by Antoine Marechal. A building committee, consisting of Vigo, Vanderburg and McNamee, decided to build a frame house, two and one-half stories high, 60x40 feet. The sale of lands was slow and money was scarce. In 1807 the board ordered the sale of the lottery tickets stopped. From failure in finances the building was not ready for occupancy till 1811, and teachers were compelled to rely upon tuition for support. On January 11, 1811, a committee was appointed to ascertain the annual cost of maintaining a school in the English, French and Latin languages, also mathematics and geography, the number of students that might attend, the amount of tuition that might be received, and the propriety of placing the common school then taught by the Rev. Samuel T. Scott under control of the trustees. The report was to the effect that the cost of maintaining the school was $500; that the number of students did not exceed ten; that the amount of tuition would not exceed $150 to $200; that the charter was for a university, and the last difficulty could be obviated by opening a collegiate and a primary department. A code of rules was formulated, and the schools placed under charge of Mr. Scott. He was succeeded by Mr. Olds in July, 1818. In 1823 the building had become so dilapidated that it was unfit for school purposes, and the main room was given over to Rev. Mr. Shaw in which to hold Episcopal services. He was to repair the building to the amount of $400, and he or his successors were to superintend the university under control of the trustees. In 1818 an act passed the General Assembly allowing the trustees of the borough of Vincennes to sell 5,400 acres, the commons lands, and apply the means to the drainage of the Big Swamp, and what surplus there might be to the university. The university received no benefits from this source. An act passed the General Assembly in 1822 for the sale of the university lands, and the money to be applied to the State University at Bloomington, and at the same time declared that the board of trustees of the university had ceased to exist. In 1824, when the law for county seminaries passed, it was the intention to substitute the county seminary for the university.

On October 24, 1839, the old university building was sold for debt, and was purchased by Rev. John A. Vabret, a catholic priest, for $6,500, and the school became St. Rose Academy for girls. On August 17, 1841, it was again sold to Peter Bellier for "$1 and other considerations," and became St. Gabriel College. In 1840 the trustees, having some funds on hand, purchased the present site of the university from Dr. Hiram Decker and wife for $500. This lot was afterward sold (1849) to the county commissioners for a county seminary. A mortgage was held by the trustees on this property, which was afterward foreclosed and the property bought back. The trustees, through their attorney, Samuel P. Judah, brought suit for the lands donated by Congress for the university, which the State had declared forfeited. After a long and tedious trial, in which the Supreme Court of the United States was invoked, the case was decided against the State, and judgment rendered for $66,583, for which the State issued its bonds at 6 per cent interest. A suit then arose between Mr. Judah and the trustees as to his fees. The trustees received $41,583 from the State, and something over $1,000 from Mr. Judah. In 1856 a female department was added, and continued in successful operation till 1870, when both schools were united, and the same teachers instructed both sexes. In 1878 the buildings were found to be inadequate, and preparations were made for the erection of a new building. The old seminary building was torn away, and the corner-stone of the present elegant structure was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, May 14, 1878. The building is about 57x60 feet and three stories high, and has a tower 103 feet in height. The building contains ample recitation rooms, library, laboratory and a public hall 40x58 feet and 18 feet in height. The building is constructed of pressed brick, and was erected at a cost of $10,890. There is in the hands of the trustees the sum of $48,000 for the maintenance of the university. The faculty consists of E. A. Bryan, president; Charles Harris, Ada Butler, Carrie Spring, Mrs. McGrada and Maggie Roseman. The trustees are R. G. Moore, president; Smiley Chambers, secretary, and Hiram Foulks, treasurer.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first step toward popular education in Indiana was the

act of Congress in 1804 establishing a seminary of learning in Indiana Territory. The pioneers were not so negligent in regard to popular education as is generally supposed. The university was the first school in the county outside of a few indifferent private schools and the Catholic Church school. Soon after the organization of the State an act passed the General Assembly establishing county seminaries, for the support of which certain fines and penalties were turned over to the board of trustees of said institutions. The income from these sources was very slow, amounting to but a few dollars for the first few years. On the opening of the university in 1811 an effort was made to have it supply the place of the seminary proper. The Rev. Scott, who was the first president of the university, became also the superintendent of the seminary, so-called. At the September term of the commissioners' court in 1825, James McClure offered the following resolution before the board: "*Resolved*, That the university of Vincennes has been adopted as a county seminary in Knox County, and by an act entitled an act supplemented to an act establishing a county seminary in Knox County, we enjoy the same privileges as are enjoyed by the citizens of other counties in similar institutions; and whereas parties fail to make return to us of moneys belonging to the seminary fund, and that it becomes the duty of the board through the prosecuting attorney to inquire by what authority the Rev. S. J. Scott returned to Mr. Harrison, trustee, $300 in paper which is now worth nothing, and why the board does not receive the seminary fund."

At the same term John Stork, Daniel Judkins and John Stanford were appointed school superintendents for Harrison Township, William Raper for Palmyra, A. G. Roberts for Washington, Samuel Chambers for Widner, J. S. Mays for Johnson, James Dick for Decker, and Samuel McClure for Busseron Township. The seminary trustees October 3, 1828, consisted of D. L. Bowman, J O. Holland, Hiram Decker, Andrew Burnside, Andrew Armstrong, J. C. S. Harrison, G. W. Johnson and David Kuykendall. Of these Armstrong was president, Harrison treasurer, and Johnson secretary of the board. The total school fund for 1829–30 and 1831 amounted only to $217.72. The available school fund in 1844 amounted to $10.46. According to the re-

port for 1849 the congressional school fund amounted to $4,389.66; of this $4,021.93 was considered good, $285.42 doubtful, and $82.71 bad. In 1849 $2,050 was expended in building a new seminary. Under the new constitution, instead of school superintendents for each township, there were three for the county. The first of these were W. M. Sitzer, Levi Stowell and H. S. Cauthorn. In 1857 A. W. Jones was chosen school examiner, a position which he held, except a short interval, from 1867 to 1873. For the year 1857 there were expended for public school purposes $7,002 in the county. For the year 1864–65 the enumeration for the county outside of Vincennes was 4,931, the emoluments was 3,583, and the average attendance was 2,151. The value of school property was $65,825, the amount expended in tuition $2,000, and the pay of school officers was $564. The enumeration for 1868 in the townships was 5,555, the enrollment was 4,029, the attendance 2,402, the value of school property was $61,150, the amount expended for tuition was $3,805, and the expenses of school officers was $849.95. The enumeration for 1871 in the county was 6,215, the enrollment was 4,475, the average attendance was 2,732, the value of school property was estimated at $53,725, the amount paid for tuition was $3,286, and the expense of school officers was $600.

In 1876 the enumeration was 6,786, the enrollment was 5,078, the average attendance was 2,859, the value of school property for the same year was $43,000, the amount paid in tuition was $4,000, and the pay of the trustees amounted to $1,668. The enrollment for 1884 in all the townships was 4,868, the attendance 2,985, the value of school property was $81,05, the amount of tuition paid was $6,300, the amount paid to trustees was $2,016. The number admitted into the schools for the year 1885–86 was 5,948, the average attendance for the same year was 3,979, the value of school property was $87,105, the cost of running schools, salaries of trustees only, was $2,291. The cost of special and local tax was $20,380.

STATISTICS, ETC.

From Supt. Pennington's last report it is learned that Busseron Township has 1 brick and 5 frame schoolhouses, the value of which, with apparatus, is $9,900; that there are 7 male, 5 female,

white, and 1 colored female teacher employed; that the average wages of male teachers is $2.23, of females $1.96, and the amount paid the trustee is $220 per annum, and that the length of school term is 120 days. In Decker Township there is 1 brick and 5 frame houses, and the total value of school property is $2,575; that there are employed 6 male teachers at an average of $2.16, and that the amount paid the trustee is $100, and the length of school term is 105 days. Harrison Township has 19 frame houses and school property amounting to $10,000; that there are employed 11 male, 7 female white teachers and 1 colored male teacher; that the average cost of male teachers is $2.01, and female teachers, $1.86; that the trustees receive $150, and the school term is 120 days. Johnson has 10 frame schoolhouses and school property worth $7,800, and employs 5 male and 6 female teachers, the cost of the former being $2.18, and the latter $2.27 per day; the trustee receives $160, and the school term is 150 days. Palmyra has 11 frame schoolhouses, the total value of which is $4,730. It has 6 male and 5 female teachers, the former averaging $2.31 and the latter $1.96; the trustee receives $125, and the school term is 100 days. Steen has 9 frame schoolhouses and school property worth $3,600, and employs 6 male and 4 female teachers; the wages of the former are $2.17, and the latter $1.29; the trustee's salary is $114, and school term 120 days. Vigo has 9 brick and 6 frame schoolhouses, valued at $15,400. There are employed 7 male and 17 female teachers, the wages of the former being $2.31 and the latter $2.01; the salary of the trustee is $422, and school term, 115 days. Vincennes Township has 2 brick and 9 frame schoolhouses, the value of which is $12,800. There are employed 2 male and 8 female teachers, the wages of the males being $2.12, and the latter $2.02; the salary of the trustee is $300, and school term 160 days. Washington has 5 brick and 6 frame buildings, valued at $12,200, and employs 10 male and 3 female teachers; the wages of the males is $2.37, of the females, $2.08; trustee's salary, $225, and school term, 120 days. Widner Township has 7 brick and 3 frame houses, worth $8,100. There are 5 male and 7 female teachers; the wages of the males is $2.49, of the females, $2.11; salary of the trustee is $75, and the school term is 106 days. Monroe

City has 3 teachers—1 male and 2 female; the male teacher gets $2.62 per day, and the female $2.45. The number of graduates for the year 1883 was 71; for 1884, 49; for 1885 it was 66, and for the year 1886 it is estimated at 50.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF VINCENNES.

Schools for the first half of the present century were either private or parochial schools except what accommodations were afforded at the university or seminary. The free school system was inaugurated in Vincennes in 1853. At that time George D. Hay, John W. Canan, and Lambert Barrios were chosen trustees. Want of funds prevented them from making the schools very efficient. In 1855 the schools were only three months in length, and three teachers were required to do all the teaching at salaries ranging from $40 to $50 per month. The schools in 1857 had increased to five months. From that time till 1861 A. W. Jones held the position of principal at a salary of $50 per month, In 1860 the Seventh Street school building was erected at a cost of $18,949.49 by the trustees, Messrs. Lander, Williams, and Duesterburg. Prof. H. P. Hall was chosen superintendent, and A. W. Jones assistant; also there were three other teachers. The school term in 1860 was increased to ten months, and has been maintained at about that length since. A. W. Jones was again made superintendent in 1863, and held the position till his death in 1873. The Frenchtown school building was erected in 1878 at a cost of $7,275.

The North Vincennes school building was erected during the summer of 1885. This building is an elegant structure, and cost about $10,000. In 1853 the number of teachers employed was only 3; in 1861 it was 5; in 1863 it was 6, and now the number, not including the superintendent, is 21. The course of study embraces twelve years' work, four of which are in the high school. There is both an English and a Latin course. The school being a chartered institution, its graduates are entitled to enter either of the State institutions without examination. The high school is equipped with chemical, philosophical, and astronomical apparatus. There is also a good library of reference accessible to all pupils. Promotions to the different grades are

made semi-annually. There are special teachers for music and German. Since the adoption of a regular course of study for the city schools there have been about 150 graduated from the high school. The number of children enumerated in Vincennes in 1864 was 1,394, the enrollment was 710, the average attendance was 365, and the value of school property was estimated at $3,000, and the cost of the schools was about $1,500. In 1868 the enumeration was 1,834, the enrollment 690, the attendance 345, the amount paid in tuition was $1,669.61; the pay of the board was $300. The enumeration for 1871 was 2,118, the enrollment was 699, the attendance 458, and cost of tuition, $5,685. In 1876 the enumeration was 3,392, the enrollment 1,010, the attendance 580, and the cost of tuition $7,630. The enrollment for 1884 was 947, the attendance, 817. The enrollment for 1885 was 999, the attendance was 827. The enrollment for 1886 was about 1,050, with an estimated attendance of 800. The high school was brought to the standard of a high school under Prof. S. J. Charlton, who began work at Vincennes in 1873. He was succeeded by Prof. Townsend in 1879, and he by Prof. Edward Taylor in 1881, who is still superintendent, under whose management the schools have been eminently successful. The principals under him are Miss Joe Crotts, Sixth Ward: Miss Annie Flynn, Frenchtown; Miss Amabel Fleming, high school; Miss Maggie Holland, assistant, and J. F. Lewis, principal of the colored school.

SCHOOLS OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The schools of this township were first taught in neglected residences, barns or hastily improved buildings. Many of the settlers were accommodated with schools in the lower part of the township at Old Indiana Church, and those in the upper part of the township at Mana Creek, near Emison's mill. The ministers of these churches not unfrequently taught to increase their scanty salaries. Rev. Richard Posey, a pioneer Methodist minister, was also a teacher. Others were Johnson, Willard, Thompson and Montgomery. William and Horace Shepard were also widely known as teachers. A man named Mendenhall taught at Emison's mill, also in other parts of the township. James Polk was also a prominent teacher of this township. The people of

this township are now well supplied with schools, there being eleven houses outside of Bruceville, of these houses five are brick, and six frame. The public schools of this township are six months in length.

Schools have been taught in Bruceville and vicinity since 1820. It is only within the last decade that the schools of this place have grown in such favor. The present building was erected in 1873, at a cost of $6,000. The building is a handsome two-story brick, and is well provided with apparatus. One very encouraging feature of this is that the work of furnishing the house is due largely to the teacher and pupils, by means of literary and other entertainments. The schools enroll between 150 and 200 pupils; of these about sixty are in the high school department. The course embraces a full common school course. The schools are under the management of C. M. Carpenter, principal; O. C. Hill, assistant principal; Flora Kessinger, intermediate, and Jessie Gude, primary. In addition to the public schools a normal school has been maintained at Bruceville since March, 1878. This school was organized in 1878 by John W. Milam, at Edwardsport, assisted by E. B. Milam, at that time county superintendent, and W. H. Pennington, the present county superintendent, and Miss Currie, of Vincennes. The number enrolled for the first term was ninety-four. In the spring of 1879 the school was opened by Messrs. Milam, Pennington and W. A. Cullop. The last named gentleman having been chosen for a position in the Vincennes University, his place was filled by Jonathan Keith. In 1880 the school was opened at Bruceville, as being a more desirable place on account of its central location. The term for 1880 had forty-six pupils enrolled; for 1881, sixty-two, and in 1882 there were seventy-six. Successful terms were taught in 1883 by S. P. McCrea and B. F. Wharton, and in 1884 by W. H. Johnson and C. B. Kessinger. The normal for 1885 was under the management of C. M. Carpenter and W. H. Johnson, the enrollment reaching eighty-five. Again, in 1886, the school opened under C. B. Carpenter and assistants with flattering prospects. The normal seems to be a permanent institution.

STEEN TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

As this township was mainly of Harrison and Palmyra Town-

ships the schools were closely identified with these townships. Nancy Steen has the honor of being the pioneer schoolmistress of Steen Township. She taught for a number of years in the vicinity of where Wheatland now stands. Harrell Warther taught a term of school at a very early day in a house in John Steen's yard. A very prominent teacher of the time was James I. Prather. Other teachers followed these whose names are not now recalled. Steen Township now has nine schoolhouses, and a school term of six months.

VIGO TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

The first schools in the northern part of Vigo were taught in the Slinkard neighborhood, between Black Creek and the river. These schools were in the regulation log house, with dirt floor, mud chimney, clapboard door and paper windows. One of the first teachers in this neighborhood was M. Johnson, and another was John Clark. Very few even of the old pupils are alive who attended these schools. Anna Rollin was the pioneer female teacher. In this group also should be mentioned James Frost, Samuel Anderson and a man named Golden. At these schools the families of Andersons, Scomps and Slinkards attended. In the lower part of the township schools were taught by John A. Lemon, John Robinson, an eccentric Irishman named Donahue (who was a good scholar but only a fair teacher), Amasa Haskell, John Donaldson, D. P. Telf and a Mr. McMillan. The latter taught about the year 1834.

James Polk, still living, was one of the first teachers in Edwardsport. The first schoolhouse in Edwardsport was a log building and was blown down in a storm in 1834 or 1835. In this house Martin Lucas kept store for a time. The next house in the place was built in 1859, which is still in use. As an effort was being made at this time for the creation of a new county to be called Logan, an erroneous idea had for a long time prevailed that this house was intended for a court house for the new county. Its peculiar appearance doubtless tended to confirm that idea. The building was erected through the influence mainly of Alfred Simonson, Dr. Hilburn, J. B. Irving, David Killian and Thomas Curry. The building contains three large and a number of smaller rooms now used for recitation rooms. Five teachers are

employed in these schools, the length of the term being seven months. The teachers for 1885–86 were C. Cockrum, principal; Emily Keith, assistant and teacher in the high school; Emily Culbertson, grammar grade; Emily Hollowell, intermediate, and Lida Smith, primary.

The school building at Sandborn was erected soon after the laying out of the town. The building is a two-story brick and contains three schoolrooms. The course is the same as others of the county. The enrollment of the school is about 125 pupils. Mr. Elmore Shirtz is principal of the schools, and J. M. Pickel teacher in the intermediate department, and Miss Threlkeld in the primary.

The present school building of Bicknell was erected in 1883 at a cost of $5,500. This is a beautiful brick building of two stories high and elegant finish. The schools are well patronized and since their organization have been well managed. Prof. Johnson is principal of the schools, Mrs. Mamie Breton teacher in the intermediate department, and John Buck in the primary grade. Since all the schools of Bicknell, Sandborn and Edwardsport are under the control of the township trustees they are of the same length and have the same course.

PALMYRA TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

One of the first schools in this township was in a house built near the line between Palmyra and Harrison Townships. This was built after the pioneer plan. Among the early teachers in this part of the county were John Black, G. Brewster and William Gambel, all of whom have long since passed away. The families of Adams, Williams, Seltzers and Weltons attended this school. To the children in the west and northwest part of the township schools were held at Indiana Church. A schoolhouse was built, or a house used for school purposes, on the farm of Samuel Langdon, where Mr. Langdon himself taught for a time. Royal Oak, near the northeast part of the township, was another favorite place for schools. John Donaldson, a very good teacher, was one of the first teachers at this place. L. Paddock, a native of New York, taught at the same place for a time. James Mundy, a good teacher, and Robert Jordan, a very indifferent

one, were employed at a later date. Houses were built also on the farms of Snyder and Roberts. There are now eleven schools in the township with an average length of five months.

SCHOOLS OF DECKER TOWNSHIP.

Except in a small area Decker Township has always been sparsely settled, for the reason it has labored under disadvantages in the way of schools. What few schools there were, were either taught in old private houses that had been abandoned, or temporarily improved buildings. The first teacher in the township is said to have been Samuel Goodwin. He was an excellent teacher for that day. Another excellent teacher of Decker was Thomas Jones; he was from the East. James Simms and John Small were teachers at a later date. Among the attendants at these schools were the families of Deckers, Dicks, Anthises, Jacobuses. Nearly all of these have passed away. The rapid increase of school funds and development of the waste lands of the township have enabled the people to provide more liberal means of education. There being no towns or villages in the place, schools are confined wholly to the country. The township now supports six schools, one brick house and four frame houses, and has a school term of between five and six months.

BUSSERON TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

The schools of Busseron (formerly spelled Bosseron) Township were among the earliest in the county. The well-known Shaker settlement at what was called Shakertown, was the seat of learning for that peculiar people, as far as education went with them, as early as 1810. The rudiments of an education and the peculiar tenets of their doctrine were taught the children there were among them with zealous care. One of the first schoolhouses built in this township was on the farm of Sproatt, who was one of the first settlers in the township. This house was erected about the year 1825. Another house was built on the farm of John Ochiltree, some distance from the Shaker settlement. The families of settlers mentioned in the chapter on settlements attended these schools. Another schoolhouse was erected a little later at Hogg's Hill. Among the early teachers in this township

were Judge Latshaw, who taught about the year 1830. Another was Charles Shaw, who was a fine scholar, but a very eccentric Yankee. James Carnahan was both a teacher and a preacher. James Polk, the talented octogenarian, was also an early teacher. Many others might be mentioned, but their names only are remembered, though their characters were enstamped upon the hearts of the young of that day. A peculiarity of the Shaker school was that the sexes were taught in different apartments; the boys were taught by male teachers, and the girls by females. The rapid increase in wealth and population, as well as an increase in culture, has led to the establishment of a sufficient number of commodious houses for the accommodation of the children of the township. Good brick or frame houses have taken the place of the old log house, and teachers of training have taken the place of uncouth pioneer teachers. The schools have been managed with ability by Dr. Pugh for the last four years, and there are now nine buildings outside of Oaktown, with an average length of six months.

Schools have been taught in Oaktown since the laying out of the town. The present building is an elegant brick structure, erected at a cost of about $6,000. The house is built in a beautiful spot surrounded by a grove, and capable of accommodating about 200 pupils. This, the graded school, has three departments—primary, intermediate and high school. Of the first, Mrs. Susie Sullenger is teacher, Miss Hattie Polk of the second, and B. F. Templeton is principal of the high school. The school is well supplied with school books and school apparatus, and instruction is given in the high school in some of the higher branches in addition to the common school course.

SCHOOLS OF HARRISON.

The first schoolhouse in Harrison Township is said to have been at Nelson Creek, on the land of James Junkins. This house was of the regulation size, about 16x20 feet, with dirt floor and stick and mud chimney. A log was cut out on one side for a window, and closed by greased paper. Benjamin Duty taught at this place for $10 a year per scholar. He was a good scholar for the time, but was considered tyrannical. Daniel Webb and Stephen

Webb were also early teachers of that section. Of those who attended these schools Samuel Snyder, William Hoffman, Mrs. Rice (sister of ex-Gov. Williams) and Robert McCoy are believed to be the only ones living. At a later date a schoolhouse was built on old man Like's land, also one in the Myers settlement. Many schools were taught in private houses or barns. Among other early teachers were Isaac Thorn, James Stoat, McClure and Barnett. Dr. Adams, of Petersburg, taught school as late as 1845. After the adoption of the new constitution schoolhouses began to become more numerous. The first were generally log houses, built partly by the State and partly by the assistance of the community where they were located. Within the last two decades these old log buildings have been replaced by handsome frame structures. The township now has sixteen schoolhouses outside of Monroe City, and a school term of at least six months in the year. Until the incorporation of Monroe City the schools were under the control of the township trustee, but since the incorporation they have been under the control of the school board. The present school building is a two-story frame, erected in 1864. It is insufficient for the wants and comforts of the growing town of Monroe City. The school terms of Monroe have a length of about eight months. The schools are under the management of Allen Campbell, who is principal of the high school. The assistants are Mrs. Lucy Milam, of the intermediate department, and Cora Welton, of the primary. The school board consists of A. C. Falls, J. R. R. Snyder and Harvey Baldwin.

SCHOOLS OF WIDNER TOWNSHIP.

The first school ever taught in Widner Township was taught by Joseph Helt at the house of John Widner in 1808. As each house was then almost a fort in itself it would now be a strange sight to see children gathering at such a place. Schools were taught at Maria Creek Church, the pioneer of that region, the first being in 1809. Titus B. Willard, who was an excellent teacher, taught as early as 1816. John Leman was also a favorite teacher of that region. His schools, or some of them, were held in some of the old forts of which the country "did abound." James Gray, another pioneer, was engaged in the work of teaching as early as

1818–20. Numerous home and itinerant teachers filled the space between the date last given, and the putting into full operation of our present excellent system of public schools. The township outside of Freelandsville has seven brick and three frame schoolhouses, and a school term of five months.

The first school building in Freelandsville was built about 1850. This was before the town was laid out. The rapidly increasing population soon required additional school room. The present building was erected in 1874, and is a substantial two-story brick structure of three school rooms. Since its erection excellent schools have been maintained in it. The present corps of teachers are J. A. French, principal; B. F. Shepard, intermediate; Hattie Keith, primary. The schools of Freelandsville are among the best in the county. They are under the management of the township trustee and are subject to the same restrictions as the country schools. An excellent private or normal class is usually taught after the close of the public schools.

JOHNSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse in Johnson was the old "Township House of Learning and Worship," built in 1820. This stood on the land then belonging to St. Clair Minor. The patrons of this school were the Catts, Peas, Minors, Mails, Glasses, Edwardses, Purcells and others. This house was used until a comparatively recent date for the purpose indicated in its name. The earlier teachers were Rev. Benjamin Hall and a Mr. Martin. Hall had a wide reputation both as teacher and minister, and his death was of comparatively recent date. The teachers following these were Mace Wallace, a well-known teacher, Garret Cochran, two of the Wheelers and a man named Webb. The names of others have passed with the individuals. Though not the first to take advantage of the school system, it is believed the schools of Johnson equal any in the county as there are now eleven school houses in the township, and twelve teachers are employed with an average length of term of nearly eight months. Deckertown in this township has a graded school. The building was erected in 1877 and is a two-story frame structure of three rooms. Only two of the school rooms have been occupied heretofore, but in the future the three will be required.

CHAPTER XII.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF THE COUNTY—A CONNECTED ACCOUNT OF THE VARIOUS CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS; THEIR ORIGIN, MEMBERS, MINISTERS, BUILDINGS, REVIVALS, CAMP-MEETINGS, AND GENERAL PROGRESS, TOGETHER WITH MUCH OTHER MATTER OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER CATHEDRAL.

THE history of the Catholic Church of Vincennes, in the early years of its existence, is almost a history of Vincennes itself. The history really begins with Father Marquette and other Jesuit missionaries, who went forth with wonderful zeal for their religion and fidelity for their king. Since 1748 the history is a matter of record, yet some very authentic history exists before that date. Father Marest, in a letter dated Kaskaskia, November 9, 1712, says: "The French having lately established a post on the Wabash, demanded a missionary, and Father Mermet was sent them." True to the instincts of his teaching he labored zealously with the French and their neighbors, the Indians. His efforts were particularly directed to the Mascoutins in trying to teach them the worship of the true Manitou. Father Mermet died at Kaskaskia. It is supposed that Father Senat was pastor at Vincennes about 1736. He accompanied an expedition under Francis Morgan de Vinsenné and Dartaquette against the Chickasaws, and perished along with his companions. The second record bears date April 21, 1749, and is signed by the Jesuit Father, Sabastian Louis Meurin, and records the marriage of Julien Trattier, of Montreal, Canada, and Josette Marie, the daughter of a Frenchman and an Indian woman. The following record of baptism is made on June 25, 1749:

I baptised John Baptiste, son of Peter Siapichagane and of Catharine Mekieve; Francis Filatraux was god-father, and Mary Mikitchenscire was god-mother. SABAST. LOU. MEURIN.

The certificates are also signed by M. de St. Ange, "Lieutenant of Marines and Commandant for the King at Post Vincennes."

In December, Madame Trattier, whose marriage was before mentioned, died and was buried in the church "under her pew on the Gospel side." The last recorded official act of Father Meurin was the burial of the wife of a corporal in the garrison, March 17, 1753. Father Meurin was called to a broader field, and was succeeded at Vincennes by the Jesuit Father, Louis Vivier, from 1753–56. His first record was a marriage, May 20, 1753, and on the 24th the burial of Pierre Leonardy, lieutenant of the garrison; his last was August 28, 1756. Half of the records are of "red or Indian slaves" belonging to the commandant and to the inhabitants. The last Jesuit missionary at Vincennes was Father Julien Du Vernay, from 1756–63. In the interval from 1763–70, Philibert dit Orleans, a notary public, kept the records. In 1770 the Very Rev. Pierre Gibbault arrived in Vincennes, where he remained at intervals till 1770. On his arrival at Vincennes he estimated the population at 700 or 800. Col. Clark met Father Gibbault at Kaskaskia and explained his intention of capturing Vincennes, and sent him back to use his influence with the French for the American cause. The people were assembled in the church and the matter explained by Father Gibbault, when they, *en masse*, took the oath of allegiance to Virginia and chose Capt. Helm commandant of the post, from which the cross of St. George was hauled down and the stars and stripes unfurled to the breeze. Gov. Hamilton took possession again in a short time in the name of the British king, but it was again retaken by Clark's heroic band February 25, 1779. During the interval from 1775–84 Philibert again performed the duties as done heretofore. In 1784 Father Gibbault again visited Vincennes, accompanied by Rev. M. Paget, who invalidated the work done by Philibert. In May Gibbault again took up his residence in Vincennes. A church was in existence at Vincennes as early as 1750, as Father Meurin records the burial of Madame Trattier in that year, in the church, "under her pew on the Gospel side." Father Gibbault says, in 1784, a new church had been built, 90x42 feet; and he had adopted the old one as a parsonage. At this time English names appear on the register. In July, 1786, for the first time a man was buried who had been murdered by the Indians. In 1789, Father Gibbault installed Pierre Mallet, a layman, as guardian

of the church until the arrival of Rev. M. Flaget, in 1792. Father Flaget found the church in Vincennes in a sad condition. The building was poor, open and neglected; the altar, a temporary structure, was of boards, and badly put together. He found the congregation in a worse fix even than the church. Out of nearly 700 but twelve could be induced to approach holy communion during Christmas festivities. He labored zealously among the French, who, he says, were intermarried with the Indians, and had contracted many of their savage habits, and were more careless than the Indians. Rev. Flaget, after a brief interval, was succeeded by Father Levadoux, sent at the request of Col. Vigo; was succeeded by Rev. John Francis Rivet.

He was particularly zealous among the Indians. Many marriages and baptisms among the Indians were recorded by him, the greater number being among the Pottawattomies. There were also many among the tribes of Miamis, Shawanees, Charaguis, Piankeshaws, Weas, Sioux and Kaskaskias. The first record was the marriage of a Pottawattomie to a Shawnee. He mentions with praise "the old praying man," Louis, a converted chief, who died at their encampment on White River. Father Rivet died January 31, 1804, the only one of thirty up to 1834 who died at that place. The tenth in order was Rev. Donatian Olivier, in 1805, who was succeeded in 1806 by Father Nerinckz for a short time, and he by Father Urban Guillet, a monk, in 1808; in 1809 he was succeeded by Father Olivier. In 1810 came Father Etienne Theodore Badin; in 1813 Father Olivier, and in 1814 Bishop Flaget paid two visits to Vincennes, and the same year Rev. G. J. Chabat had charge. In 1817 Father Rosati was called; in 1818 Rev. Father Acquaroni, and in the same year Rev. Anthony Blanc, followed by Father Jeaujean. In 1819 Rev. A. Ferrari; 1820, Rev. M. Dakman; 1821, Rev. Richard; 1823, Rev. Father Champomier; 1826, Father Durbin; 1827, Father Abell, Father Fouché; 1830, Father Timon; 1831, Fathers Picot and Reynolds; 1833, Rev. S. P. Lalumire and Father Petit; 1834, Bishop Bute. In 1836, Rev. G. de la Harlandiere till 1839; Rev. Aug. Martin until 1843; Rev. T. Courjault until 1846, and Rev. Ernest Audran until 1870. Rev. John Contin had charge till 1876, when Rev. John Gueguen succeeded him, who had for his as-

sistants Revs. Mousset and Oster respectively. Rev. Hugh Peythien was the next in order, assisted by Rev. Oster at first, and afterward by Rev. Thomas McLaughlin. This congregation numbers about 250 families. On its grounds are the church, library and episcopal residence. *Faux Chenal* and St. Rose are attended from Vincennes. A large brick schoolhouse stands near the cathedral, which is used as a boys' school, and is taught by the Brothers of the Holy Cross. The girls have been taught by the Sisters of Providence since their arrival in the diocese. The attendance of the two schools is about 200.

BISHOPS.

The see of Vincennes was erected in 1834, and the Rt. Rev. Simon G. W. Bunti was made its first bishop, and performed the work of that office faithfully until his death in June, 1839. Rt. Rev. Celestine Rene Lawrence Guynemer de la Hailandiere became the second bishop of the diocese of Vincennes in 1839, and remained in that office till his resignation in 1847. John Stephen Bazin was consecrated bishop of Vincennes October 24, 1847, but died April 23, 1848. Rt. Rev. James M. Maurice de Long d'Aussac de St. Palais was administrator of the diocese from the death of Bishop Bazin, April 23, 1848, till his consecration January 14, 1849. His death occurred June 28, 1877. Rt. Rev. Francis Silas Chatard was duly installed bishop August 11, 1878. Since his installation the residence of the bishop has been at Indianapolis instead of Vincennes.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

Previous to 1851 the German Catholics worshiped at the cathedral, with occasional services in German. In 1846 Rev. Charles Oppermann attended them, and in 1847 Rev. Conrad Schneiderjans, with their residence at the cathedral. In 1851 Rev. Nicholas Stauber built the first church, a portion of the present church, of brick, 80x40 feet. After Stauber came Rev. Leonard Brandt, who had charge till 1856. The first resident priest was William Engeln, who remained till 1853. The first pastor, Rev. Aegidius Joseph Merz, took charge in September 1863. In 1866 he removed the sanctuary and enlarged the build-

ing in the form of a cross. It is now 154x40 feet, and has a transept 80x40 feet. The congregation numbers about 350 families. The grounds and buildings are considered among the finest in the diocese. Their erection and completion are largely due to the present pastor, Rev. Merz. The first school was opened in 1851, and taught in private houses for several years. In 1856 a small one-story brick house was erected on the present church property. In 1873 Father Merz had this removed, and erected in its stead the present spacious two-story building. The school is taught by a layman and four Sisters of Providence. The attendance is about 300 children.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF VINCENNES.

This church was organized by Rev. Samuel B. Robertson, of Kentucky, in 1806, a short distance in the country. The Rev. Samuel T. Scott was the first pastor. He began his work in 1807. Preaching in Vincennes was either in private houses or in the old court house at the corner of Third and Buntin Streets. Membership was held either with the upper or lower congregation until 1833, when the number of members in Vincennes was deemed sufficient for a separate organization. To the Rev. Scott is due the credit of establishing the Presbyterian Church in Vincennes and Knox County. Rev. Scott continued his work with the church till his death in 1827, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Rev. S. R. Alexander, who continued to preach in Indiana until within a few years past. Rev. Scott was an intimate friend of Gen. Harrison and Col. Vigo, the wife of the latter being a member of the church. On January 5, 1833, the following persons were organized into a church at Vincennes: John Buner, Samuel Harris, Lydia Harris, Samuel Smith, James Kuykendall, Sarah Hay, Patsey Hill, Elizabeth Decker, Mrs. Shaddock, John McGriffin, Elizabeth Wyant, Minerva Roseman, Andrew Graham, Mrs. Graham, Elizabeth Graham, Jane Suler, Mrs. Driatt, Francis Bruner, Joseph Maddox, Mary Small, Elizabeth Smith, Catherine Kuykendall, J. D. Hay, R. Dooley, Elizabeth McCall, William R. McCall, John C. Holland, Elias Budle, Hannah Wise, Mrs. Lucree and Mrs. Nycewonger. A considerable amount of funds was raised in the East for the erection of the new church. This was

done through the influence of Revs. Alexander and Hawley. A brick church was erected at the corner of Fifth and Busseron Streets, 40x60 feet. The first pastor of this church was Rev. W. W. Martin, who remained from January, 1833, till 1835; others have been John McNarr, 1835-36; Thomas Alexander, 1836–47; John F. Smith, 1847–56; John W. Blythe, 1856–58; J. F. Jennison, 1859-60; Eli B. Smith, 1861–66; John F. Hendy, 1868–72. On April 20, 1872, there occurred a division in the church, and eighty-seven members withdrew and organized themselves into the Second Presbyterian Church. For a time they worshiped in the old frame building used as the university, but soon erected the large brick church near the corner of Main and Sixth Streets at a cost of $9,000; each also erected parsonages for their pastors. On April 8, 1873, the First Presbyterian Church being without a pastor, the two united on Rev. Joseph Vance. The two churches are now united. There were debts overhanging both parsonages, and by agreement the First was sold to pay the debts of both; the church on Main Street was taken for preaching services, and the other for Sunday-school, prayer meeting, etc. In 1884 a new and elegant church was erected on Sixth Street, opposite the university. This church is the most handsome in the city, and cost about $14,000. Rev. E. P. Whallon became pastor of this church August 13, 1878, and has served acceptably ever since. The present membership of the church is about 300.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF VINCENNES.

This church was organized in 1803 by Rev. William Winans. Rev. Winans was an intimate friend of Gen. Harrison, and was a frequent guest at his house. Mr. Winans' first appointment was "in a small room in Post St. Vincent. The appointment was at night, and tallow candles were used to give light for the occasion. Gov. Harrison held one of the candles while the minister read his text and his hymn. The government officers, a few English and French settlers, and two or three Indians made up the congregation." The Rev. Winans was succeeded in the pastorate in 1810 by John M. Baker, and he by Thomas Stilwell in 1811. In 1812 came James Turner, and Rev. Richard Richardson in

1813. Zachariah Chitten was pastor in 1814, and John Shrader in 1815. The last named did as much, or more, perhaps, than any other man to build up Methodism in southern Indiana. The next was Thomas Davis, in 1816; James McCord, in 1817, and a part of the time Charles Slocum; and in 1818 John McCord. The appointments then extended over Knox, Daviess, Martin and Greene Counties. Steps were taken April 18, 1828, for the erection of a church. For $50 Lot 132, the same "being on the corner of Buntin Street and the third street parallel with the Wabash River," was procured. The deed was made to David S. Bonner, Richard Posey and Thomas Collins, of Lawrence County, Ill., and their successors in office forever, by John Cleves and Symmes Harrison, attorney-in-fact for Gen. Harrison, of North Bend, Hamilton Co., Ohio. It was to be used for the erection thereon of a Methodist Episcopal Church. The church was for the preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church to expound "God's Holy Word," and "for all other denominations of reputable standing when not in use by the Methodists, subject, however, to the wish of a majority of the trustees." The present church stands on the same lot, the house having been twice remodeled. This church now numbers about 350 members, and maintains a Sabbath-school of about 200. The church owns its house and parsonage, and is out of debt. The present pastor is Rev. W. H. Grim.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian Church in Vincennes was organized on the third Sabbath in June, 1833. Among the first members were H. D. Wheeler and wife. Other old members were Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Harriet Judah, Dr. John R. Mantle and Stephen Burnet. The congregation worshiped in private houses, the court house, and in the town hall till 1846, when a brick house was erected on the corner of Buntin and Perry Streets. The trustees at that time were Dr. John R. Mantle, Alpheus Draper and H. L. Wheeler. In 1878 this house was repaired and remodeled at a cost of $3,600. The congregation has had the following pastors: Elijah Goodwin, one of the pioneers of the State; P. K. Dibble, J. M. Mathews, Dr. Eccles, O. A. Bartholomew, T. T. Holton, W. H. Tiller and Thomas J. Clark, who has

been serving this congregation for the last thirteen years. The church, according to its custom, maintains a Sabbath-school, which now numbers about 125. The membership of the church is about 200.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The organization of the Baptist Church in Vincennes is due mainly to the exertion of Mrs. Heberd, who began to make efforts to secure a pastor and have a church organized in 1860. The Rev. J. S. Gillespie came to Vincennes in September, 1861, and held a series of meetings in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He returned again in February, 1862. The Rev. Gillespie resigned a prosperous church at Greencastle and refused a tempting offer at Terre Haute and came to Vincennes, where he had not even a church organization. Meetings were held in the city hall at first, and prayer meetings at the house of the Rev. Gillespie, at the corner of Sixth and Cherry Streets. The church was organized at the Rev. Gillespie's May 1, 1862, with the following members: Mrs. Heberd, Mrs. Buck, Mrs. Flora, Mrs. Gus Wise, Miss L. Duree, Miss M. Gillespie, Mrs. L. Gillespie, Rev. J. S. Gillespie and Christian Raller. Sunday-school was organized in the city hall with eighteen members. The erection of a house was begun under very discouraging circumstances. A lot was procured from J. C. Denny for $1,200, and a house erected at a cost of $4,600. This, with the lot and improvements, made a total cost of about $6,000. The bell and furnishing of the church were added in 1868. Mrs. Gus Wise and the Rev. Gillespie were particularly prominent in the erection of the church. After having completed the church and established it on a good basis the Rev. Gillespie resigned in 1867, and was succeeded by the Rev. L. D. Robinson, who remained two years. B. F. Cavens became pastor in 1871, and continued in that office two years; Dr. Stinson, of Terre Haute, from March to July, 1873. On July 1, 1875, Rev. J. Brandenburg accepted the pastorate and remained six years. On February, 4, 1883, Rev. J. H. Butler became pastor. During the last few years the church has had great prosperity, having had over 100 accessions, and all debts of the church paid off.

ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The parish of St. James of Vincennes was organized by Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, October 27, 1839. The following were elected vestrymen: George Davis, George Cruikshank, John Cruikshank, James W. Greenhow, Samuel Langdon, A. T. Ellis and Joseph Somes. George W. Davis and James W. Greenhow were chosen wardens; Joseph Somes, treasurer, and G. W. Rathbone, clerk of the vestry. The use of the large room in the town hall was obtained and fitted up at a cost of $117.21. Services were held there from February 5, 1840, till the consecration of the church in August, 1843. St. James has always had talented rectors and its membership embraces some of the most wealthy and refined people in the city.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This was originally the St. John's Evangelical Church. The first building stood on the corner of Eighth and Scott Streets. Services were originally held in the Vincennes Market House. The first church was 36x60 feet. In 1859 a division of the church took place, and the Lutherans remained in possession of the church by paying those who withdrew the sum of $400. The present organization took place August 29, 1859, under the ministrations of the Rev. Peter Seuel, who continued pastor of this church till 1866, when he was succeeded by J. D. F. Myer, and he in 1873 by J. W. Mueller. The old church was torn down in 1876 and a new brick church erected in its place at a cost of about $9,000. The building is 40x70 feet. This denomination has a large Sunday and day school.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

This church was organized on the separation of the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church in August, 1859, by Rev. C. Hoffmeister. The leading members at that time were John Haman, Frederick, William and Peter Ritterskamp, Jacob Brenhaus, Louis Bensil and August Kitcher. A frame building was erected in 1862, on the corner of Fifth and Hart Streets, at a cost of $1,000, size 24x50 feet. In 1866, a frame parsonage was built at a cost of $1,200. The following have been pastors: Rev. C. Hoffmeister,

F. Darlitz, William Jung, N. Burkart, P. Weber and Albert Schey. The church maintains a Sunday-school, also a parochial school.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF VINCENNES.

This church was organized by Rev. W. P. Quinn. Among the first members were Samuel Clark, Cornelius Sims, A. Megill, James Brunswick, William Johnson, Mary Johnson, Henry Rider, Anna Rider, T. Perry and H. H. Stewart. Services were held at the residences of members until the erection of a frame building 35x50 feet, at the corner of Tenth and Buntin Streets. Extensive repairs were made on this church in 1850. In 1875 a new brick church 35x50 feet was erected on the site of the old church, at a cost of over $5,000. The following have been pastors of this congregation: Revs. Daniel Winslow, G. W. Johnson, Robert Johnson, James Curtis, Robbin Jones, W. R. Revels, Benjamin Hills, Emanuel Wilkerson, John Turner, B. L. Brooks, Levi W. Bass, Thomas Strotter, H. C. Nelson, Madison Patison, G. N. Black, William Jackson, H. B. Smith, J. H. Alexander, I. S. Lewis, Jesse Bass, H. H. Wilson, J. R. Ferguson and Jason Bundy. The church is out of debt and has a membership of about 150.

CHURCHES OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The lower settlement of Washington attended church at old Indiana Church, and as churches were few and settlements scattering, people went long distances to church. The people living in the northern and western parts of the township were accommodated at Maria Creek. In the vicinity of Bruceville services were held at the residence of Maj. Bruce, also at the Rev. Richard Posey's. The first ministers to labor in Washington were Isaac McCoy, Moses Tremble, Albert P. Shaw, John Harrison, Richard Posey, William Hargrave (a son-in-law of Posey), William Bratton, J. Miller and Solomon Teverbaugh, an exhorter. Preaching was held by the Methodists in Bruceville as early as 1820, but no class was organized by them until 1832. The house of worship belonging to the Methodists was not erected till 1840. This denomination now has a new and elegant house and a membership of 100. The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1840 and the house erected in 1845. The membership of this denomina-

tion is not large. The Christian Church was organized in 1841, and the house erected in 1843. This people have also an excellent house and a membership of over 100. The Christians here, as elsewhere, maintain an excellent Sabbath-school.

CHURCHES OF WIDNER TOWNSHIP.

Marie Creek Baptist Church is beyond question the pioneer Baptist Church of Indiana. It bears the same rank among Baptist Churches that Indiana does among Presbyterians. Marie Creek was organized May 20, 1809, by Elder James McQuaid, with thirteen members, ten of whom lived in the vicinity of Marie Creek and three in Illinois. The members were A. Polk, William Polk and Sally, his wife, John Lemon and Polly Lemon, Charles Polk and Margaret Polk, William Bruce and Sally Bruce, and Charles Polk, Sr.; Samuel Ellison and wife Phebe, and a colored man, William Morris, were from Illinois. Isaac McCoy and wife joined soon after. Mr. McCoy became pastor of the church. He was a man of remarkable merit and was a lion in the cause. A log meeting-house about twenty feet square was erected in 1810. This old house was used as a temporary residence by G. S. Cox, who came to the township in 1821. A schism arose in the church which caused a division in 1824. Marie was rebuilt in 1837 and now stands on Location 238, but a short distance from where the old church stood, and bears the date, 1809, in the corner-stone. Marie Creek Church is a kind of Mecca for the old pioneers, and it brings to their minds many fond recollections of the past. A Methodist class was organized at Miller's residence in 1818. The first members of this class were A. Miller, wife, and two sons, Samuel and John, and Hugh Ross and wife. Soon after the families of John Scanling, Jacob Miller, J. Baker and Mr. McIntire became members of this class. This organization still exists, but no house was erected till some time between 1840–50. It is now called Morris Chapel. A class was also organized in Freelandsville in 1875. The members consisted of G. W. Stafford, Anna Freeland, L. Patterson, R. D. Patterson, S. Johnson, John Johnson, E. Johnson, Mrs. C. Johnson and a few others. Their first house of worship was the old schoolhouse, which was purchased by them and refitted in comfortable style in 1875.

Their ministers in order have been Revs. Stafford, Lester, St. Clair, Culmes, Gaskins and G. D. Wolf. The United Brethren Church was organized at Freelandsville October 15, 1878, by Elder Jacob Ernst. The members were twelve in number. Among them were Adolf and Wilhelmina Dresman, William and Louisa Droste, Henry and Catharine Lane, H. A. and Agnes Albert, John and Caroline Gogum. These people used the houses of one or the churches till 1879, when they erected a house of their own at a cost of $2,150. This house was consecrated December 21, 1879. The present membership of this church is about fifty. The Christian Church at this place was organized December 23, 1869, by J. W. Wolfe and J. A. Chowing. They numbered at that time thirty-two members. Among that number were H. L. Bergeman, A. P. Cox, H. C. Cox, Joseph Conley, Jacob Faught and others. A house of worship, 32x52 feet was erected in 1872. This house was built by Henry Heithecker at a cost of $2,300. The membership of this church is now quite strong. Adjacent to the church is a church cemetery. About one mile east of Freelandsville is a large Lutheran Church. To this the majority of the families of the community belong. A parochial school is also maintained in connection with this church.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP CHURCHES.

The first preaching in this township was by Rev. John Schrader, a prominent minister. He was a German by birth and began preaching "in the pocket" at a very early age, and continued till his death but a few years ago. He was followed later by Revs. McBratten, Reed, Stone and Stamer. All the churches in this township now belong to the Wheatland Circuit. Reel's Chapel, is on the road leading from Monroe City to Petersburg. This church was organized and a house built over forty years ago. Among the charter members were Abram Reel, E. Palmer, and a Mr. Perry and Stibbins. The membership of this class now is thirty-seven. A class was organized by Mr. Aultleir, since known as Aultleir class. The members of this class were Charles Aultleir, G. W. Owens, the Coonrads, Ballards and Weltons. Hamelin Chapel was built about 1830. Its first members were Solomon Teverbaugh and daughter, Mrs. Stuckey,

Simpson, Henry Thorn, J. H. Anderson and the Snyder family. Preaching was first held at Teverbaugh's residence. He was a man of strong convictions, rough exterior and of prodigious strength, and was one of the first settlers in the county. The membership of this class now is 123.

Walnut Grove was built about 1836, both for a church and a schoolhouse. This was the favorite child of Governor William. The first members of this class were Jacob Teverbaugh and the Collins family. The membership of this class now is twenty-two. This was a favorite spot for camp-meetings in the early history of the Methodist Church in Knox County. Revs. John Shrader and Starnes here poured forth the gospel with apostolic zeal. Welton Chapel, near the Palmyra line, belongs also to this circuit. The membership at this place is thirty-seven. There is also a class and a church of the Methodist denomination at Monroe City. Preaching is supplied from Wheatland. The class numbers nearly 100. The church has a good house of worship, built in 1860–61, and maintains a Sabbath-school. The Presbyterian Church at Monroe was built in 1860. The membership of this church is not large, but embraces some of the best families in the place.

CHURCHES OF VIGO TOWNSHIP.

The Christian Church at Edwardsport was organized by Elder Morris Tremble, July 26, 1840. The house was erected in 1849. The church was organized at the time of great religious changes in that vicinity growing out of local differences. The class at the time numbered about 100 members. Among them were Nancy Hoover, Jane Hulen, Mary Azbell, A. J. Azbell, James Clark, Lucinda Culbertson, H. Hulen, L. Reeves and Rebecca Reeves. The first elders were S. S. Prince, A. Azbell and David Ruble. The most distinguished ministers that have been connected with this church were Elders Tremble, Stansil, Frakes and Fields. The membership is still about 100. The Christian Church at Sandborn, the only one in the place, was built in 1884 on Lot No. 60, formerly owned by Anna and C. E. Crane. The house is a frame building, 35x54 feet, and was built at a cost of about $2,000. The following are the trustees: C. Copper, S.

W. Bailey and Samuel McGinnis. The Christian Church at Bicknell was organized in 1874, with about fifty members. The majority had held membership elsewhere, but were attached to Bicknell as a matter of convenience. Their house of worship was erected in 1875, and their membership is now about the same as it was at the time of organization. The Baptist Church at Edwardsport was organized June 3, 1858. A good house of worship was erected in 1859. The following families were members of the church at the time of its organization: McCrea, Reeves. Hargis, Keith, Carmichael, Rowen, Harrington, Greenfield, Ashley, Miller and Chambers. This is now one of the leading churches of Edwardsport. A Baptist Church was organized in Bicknell about 1869. A house of worship was erected in 1870–71. This was built on land obtained from John and Eliza Ann Bicknell. The deed calls for Lots No. 55 and 57, and is dated September 7, 1879. The pioneer Methodist visited this township at an early day, when church services were in danger of being interrupted by Indians, and not unfrequently people went to church armed with gun and hunting-knife. The Methodist Church in Edwardsport was built about 1865. It is a neat frame building and stands near the railroad.

CHURCHES OF JOHNSON TOWNSHIP.

Meetings in Johnson Township were first held in private houses, but the increasing population soon made this inconvenient and steps were taken to erect a church. What is known as Salem Meeting-house was the first that was built in the township. This was built as a Union Church and erected without regard to denominational affinities. The land upon which it was erected was deeded by St. Clair Minor and wife, Matilda, to George Catt, Jacob Pea and Phillip Catt, as trustees, and their successors in office forever. The transaction took place on February 28, 1828. The house was called the "Township House of Learning and Worship." The grounds contained two acres and were used for church and burial purposes. For many years this was the only house of worship in the township. This was the place of worship for the Catts, Peas, Mehls, Edwardses and Purcells. Early ministers who preached at this place were Samuel Alexander,

Benjamin Hall and the Rev. Martin. Recently an additional church not far from Salem near the residence of Mr. Purcell was commenced, but owing to financial embarrassment it was never completed.

CHURCHES OF STEEN.

The first classes in this township were attached to what was called Blue River Circuit. This was in 1820. A little later the name of the circuit or mission was called White River. In 1859 the name of the circuit was changed to Delectable Hill, and soon after it became the Spauldingville Circuit, then Knox Circuit. In 1862 it was changed to the Bruceville Circuit, but is now called the Wheatland Circuit. The first house of worship built was Smyrna, near the edge of Wheatland. Since that time a good house of worship and parsonage have been built in Wheatland. The first members of this class were Richard Merrill, A. Nicholson, S. Stuckey, Mrs. Sanders, Nixon, Palmer and McKinney. The ministers from 1863–76 were Alexander, Brocks, O'Flynn, Martin Heavenridge, Lee Buck, Lester and Willis. The present pastor is the Rev. Broving. The membership of the church now is quite large. The Presbyterians formerly worshiped at Smyrna with the Methodists, but recently they have erected a good house of worship in Wheatland. Royal Oak, a Presbyterian Church, is near the line of Palmyra. This is one of the oldest in the community. It was built as a union church and schoolhouse. A good house now stands near where the old log house stood.

DECKER TOWNSHIP CHURCH.

The first and only church ever built in Decker was erected there the last year. It was built as a Union Church by Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians. The house is a large frame building 60x40 feet, and stands on ground owned by Henry Decker. There never has been a resident minister in this township, only itinerants attend them, when occasionally some local exhorter takes up his residence in that township. Before the erection of the present building the people worshiped in schoolhouses or private residences.

HIGHLAND, ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM.

Highland was formerly the seat of the diocesan seminary, but is now the Orphan Asylum for boys. The grounds were purchased in 1846, and a large frame building erected in 1847. Worship was usually held in the chapel of the seminary. Since 1853 Highland has had seven pastors. These pastors also attend the church at St. Thomas, another Catholic Church. St. Ann's Asylum was projected by Bishop Bazin, but his death put a stop to its progress for a time. This was again started by Bishop de St. Palais. It was opened in a building near the cathedral August 28, 1849. Maggie Dill's name first appears on the roll of inmates. The Orphans' Home remained in this building till 1863, when it was removed to the college building, now St. Rose Academy. It then took the name of St. Ann's Asylum, which was before called the Girls' Orphans' Asylum. In 1878 this asylum was removed to Terre Haute. St. Vincent's Asylum for boys was soon after located at Highland. This had been attempted in July, 1850, but the enterprise failed. In April this institution was opened in the college building at Vincennes, but in 1860 it was permanently located at Highland about three miles from Vincennes. In 1862 began the erection of new and substantial buildings, which were completed in 1864. There is a farm in connection with the asylum which is used in training boys in various kinds of work. Since the foundation of these two institutions 2,218 orphans have been cared for in these asylums. St. Thomas' Church, a short distance from Highland, is one of the oldest in the county, as about sixteen square arpents were granted to the members of that church in 1790.

CHURCHES OF PALMYRA TOWNSHIP.

Indiana Church, a Presbyterian, was organized about two miles east of Vincennes in 1806 by Samuel B. Robertson in Col. Small's barn. Robertson was sent by the Transylvania Presbytery of Kentucky. This is said to have been the first organized north of the Ohio River and west of Ohio. In 1807 Samuel Scott, who was pastor of Mount Pleasant and Indian Creek Churches in Kentucky, was sent by the General Assembly as a missionary. On October 10, 1808, the West Lexington Presby-

tery sent him as a stationed minister to Indiana Church. From that time till May, 1815, he was the only stationed Presbyterian minister in the State. At that time John M. Dickey went to Washington, Daviess County, to take charge of a church organized by Scott at that place. In 1814 the congregation was divided, and there were made three preaching points: one at Vincennes, one about six miles northeast, and one six miles southeast of Vincennes. At the two last named places log houses were erected. At Vincennes preaching was held in the court house for many years. On May 18, 1815, Daniel McClure deeded to Samuel Thompson, John McDonald, George McClure, Joe Williams and Jacob Kuykendall a small tract of land in Donation 72 "for the encouragement of Presbyterian religion." At the first Presbytery there were fifty-four communicants present. The Rev. Scott died December 30, 1827, and in May, 1828, the Rev. S. R. Alexander was sent to take charge of the churches, where he continued his labors till his death in 1857. The two county churches were known to the public as Upper and Lower Indiana till 1841, In 1836 Upper Indiana built a new brick church in Donation 26, near the Palmyra and Vincennes line. This house is still in use, with some repairs recently made, and still presents a good appearance. Connected with the church building is a cemetery, which was deeded to the trustees of the church. On July 1, 1815, Patrick Simpson deeded 100 acres of land in Donation 4 "for the encouragement and propagation of Presbyterian religion." The land was deeded to Jacob Kuykendall, Samuel Thompson, John McDonald, George McClure and Joseph Williams as trustees. In case the church should fail to maintain a minister the benefits should go to the poor of the church. There were two places of worship, one in the neighborhood of William Purcell's and one near Ephraim Jourden's. Until there was a division the benefits should go to both, but he thought that there would soon be two churches, and after that the property should go to the support of the church in the neighborhood of Jourden's. The parsonage of the church was built in 1860. The membership of Upper Indiana is about 80, that of Indiana 152.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

VINCENNES TOWNSHIP.

JOHN C. ADAMS, attorney at law in Vincennes, Ind., was born on a farm, eleven miles from Terre Haute, Ind., April 30, 1850. He is a son of J. P. and Frances (Ivey) Adams. John C. was a bound boy from six to thirteen years of age. He continued farm work until about nineteen years old, and then entered the Ascension Seminary at Farmersburg, Sullivan Co., Ind., and remained there three years, when he went to Pittsburgh, Penn., and took a business course in the Iron City Commercial College, during the winter of 1872-73, and later taught school in the Sullivan public schools. In the summer of 1873 he began reading law in the office of Buff & Buff, of Sullivan, but taught school more or less until 1877. In the spring of that year he was admitted to the Knox County bar. In 1881 he took charge of the Vincennes *Commercial*, but is now engaged in the practice of his profession. He was married, in 1875, to Sarah, daughter of Col. J. L. Culbertson. She was born in Knox County in 1853, and has borne her husband these four children: Eloise, Reily, Emily and George. Mr. Adams is a Republican in politics, and is a worthy citizen of the town and county.

THEO. P. AGNEW, grocer, of Vincennes, Ind., was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, February 16, 1842, son of Martin and Frances (Phillips) Agnew, natives of New York and Ohio respectively. The family came to Knox County in 1844, and located on a farm in Decker Township, and later removed to the city, where the father followed bookkeeping a number of years, and later engaged in the dairy business, which he followed until his death in 1867. Theo. P. was reared in this city, and obtained

a very good education in the public schools. In 1862 he started out in the steamboat business, and engaged in the same rather extensively on the Wabash, Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi Rivers for twenty-four years. In 1870 he became financially interested in the line of steamboats on the Wabash River, which enterprise he conducted successfully until 1885. Among the boats he built and managed were the "Belgrade," "Vigo" and others. In November, 1885, Mr. Agnew quit the river, and engaged in the grocery business in this city, in which he is meeting with good success. In 1875 he married Ella Green, a native of Knox County. They have three children: William, George and Ray. He is a Republican and a K. of P., and is justly recognized as among the enterprising and successful business men of Vincennes.

CYRUS McCRACKEN ALLEN, of Vincennes, was born in Clark County, Ky., April 22, 1815, son of Thomas Allen, one of the early and highly-respected pioneers of Indiana. Cyrus M. secured such education as could be procured at that early day. He followed mercantile pursuits a few years after attaining his majority, but soon dropped that and began the study of law, with the view to making it a profession, reading in Winchester, and later attending a course of lectures in the law department of the old Transylvania University, of Lexington, Ky. About this time he married Mary Lander, and in 1840 removed to Indiana and embarked in his profession at Paoli, Ind., but the following year located at Petersburg, where he practiced law four years, removing to Vincennes in 1844, where his legal ability soon placed him in the front rank of his profession. He took an active part in the political affairs of the county, and in 1859 was elected to the State Legislature by the old Whig party, and here his legislative ability was as marked as his knowledge of the law, gaining him a State reputation. Later he resumed the practice of law, and also engaged as contractor, and assisted in the construction of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad (eastern division), and also built part of the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, also Cairo & Vincennes and Illinois River Railroads. He was a great admirer of Lincoln, and was one of the first to present his name for the nomination to the presidency. In 1860 he was

elected by the Republican party to the State Legislature, serving as speaker in that memorable session. He broke a quorum by leaving the capitol, thus thwarting the plans of the Democracy, who were leaguing against Gov. Morton and the Union. In 1863 he was candidate for Congress against W. E. Niblack, but was defeated, owing to the hopeless minority of his party. From that on he retired from public life, and devoted his attention to legal pursuits until he was disabled by disease and was compelled to retire from active work. His death, resulting from paralysis, occurred November 2, 1883. His first wife died, and he took for his second wife her sister, Sallie Lander, who still survives him, also C. M. Allen, Jr., by his first wife. Mr. Allen had a State, if not a national reputation, as an eminent judge of law, a statesman of broad views, a public-spirited citizen, a man of marked literary ability, and in his death Knox County and the State suffered a loss not easy to replace.

JOHN ALLEN, grocer of Vincennes, Ind., is a native of Evansville, Ind., born June 16, 1863. His parents are John and Ellen (Vickery) Allen, natives, respectively, of England and Ireland, and are now residents of Fort Branch, Gibson Co., Ind. John was raised in Evansville and attended the public schools of that city. In 1879 he came to this city and engaged as clerk in the grocery store of his uncle, John Vickery. In 1883 he purchased a one-half interest in the business, which he held until his uncle's death in August, 1885. Since that time he has assumed complete management and control of the business. He has an excellent stock of goods and is doing well financially. December 11, 1884, he wedded Sarah Callender, a native of Parke County, Ind., who died October 9, 1885; had one child, also deceased. In politics he is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and although a young man is recognized as one among the successful business men of this city.

DR. GEORGE R. ALSOP, clerk of the Knox County Courts, was born in Sperryville, Rappahannock Co., Va., December 19, 1851; son of Dr. William S. and Lavinia H. (Amiss) Alsop, who were natives of Virginia, where they lived and died. George R. was reared in his native State and secured an ordinary education in the common branches. At the age of seventeen he left

home, and in the summer of 1869 located in Sullivan County, Ind., where he worked at manual labor during the summer months and taught school during the winter seasons until April, 1873, when he began the study of medicine at New Lebanon, Ind., and afterward attended the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis during 1873–74. He then spent the summer of 1874 reading medicine in Yazoo County, Miss., and attended the medical department of the University at Louisville, Ky., graduating March 1, 1875. He practiced his profession about six months in Sullivan County, Ind., when he came to Knox County and formed a partnership with Dr. M. M. McDowell, of Freelandsville, with whom he remained until 1883, when he came to Vincennes to assume the duties of the clerk's office, which position he has filled with ability to the present time. He is a stanch Democrat in politics, and in 1878 was chosen by that party to the position of trustee of Widner Township, which he held until 1882, when he was elected to fill his present office in November of that year. April 20, 1875, he married Miss Jennie McClellan, of Sullivan, Ind. They have four children: Thomas B., William M., Eustis F. and Byrdie L. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church; he is considered a worthy and efficient office-holder.

JAMES S. BADOLLET. The great-grandparents of our subject came from France to America in 1777, and made their home in Pennsylvania until 1806, when they came to what is now Knox County, Ind. Here the great-grandfather died. His son, our subject's grandfather, was James P. Badollet. He was a graduate of West Point and was a lieutenant in the war of 1812. His death occurred in Knox County in 1873. James S. is a son of William and Amanda (Foulks) Badollet, who were born in the county in 1821 and 1827, respectively, and both died in 1865. James was born in the county November 26, 1854, and after his parents' death he made his home with his grandfather and was reared on a farm. He obtained a very good education in the district schools near home, and during the winters of 1874–75 he was a student in the Evansville Commercial College, from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1875. He subsequently engaged in farming and continued a tiller of the soil until 1882,

when he was appointed deputy treasurer of the county. He is a Democrat and cast his first presidential vote for Hancock. He became a member of the I. O. O. F. in 1882, and is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the county and an enterprising young man.

WARREN WORTH BAILEY, editor of the Vincennes *News*, is a native of Hendricks County, Ind., born near New Winchester, January 18, 1855, son of Elisha and Elizabeth (Faught) Bailey, both natives of Kentucky, the father born in Bourbon County in 1802, and the mother near Frankfort in 1824. The Bailey family, who are of Scotch-German descent, came to Vincennes in 1879, and here resided until the father's death, November 24, 1883. The mother now resides in this city. Warren W. is the eldest of four children born to his father's third marriage. He received a common school education, and worked on a farm in his boyhood days. He began the study of telegraphy in 1871 and soon mastered it. The following year he accepted the position as telegraph operator at Kansas, Ill., for the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad. He continued this work until 1874, when he began learning the printer's trade in the office of the Kansas (Ill.) *News*, and remained in said office until 1877. He then went to Carlisle, Ind., and became connected with the Carlisle *Democrat*, as editor and part owner. In 1879 that paper was consolidated with the Vincennes *Reporter*, and took the name of the Vincennes *News*. Subject removed to Vincennes at that time, and has continued the newspaper work. He is an independent Democrat in politics, and is an able editor and popular man of southern Indiana.

THOMAS S. BAILEY, dealer in fancy and staple groceries, was born October 15, 1848, son of James and Caroline (Treadway) Bailey, and is of Irish descent. His father was born near the city of Belfast, Ireland, in County Down, in 1800, and the mother in Pennsylvania in 1808. The paternal grandfather was Jacob Bailey, a native born Irishman, and lived and died in the "Emerald Isle." In 1815 James Bailey came to America and settled in western Pennsylvania, and there resided until about 1830, when he emigrated to Lawrence County, Ill., where he remained until 1873. The then went to Lamar County, Tex., where

he died in 1877. His mother died in Illinois in 1858. In 1873 our subject went to Texas, and was there engaged in the real estate business until 1880, when he came to Vincennes. Since that time he has carried on the grocery business, and has been quite successful. He was married, in 1872, to Mary Stiles, a native of Ohio, born in 1851. They have four sons: Louis R., James E., Thomas S. and George S. Mr. Bailey is a member of the Democratic party, and joined the Masonic fraternity at Bridgeport, Ill., in 1870. He enlisted in the Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry in 1865, and was at Lee's surrender. He was honorably discharged in August, 1865. His wife is a memmer of the Presbyterian Church.

HON. ORLAN FRANKLIN BAKER, attorney at law of Vincennes, Ind., was born in Paoli, Orange Co., Ind., August 4, 1843, son of John and Sarah (Delard) Baker. The father was born in Woodford County, Ky., in 1812, and the mother in Orange County, Ind., in 1819. Subject's paternal grandfather was James Baker, a native of Orange Co., Va., born in 1785. He moved to Kentucky in 1805, where he remained until 1814, when he moved to what is now Orange County, Ind., and died in 1816. The maternal grandfather, John Delard, was born in what is now Mercer County, Ky., in 1798, son of Ettienne Delard, native of South Carolina, born in 1767. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and can trace his ancestry back to Montpelier, France. They left their native country in 1685, upon the expulsion of the Huguenots. Our subject was educated by a private tutor, and attended the State University at Bloomington, Ind., and graduated from that institution in 1864. He began the study of law in 1860, in connection with his other studies, and was admitted to the bar at Jasper, Dubois Co., Ind., in January, 1863, before he was twenty years of age. In 1859 he came to Vincennes, and has here made his home ever since. In May, 1863, he was elected city attorney of Vincennes, and held the office two years. In 1866 he was chosen to represent Knox County in the General Assemby, but declined re-election in 1868. He has since practiced his profession in Knox County, with the exception of two years, 1869 and 1871, when he resided in Indianapolis, and practiced his profession there in partnership with

Judge Samuel E. Perkins. September 4, 1867, he took for his wife Miss Mary J. Faskington, daughter of Hon. William C. Faskington, of Indianapolis, Ind. Mrs. Baker died June 5, 1885, leaving a son named Frank T. In politics Mr. Baker is a Democrat, and is one of the best posted and most successful lawyers of Indiana. For a number of years he has been engaged in a literary work upon the races of men who have inhabited the West.

A. H. BARRETT & SON, the leading saw-mill and lumber firm of Vincennes, is composed of Allen H. Barrett and Robert H. V. Barrett, his son. The firm built their mill and established their present lumber yards on the Wabash River, in North Vincennes, in September, 1883. They employ seventy-five men and ten teams at their mill, at their yards and up the river, cutting, hauling and rafting logs. They saw on an average 20,000 feet of lumber per day of ten hours, making a specialty of sycamore, which finds a ready market in St. Louis, with Leggett, Myers & Co., for tobacco boxes. They built and used the towboat "Experiment" for towing barges and rafts of logs to the mill, but have recently sold the boat. Allen H. Barrett, senior member of the above firm, was born in Vermont August 28, 1825, and is a son of Reuben and Zilpha (Simons) Barrett, natives, respectively, of Massachusetts and New York. Reuben Barrett came West with his family in 1839, locating in Winnebago County, Ill., where he engaged in farming until his death. The subject of this sketch was reared with his father until he was fifteen years old, when he became a clerk in a mercantile house. Later he began business for himself in Freeport, Ill. In 1855 he went to California as a gold seeker, remaining there two and a-half years with poor success. He then returned to Illinois, and after working for two years, began the farming and timber business, at which he continued until 1864, when he dropped farming and continued in the timber business exclusively until 1878. He then removed to Lawrenceville, Ill., and there was engaged in the same business until 1881, and from this time until 1883 he was in Tennessee. He then removed to Vincennes where he has since been successfully engaged in his present business. In 1849 he was married to Frances Ann Davis, a native of Illinois, who died in 1884 leaving

six children: Allen H.; Mary E., now the wife of the Rev. John English of Baltimore, Md.; Virginia, now the wife of W. C. Headon of Shelbyville, Ill.; Zilpha, the widow of William Gerrard; Robert H. V., and Martha M. Mr. Barrett is a Democrat, is an ancient Mason, and is recognized as being one of the most enterprising and successful business men of the city. Robert H. V. Barrett, junior member of the above firm, was born in Shelby County, Ill., October 31, 1851. He was brought up with his parents and given a fair education. He began life as a clerk and in 1877 he became engaged in the lumber business with his father, and was made partner in 1880. He was married September 27, 1881, to Anna T. Gerrard, a native of Kentucky. They have one child, Montjoy G. Mr. Barrett is a Democrat and a member of the K. of H.

THOMAS P. BECKES, a very prominent citizen of Knox County, was born November 15, 1819, in Harrison Township, being the youngest of a family of four children born to Benjamin and Elizabeth (Frederick) Beckes. The father was born in Vincennes in 1786 and the mother was born in about 1783. Benjamin Beckes was reared in Vincennes and spoke French very readily, but was probably of Welsh descent. He was a farmer and stock dealer and also one of the most successful men of the county. He was sheriff of Knox County, having been appointed to fill a vacancy and afterward elected. He was in the battle of Tippecanoe and all through the Indian wars preceding the war of 1812. In the Black Hawk war he was captain of a company. He was familiarly known as Maj. Beckes, from the part he took in militia drills for defense against the Indians. He was a man of very decided character and wonderful energy. He served in the State Legislature several years during the early days. The mother was of a family of very early settlers and of Dutch descent. When she was but eleven years old she was taken prisoner by the Indians, but in a few days made her escape. She was brought up, lived and died in this county, her death occurring April 9, 1856, and the father's occurring December 3, 1859. When she was married to Mr. Beckes she was the widow of Mr. Rea, a very early settler. Such is the parentage of our subject, who is one of two surviving children. He was reared on a farm

in this county, and received such education as was afforded by the primitive schools of the time. He remained with his parents until arriving at the age of twenty-three, when he married and moved upon the farm where he now resides, and where he has been one of the most successful farmers of the county. He was married November 15, 1842, to Margaret Emison, a daughter of Samuel Emison, who came from Kentucky at an early day. She was born August 15, 1824. To them were born twelve children, eleven of whom are now living: John H., Mary, Benjamin R., Samuel E., Elizabeth, Alice, Margaret, Anne, Martha, Eunice and Sarah. Five of them are married and live near home. The family are all members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Beckes has always been a Democrat, and is said to have been the first English child born in Vincennes. He has just retired from a three years' term as county commissioner. He is one of the prominent men of his county and is noted for his love of home and home surroundings, and is universally respected as a moral and upright man.

WILLIAM B. BEDELL, M. D., was born in Knox County, Ind., March 30, 1856, son of Clayborn and Mary (Smith) Bedell, and is of French and German descent. His father was born in Kentucky in 1825, and his mother in Knox County, Ind., in 1829. His boyhood days were spent in Johnson Township where his parents lived, working on the farm and attending district schools. In 1875 he began teaching school, and continued that vocation a few years. That same year he attended the Vincennes High School, and two years later attended school at what is now De Pauw University, in Indiana. He began the study of medicine in the summer of 1877, under the direction of Dr. A. J. Patton of Vincennes, and attended lectures at the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, and from that school graduated March 4, 1880, and the same year located at Sumner, Ill., and after remaining there four years came to Vincennes and has here continued to reside since that time engaged in active practice. In 1884 he was appointed physician of the Knox County Asylum, and still retains that position. In June, 1885, he was appointed pension examiner, and in May of the same year was chosen secretary of the City Board of Health. He was married June 9, 1880, to Fannie M. Setzer, a native of Knox

County, born in 1856. They have two children, named Otto S. and Pansy E. Dr. Bedell is a Democrat, member of the Presbyterian Church, and one of the leading physicians of the county.

WILLIAM W. BERRY, a retired farmer, and president of the Knox County Agricultural Society, is a native of said county, born near Wheatland June 15, 1823, son of Andrew and Mary (McDonald) Berry. He is the youngest of their four children, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His parents were born in North Carolina and South Carolina in 1792 and 1796 respectively. The father came to Indiana in 1816, locating in Knox County, where he followed merchandising, and died in 1857. The mother died ten years later. William's paternal grandfather, John Berry, was a slaveholder in his native State of North Carolina. Subject's boyhood days were spent on the farm and in attending the subscription schools, where he received a good common school education. Since reaching man's estate his life has been devoted to farming. In this he has been very prosperous and now owns 450 acres of good land. The old homestead purchased by his father in 1821 is his. In 1870 he moved to Palmyra Township, three miles from Vincennes, and in September, 1885, moved to the city. In 1847 he was married to Miss Mary Lillie, who died in 1851, leaving one child, Nancy A. In 1865 Mr. Berry married Arabella Lillie, who was born in Knox County in 1844. To them were born eight children, five now living: Lillie M., Jessie R., Andrew, Anna and Ida M. Mr. Berry is a Democrat, and in 1862 was elected treasurer of Knox County, and re-elected in 1864. In March, 1884, he was chosen president of the Knox County Agricultural Society, and has since filled that position with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people.

JOHN C. BEVER, M. D., of Vincennes, Ind., was born in Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio, January 26, 1819, and is a son of David and Sarah (Clowes) Bever, who were natives respectively of the Emerald Isle and the State of Delaware. The father came to the United States in 1810, and engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods in Delaware and Ohio, but finally settled on a farm in Coshocton County, Ohio, where he died in 1849. Here our subject grew to manhood and secured a good literary education for that day. Early in life he manifested a desire to learn

the medical profession, his mother being a skillful nurse and his maternal grandfather a successful practitioner. John C. began early in life to study medical works, and in 1848 entered the Physio-Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated from that institution in 1850. Later he entered the Cincinnati Medical College, but received no diploma from the latter institution. He first began the regular practice of his profession in Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1850, and four years later he removed to Martin County, Ind., where he practiced twelve years. In 1866 he removed to Vincennes, where he has since resided, engaged exclusively in attending to his medical duties, which occupy his entire time. He controls a large and remunerative practice, and merits the confidence reposed in him by the people. In 1845 he was married to Nancy A. Payne, of Lafayette, Ind., who died in 1878, having borne three sons, two of whom, James R. and Albert Curtis, lived to be men grown and engaged in the Rebellion. All are now deceased. In 1881 the Doctor married Almira C. Wood, a native of the State, who is an accomplished lady and a regular graduate in medicine. She was for many years a teacher, and is also a graduate of a literary college. She entered the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 1, 1877, and graduated in January, 1881, receiving her diploma. She is the only female medical graduate in Knox County. The Doctor is a member of the Mississippi Valley, Indiana, State, and Knox County Medical Societies, and also holds a certificate licensing him to practice in Illinois. He is a Democrat, and was a member of the City Council one year. He is a Mason of the Scottish Rite degree, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

EDWARD BIERHAUS was born in Rhein, Prussia, city of Elberfield, August 4, 1832, and is a son of Frederick and Fredericka (Schulte) Bierhaus, who were born in the same country. They came to the United States in 1849, and located in Vincennes, Ind., where the father died the following year, and the mother in 1869. In 1853 Edward engaged in the mercantile business in Freelandsville, continuing twelve years with good success, when he returned to this city and engaged in the grain, provision and pork-packing business on rather a limited scale, and also conducted a retail grocery store in connection until 1879,

when he purchased Gimbel Bros.' wholesale grocery, which he has conducted very successfully, and controls the leading trade in the city. He has continued in the pork-packing business, and now has a slaughter and packing house in the city with a capacity of 500 hogs per day. In 1853 he was married to Louise Schukman, a native of Lippe, Germany. They have these eight children: Charles, Henry, Frederick, Edward, William, John, Emma and Anna. Charles and Frederick are partners with their father in the business. Mr. Bierhaus is a Democrat in politics, and he and family are members of the German Evangelical Church. Charles Bierhaus is a native of Knox County, born February 13, 1855. He was raised in his father's store, and in boyhood attended the Vincennes public schools. In 1877 he became a partner in the business with his father, and has continued with him to the present time. In 1877 he married Helen Busse, a native of Knox County. They have two children: Ida and Helen. Charles is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Evangelical Church.

THOMAS BORROWMAN, grain dealer, and treasurer of the Vincennes School Board, is a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, born January 19, 1824, and a son of John and Jean (Ormiston) Borrowman. His parents were born in Scotland in 1798 and 1800, respectively. The family came to America about 1838, and settled in St. Louis, Mo., where the father died in 1849. The mother's death occurred in 1840. Instead of going to St. Louis with his parents our subject stopped in Cincinnati, and served an apprenticeship at the plumber's trade with Peter Gibson. After working for Mr. Gibson twelve years he engaged in the business for himself, which he continued ten years. In 1860 he left Cincinnati and engaged in farming in Richland County, Ill., where he remained eight years. He then came to Vincennes and engaged in the grain business, and has since continued, meeting with considerable prosperity. In 1879 he became a member of the school board, acting in the capacity of treasurer. He was married in 1847 to Miss Isabella Wilson, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, born in 1824. To them were born these children: Agnes, Jean, Archibald, John, Isabella, George, Catherine and Olla. Mr. Borrowman has been a Whig, but is now a Republican in politics.

He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a leading citizen.

EDWARD BREIVOGEL, hatter, of Vincennes, Ind., was born at Mount Carmel, Ill., September 29, 1847. His parents, John and Catherine (Bischoff) Breivögel, were born in Germany. The father came to this city in March, 1864, and followed his trade of brick-masonry and building until his death, in 1872. Edward was reared in his native city, where he acquired a very good business education, and in early life began clerking in mercantile establishments, and in 1863 came to this city and engaged as clerk for Charles Graeter two and a half years, and then with J. B. La Plante & Bro., continuing with them seven years, when he was admitted as a partner, and remained such one year. He then went to Shawneetown, Ill., and took charge of a branch store for B. Kuhn & Co., of this city. He conducted the business for them about six months, when he returned to this city, and in 1874 engaged in his present business with his brother, Julius A. They remained together until 1880, when our subject purchased his brother's interest, and has since conducted the business alone. He has an excellent stock of goods, and also has the up-town agency for the Adams Express Company. In 1873 he wedded Catherine Holland, a native of Toronto, Canada. To them have been born seven children—three sons and four daughters. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a member of the C. K. of A.

JULIUS A. BREIVOGEL, dealer in gents' furnishing goods at Vincennes, was born in Mount Carmel, Ill, April 11, 1852. He is a brother of Edward Breivogel, whose sketch is given above. Julius came to this city with his parents when twelve years old, and attended the high schools of this place, securing a very good education. At the age of sixteen he engaged as clerk for Charles Graeter, remaining with him four years. He then worked for J. B. La Plante & Bro. two years, and in 1874, in company with his brother Edward, engaged in the hat, cap and fur business in this city. In 1880 he sold out his interest and attended the Evansville Commercial College, from which he graduated in September of the same year. He then returned to Vincennes, and February of the next year engaged in his pres-

ent work. He is unmarried, a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Catholic Church and C. K. of A.

PIERRE BROUILLETTE, a prominent farmer of Knox County, born March 15, 1820, near Vincennes, is the third of a family of five children born to Pierre and Julia (Boucher) Brouillette. The father was born in this county in 1782, and was the son of Michael Brouillette, who came from France to Canada during the French and Indian war. He was in the battle at Braddock's defeat, soon after which he came to Vincennes, and married into the family of Bono, an early French settler. He raised a family of five children, of whom the subject was one. He was reared in this family, and served as a captain in the war of 1812. He was a very intimate and trusted friend of Gen. Harrison, for whom he carried mail to the frontier settlements, and especially to the governor of Missouri. He was also a successful farmer, and ran transfer lines to the cities of his day from Vincennes. He owned over 1,000 acres of the best land of the county, and was a stockholder of the Wabash Navigation Company and the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company. The subject of this sketch was born in this county, and remained with his parents until he was twenty-six years old, when he began farming where he now lives. His father gave him 170 acres of land, and he has been one of the most successful farmers of the times. He now owns 214 acres of very fine land, under good cultivation, upon which he has a fine two-story brick house in a splendid location. He was married, January 13, 1846, to Louise F. Bernard, who was born in France in 1826. They have had eight children: Julia M., Andrew H., Louis P. (deceased), J. Bernard, Maurice A., Louis F., Alphonse M. and Laurie M. The family are, as all their ancestors were, members of the Catholic Church. Before the time of the Know-nothing party Mr. Brouillette was a Whig, but since then he has been a Democrat. The children are all unmarried. Julia M. is keeping house for her brother Alphonse M. and a cousin, who are in business. Andrew H. is manager of the West Baden Springs, Orange County. J. Bernard is at home, and managing the farm. Maurice A. is traveling for agricultural implement companies, and the other two children are both at home. The children were educated mostly in Vincennes. The mother of

Pierre Brouillette, Sr., was the first white child born in Vincennes, and the grandfather of Pierre Brouillette, Jr., along with another man, was taken prisoner by the Indians, taken by them to Mobile, Ala., and detained there eight years.

JOHN BRYAN was born about 1763 in northeastern Maryland. He began business as a manufacturer of woolen goods in Beaver County, Penn. His son, John Bryan, Jr., was born in that county in 1811. He obtained his education in the old Jefferson College, and became a graduate of that institution. He studied theology, and was licensed to preach in the Associate, afterward the United Presbyterian Church. He removed to Bloomington, Ind., in 1855, and became pastor of a church at that place. In that same year Enoch Albert Bryan was born. The latter entered the State University of Indiana in 1871, and subsequently taught three years during his college course. He graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1878, and in 1885 the degree of A. M. was conferred on him by his *alma mater*. In 1878 he became superintendent of the graded schools of Grayville, Ill., which position he held four years. He was married, May 12, 1881, to Miss Hattie E. Williams, of Grayville, Ill. He was elected to the professorship of Latin, Greek and literature in the Vincennes University, in August, 1882. In August of the next year he was chosen president in place of President P. L. McCrary, resigned.

STEPHEN BURNET (deceased) was the only son of Serenus and Jane (Burnside) Burnet. His ancestral history may be traced back as far as 1660, when three Burnet brothers came from Wales to the United States, one locating in New Jersey. Our subject is a descendant of this one, his grandfather, Edmund Burnet, having been born in New Jersey on January 1, 1755. Edmund married Sarah Smith in 1780, and the third child born to this union was Serenus Burnet, who was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, November, 13, 1787, and married our subject's mother, who was of Scotch and Irish parentage, November 10, 1794. In May, 1815, Serenus Burnet moved to Cuyahoga County, Ohio, where he and his wife lived and died. The immediate subject of this sketch was reared principally in Knox County, and received such education as the schools of that day afforded. January 5, 1832, he was married to Lamira Gardner, a native of

New York. To them were born eight children, these six now living: Stephen, in business in Vincennes; Lydia J., wife of Thomas Eastham; Rosina E., wife of C. M. Griffith; Charles C., in business in Cleveland, Ohio; Emily L., wife of S. B. Judah, and Mary L. Mrs. Burnet died March 12, 1856, and February 16, 1857, he was married to Laura Bently, daughter of Elder Adamson Bently, of Ohio, who bore him four children, three living: Harry B., Percy B. and Grace. This wife died October 29, 1873, and his last marriage was solemnized November 12, 1874, uniting him to Mrs. Mary (Bently) Collins, sister of Mr. Burnet's first wife. She was the mother of two children by a former marriage, viz: Eugenie M., widow of A. G. Hinman, and Julia A., wife of D. C. Fellows, Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Burnet was a farmer and fruit-grower, and was very successful in those callings. He owned a large tract of fine land, under good cultivation, adjacent to Vincennes. The farm residence is well located, and is one of the most beautiful houses in the county. Mr. Burnet was a Whig and Republican in politics, but did not take an active part in political affairs. In religion he was conservative, but was an elder in the Christian Church, and during the most of his religious life was urged to occupy the pulpit. His death, which occurred February 14, 1885, took from the community one of its most valued citizens.

STEPHEN S. BURNET of Vincennes, Ind., was born near Cleveland, Ohio, April 8, 1834, and is a son of Stephen and Lamira Gardner Burnet. He came to this city with his parents in 1852 and remained here until 1858, when he went to Missouri, and was superintendent of lead mines in the southern part of the State two years. In 1862 he removed to Nashville, Tenn., and was engaged in furnishing sutlers' supplies to the army until 1865, when he engaged in the wholesale liquor business in Paducah, Ky., and finally returned to this city in 1868 and engaged in the tobacco box factory and planing-mill business, continuing ever since with good success. In 1856 he led to Hymen's altar Kate Nauce, a native of Putnam County, Ind. Mr. Burnet is a Republican in politics, although formerly a Democrat. He was a warm admirer of Gen. Garfield, and after his nomination to the presidency he became a Republican, and has remained such to the

present time. He is a member of the K. of H. and Royal Arcanum fraternities, and is recognized as a prominent business man of this city.

THOMAS EASTHAM, partner of Stephen S. Burnet, was born in Nelson County, Ky., February 25, 1835, and is a son of Isaac N. and Eliza (Sweets) Eastham, natives of Kentucky. The Eastham family came to Vincennes in 1851, and for a number of years the father was United States mail carrier from Louisville to St. Louis by stage coach, having in use 300 horses on the route, and later carried the mails from Cairo to New Orleans by steamboat. He died in Vincennes in 1873. Thomas was raised in Kentucky. At the age of eighteen years he began carrying the mails by stage from Vincennes to Orleans, Ind., and Shawneetown, Ill., and then kept a livery stable in this city for about ten years. In 1869 he became a partner with Mr. Burnet in the present business. In 1860 he married Lydia J. Burnet, a native of Cleveland, Ohio. They have had five children, four now living: Stephen S., Kate B., Alice T. and Jesse L. Mr. Eastham is a Democrat in politics and a member of the K. of H. and Royal Arcanum. The building in which these gentlemen have their factory was erected about 1860 by Curry, Ackerly & Co. for a furniture manufactory, and was used as such until 1869, Mr. Burnet becoming a partner of Curry & Gardner, who succeeded Mr. Ackerly in his business in 1868. In 1869 Mr. Gardner withdrew from the firm, and Thomas Eastham purchased a one-half interest in the business. They conducted a planing-mill and carried a general line of lumber and building material; but in April, 1882, they began the exclusive manufacture of tobacco boxes, taking Henry Eberwine as partner the same year. October 1, 1885, he withdrew from the firm, and since that time the other two gentlemen have carried on the business very successfully alone. They manufacture about 1,000 boxes per day and send them to St. Louis, Mo., where they have a ready sale. They employ about fifteen hands.

EDWARD P. BUSSE, M. D., was born in Vincennes, Ind., June 6, 1862, son of William and Sophia (Hella) Busse, and is of German lineage. His parents were born in Germany in 1829 and 1827 respectively. The father came to America when about sixteen years old and he and the mother died in Vincennes. Ed-

ward P. obtained his education in the public schools and the high school of Vincennes. He began the study of medicine in 1880, and that same year entered the Bellevue Hospital, New York, and remained there three years, graduating in September, 1883. He then located permanently in Vincennes, and has continued to make this his home ever since. He has practiced his profession very successfully and is also engaged in the drug business. He is one of the prominent young physicians of this city and is succeeding well in his profession. He is a member of the German Evangelical Church.

HON. HENRY S. CAUTHORN was born in Vincennes, February 23, 1828. He is the son of Gabriel T. and Susan Sullivan (Stout) Cauthorn. His father was a native of Essex County, Va., and was educated at the university of that State, graduating from the literary and medical departments. He came West in 1823, locating at Lawrenceville, Ill., where he practiced medicine until his death in 1834. The mother of Mr. Cauthorn was a daughter of Elihu Stout, who founded the Vincennes *Western Sun* newspaper in 1804, and continued its publication until 1845. After the death of his father Mr. Cauthorn, with his mother, resided with Mr. Stout, and soon after entered the printing office of his grandfather, where he acquired the art of a practical printer. In 1840 he entered St. Gabriel College at Vincennes, and remained a student in that school until 1845, when he matriculated at Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., which graduated him in 1848. While a student at this institution he was distinguished as an essayist and orator, obtaining prizes in competition with many fellow-students who have since arisen to great distinction in the State. In 1851 he began the study of law at Vincennes, with Benjamin F. Thomas, at that time United States District Attorney for Indiana. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, and was the next year elected district attorney for the judicial district comprising the counties of Knox, Daviess, Pike and Martin. With the exception of the period covered by his services as clerk of the Knox Circuit Court, Mr. C. has continued ever since his call to the bar to engage in the practice of his profession. In the preparation of causes and the execution of pleadings and other papers, patience, care and exactness eminently characterize his work. As

an advocate he is particularly distinguished. Always earnest, logical and serious in his manner, he possesses a luxuriant fancy which he uses often to emphasize skillful deductions from facts. In 1855, upon the organization of the city government, he was selected as its first law officer, and as city attorney, with the mayor, Judge John Moore, framed the series of ordinances. In 1859, in a spirited contest, Mr. Cauthorn was elected clerk of the circuit court of his county, and at once began to bring order out of chaos in that office. His system of keeping files and records soon made his the model office of the State, and the order into which he soon arranged a mass of confused papers, accumulations of half a century, was the marvel of every one familiar with the change. He continued in the office of clerk for two terms of four years each, and in 1870 was elected a representative in the General Assembly of the State, and was again elected to the same position in 1872, 1878 and 1880. At the session of 1879 he was selected as speaker of the House, and discharged the duties of that office in a most creditable and acceptable manner. As a legislator, moderation and conservatism especially marked his course and regulated his conduct. He is a Jeffersonian Democrat, not alone in the partisan sense of the term, but in that perfect confidence in the ability of the people to properly regulate their most important affairs without elaborate statutes to guide and control them. His liberality and fairness to political opponents has secured him warm and deserved encomiums from his party adversaries, while his unflinching devotion to the principles of the party to which he belongs, in its days of misfortune, has made him strong in its ranks and marked by its leaders for further promotion. In 1868 Mr. Cauthorn was happily married to Margaret C. Bayard, and is the father of seven children, six of whom are living—two sons and four daughters. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and also of the organization of the C. K. of A., of which organization, in 1883, he was Supreme President for Indiana. In his social and domestic relations Mr. Cauthorn is exceptionally genial, indulgent and obliging.

OLIVER W. CADWALLADER was born March 5, 1836, and is the youngest of nine children born to the marriage of David Cadwallader and Mary Jones. The parents were natives of

Wales, and in 1820 came to the United States and settled in Delaware County, Ohio, where they lived till about two or three years previous to their deaths, when they moved to Newark, Ohio. Here they died in 1855, only a month apart. The father was a Methodist Episcopal minister, and one of the prominent circuit riders. His home was in the wilderness, and was often visited by the Indians. Oliver W. was reared on an Ohio farm, and when seventeen years old, entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, which he attended until entering the sophomore year. He made his parents' house his home until they died. He worked at the carpenters' trade during the summer seasons, and taught school several years. In 1877 he came to Knox County, Ind., where he has since taught school, and ranks among the first educators of the county. He owns 200 acres of finely-cultivated farming land, and was married in 1861 to Martha Etlark, of Cardington, Ohio. They have one child, George S., now a resident of Delaware County, Ohio. Mrs. Cadwallader died in 1875, and a year later Mr. Cadwallader was married to Elizabeth Hinchman, who died in 1878. His third marriage was to Jennie Field, of Lawrence County, Ind., in 1880. She died in 1882, and his last marriage was to Naomi Murphy, in 1883. The present wife is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Cadwallader is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a Republican, but liberal in his views. His son is a telegraph operator and assistant railroad agent at Delaware, Ohio; is unmarried and a graduate of the Delaware High School.

JACOB W. CASSELL, a prominent business man of Vincennes, Ind., was born in Madison County, Ind., December 23, 1840, and is a son of Jacob and Eleanor (Allen) Cassell, who were natives of Tennessee. Jacob W. was reared on a farm in his native county, and secured a good literary education. He graduated from the Commercial College of Pittsburgh, Penn., and completed the two years' course at the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis. In 1865 he came to Knox County, Ind., followed by his parents some six years later. The father died here December 8, 1884. In May, 1875, Mr. Cassell moved from his farm in the country to the city, and engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business, which business he carries on at the present time. He carries a large and select stock of goods

pertaining to his line of business, and controls a large share of the trade in the city and county. December 16, 1874, he wedded Miss Alice Turner, a native of Illinois, who has borne him four children: Elizabeth E., Ernest M., Louana Verna Pearl and William C. Mr. Cassell is a Democrat in his political views, and is one of the wide-awake and enterprising business men of the city of Vincennes.

SMILEY NEWTON CHAMBERS was born in the village of Edwardsport, Knox Co., Ind., March 18, 1845. His father's family were among the pioneers of the county; his great-grandfather, Alexander Chambers, having moved into Knox County shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war. Of his family there were a number of children who settled in Knox and adjoining counties and became useful and influential citizens, one of the sons, Joseph Chambers, filling many offices of public trust. He was a strong, pure, intelligent man, whose influence is still felt in the county. Our subject's mother was of a family as strong, physically and mentally, as that of the father, and although not so early in the county, have aided largely in its development. Her name was Rachael Keith, and the family moved from Kentucy to this State about 1820. His parents were married in 1838 and soon after settled at Edwardsport, where the father, Alexander Chambers, engaged in the milling business. This venture proved disastrous, and soon after they moved upon a farm in Widner Township, which they developed and improved, and where they died in the year 1866, leaving behind these children: Nancy A., Elliott, Lottie C., Johnson and Smiley N. They received the best education afforded by the public schools of the county. Soon after the death of his parents Smiley N. entered the college at Alton, Ill., where he graduated in June, 1870. In 1863, when scarcely eighteen years of age, he volunteered his services in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Regiment for six months, and afterward in the 100 days' service in the Twenty-fifth Indiana Battery and took part in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864. He was discharged at Indianapolis in July, 1865, having attained the position of sergeant in the battery. Having read law one year in St. Louis, in 1871 he began the practice of that profession in Vincennes, where

he has since continued, meeting with merited success. In 1872 he was candidate for the Legislature on the Republican ticket, and although defeated, received the full support of his party. He is a member and secretary of the board of trustees of the Vincennes University and a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1876 he married Isadora McCord, daughter of William and Eliza (Caborn) McCord, a highly accomplished and intelligent lady. Their life has been happy and prosperous and their future promises to be exceptionally bright.

CLARENCE N. CHEEVER, union ticket agent at Vincennes, Ind., is a native of the eastern part of the "Green Mountain State," born July 13, 1849, son of Nathan and Lydia Ann Cheever. The family are of English descent, and both parents were born in Vermont and still reside there. Our subject was educated in the schools of his native State, and at the age of sixteen he obtained a situation in the office of the Metropolitan Railway Company, at Boston, Mass. In 1867 he went to Burlington, Iowa, and was in the employ of the Northwestern Railway Company. He remained there two years and there had charge of the telegraph interests until 1873, when he came to Vincennes and was given the position of assistant ticket agent, which position he retained until 1880, when he was given the position he now holds. He is the agent for the Ohio & Mississippi, Evansville & Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Vincennes and the Cincinnati, Vincennes & Chicago Railways. In 1871 he was married to Ida A. Woodward, born in Vermont in 1856. They are the parents of these three children: May F., Ilma and Helen. Mr. Cheever is a Republican and became a member of the I. O. O. F. in 1875. For twelve years he has been identified with the railway interests of the country and is an exceedingly popular and courteous official.

HON. THOMAS R. COBB, member of the national House of Representatives, was born near the village of Springville, Ind., July 2, 1827, and is one of the children of Dickson and Merise (Shelby) Cobb, the former a native of South Carolina, born in 1798, and the latter born near Haysville, Ky., in 1800. His paternal grandfather was also a South Carolinian by birth, and the family is of Scotch-Welsh descent, their genealogy being

traced back about 720 years. As early as 1813 the family of which Mr. Cobb is a representative moved from South Carolina to Ohio, and one year later settled in what is now Lawrence County, Ind. They there participated in all the hardships and inconveniences of pioneer life in the backwoods. The father of Mr. Cobb held the office of county sheriff, was one of the county's best citizens and died in 1878. The mother died at Bedford, Ind., in 1866. Thomas R. Cobb passed his youth in assisting his parents, attending school, and later teaching school and attending the State University. In 1853 he began the study of law at the State University at Bloomington, and the same year was admitted to the Lawrence County Bar. He practiced his profession at Bedford until 1867, when he moved to Vincennes, which has since been his home. Mr. Cobb is one of the leading Democrats of the State, and since manhood has figured prominently in public affairs. The following is his record in brief: In 1852 was appointed a commissioner of Indiana militia; was a member of the Indiana Legislature from 1858 to 1866; a Democratic candidate for elector in 1868; was president of the Indiana State Democratic Central Committee, in 1876; a delegate to the Democratic National Convention that nominated Tilden and Hendricks in 1876; was elected to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh sessions of Congress, and re-elected to the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth sessions. Mr. Cobb has justly the reputation of being an economist, having faithfully worked for the saving of the people's money during his entire congressional career. He served on the Committee of Elections during the Forty-fifth Congress and on the Appropriation Committee during the Forty-sixth. The Forty-seventh being a Republican Congress, he was placed on the Committee of Public Lands and the session following was made chairman of that committee. During the Forty-seventh he introduced a bill forfeiting the lands of railway corporations for non-fulfillment of contracts, thus saving to the people millions of money. In the Forty-fifth Congress he introduced a bill and caused it to be passed in the succeeding session, providing for the sale of a tract of land beginning at the Wabash River and extending to the city limits of Vincennes, thus securing to the city a most beautiful park. For many years Mr. Cobb

has been in public life, and while perfection is one of the impossibilities of mortal man, his record has been sufficiently acceptable to his constituents that he has always been re-elected with an increased majority. In 1850 Miss Caroline Anderson became his wife and by him the father of five children: Orlando H., Alice, Catharine, George B. and Arthur T. Mrs. Cobb was born in Lawrence County, Ind., in 1830; a daughter of Archibald and Catharine Anderson.

ORLANDO H. COBB, attorney at law of Vincennes, Ind., is a native of Lawrence County, Ind., where he was born November 18, 1852. He is a son of Hon. Thomas R. and Caroline (Anderson) Cobb, and is of Scotch-Welsh origin. His boyhood days were spent in Bedford, Lawrence Co., Ind., where he attended the public schools, and there laid the foundation of his present thorough education. In September, 1868, he entered the Indiana University at Bloomington, and graduated from that institution June 23, 1872, and the following year graduated in the law department of the same school. In 1874 he was admitted to the Knox County bar, and that same year he formed a partnership with his father in the practice of his profession, and continued thus until 1883, when John T. Goodman was taken into partnership, and the firm is now known as Cobb, Cobb & Goodman. This is one of the ablest and most sagacious law firms of southern Indiana, as their large and extended practice indicates. Subject was married, November 11, 1874, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas P. and Margaret Beckes. Mrs. Cobb was born in 1853. In politics Mr. Cobb is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Horace Greeley.

JAMES H. COCHRAN, proprietor of the La Plante Hotel at Vincennes, Ind., was born in Gibson County, Ind., April 12, 1819; son of William and Elizabeth (Colvin) Cochran; natives respectively of Tennessee and Kentucky. James H. grew to manhood in his native county, and assisted his parents on the farm, but secured a limited education. His father died when he was thirteen years of age, and on him devolved the duty of assisting his mother in providing for the family. He learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for some time in Princeton, when his health failed him and he contemplated returning home, but was offered

a position as clerk in a hotel in that city and accepted, continuing at that work in Princeton and Evansville until he was married. He then kept hotel in Mount Carmel, Ill., fifteen months, and at the end of that period returned to Evansville and owned and managed the railroad hotel of that city a year. His wife, Mary Anderson, died about this time, and he then returned to his first employer, who had charge of a hotel in Evansville, and managed the City Hotel until his marriage to his present wife, Margaret (Mouser) Deer in 1856. He became general traveling agent for the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, continuing in that capacity seven years, when he conducted the old Parke Hotel in Rockville, Ind., for six years. At the end of that time he engaged in the book and stationery business in Evansville. In 1873 he again engaged in the hotel business in Montezuma, Ind., and conducted the Cochran House of that city four or five years. He again kept hotel in Rockville, and then returned to Montezuma and remained in the hotel business there until September, 1885. Since that time he has had control of the La Plante House of Vincennes with the best of success, as his long and varied experience would insure. Mr. Cochran's last marriage was blessed with eight children, four now living: Laura B. (wife of John E. Johnson), Jennie (wife of George A. Smith), John W. (clerk of the hotel), and Charley F. He also has two living children by his first marriage: Alice A. (wife of Joseph Hunt) and Morris J., attorney at law in Buena Vista, Col. Mr. Cochran is a Republican and a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM A. CULLOP, prosecuting attorney for the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, is a native of Busseron Township, Knox Co., Ind., born March 28, 1853, son of William and Maria J. Cullop, who were born in Smith County, Va., and Vigo County, Ind., in 1829 and 1836 respectively. The mother, whose maiden name was Patterson, died in 1874. In 1843 the Cullop family came to Indiana and located on a farm in Knox County. Here our subject spent his boyhood days. He attended the common schools of his native township, and in 1874 entered the college at Hanover, Ind., and graduated from that institution in 1878, and later became the principal of the Sandborn public schools. In 1879 he was

elected to the chair of mathematics and natural science in the Vincennes University, and also began the study of law in that year. In 1880 he entered the law office of Cobb & Cobb, and there continued his studies until 1881, when he practiced for about one year, and then formed a partnership with George W. Shaw, the firm being known as Cullop & Shaw. In July, 1884, the firm admitted as a partner Clarence B. Kessinger, and since then the firm is called Cullop, Shaw & Kessinger. Politically Mr. Cullop is a thorough Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for S. J. Tilden. In 1882 he was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney for the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, and in 1885 was appointed prosecuting attorney of that circuit. His marriage occurred in 1879 to Miss Kate S. Cobb, daughter of Hon. T. R. Cobb. They have one child, named Caroline, born September 14, 1883. For quite a number of years Mr. Cullop has taken an active part in the political affairs of the State, and is one of the prominent and rising men of southern Indiana.

NATHAN F. DALTON, wholesale and retail dealer in lumber and building goods in Vincennes, was born in Walworth County, Wis., March 15, 1845. Here he was raised on a farm, and received a very good academic education. At the age of nineteen he left home and accepted a position as clerk in the commission business in Chicago, where, at a later period, he engaged in the lumber business. In 1877 he came to this city and followed the same occupation with T. U. Lamport as partner, remaining together until 1882, when the latter withdrew from the business. Mr. Dalton has very successfully carried on the business alone since that time. March 27, 1873, he took for his companion through life Mary R. Test, a daughter of Hon. C. H. Test, of Indianapolis. To their union these three children were born: Charles T., Elizabeth H. and Natalie F. In politics Mr. Dalton is a stanch Republican. He is a Mason, and has taken an active interest in all public and private enterprises in the city since his residence here, and was the first president of the Vincennes Board of Trade, and is at the present time president and stockholder of the Spring Lake Ice Company. He is also president of the Indiana Lumber Dealers' Association. He and wife are members of the Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Dalton is war-

den. He is one of the progressive and trustworthy business men of the city, and an upright citizen.

DR. WILLIAM H. DAVENPORT is a native of Indianapolis, Ind., where he was born July 20, 1850, son of Henry and Eliza Ann (Townsend) Davenport. The family is of English descent, and the father was born in Ohio in 1822, and the mother in Maryland in 1824. The paternal grandfather, Martin Davenport, was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Indiana at a very early day, locating in Indianapolis, where our subject's father became a prominent contractor, and was given the building of the first theater. He died in that city July 22, 1851. The mother died ten years later. Subject first attended the public schools of his native city, and then spent one year at Notre Dame, at South Bend, and then two years in Bryant & Stratton's college at Indianapolis, and then a short time at the Northwestern Christian University of that city. He began the study of medicine in 1872, and attended lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., and Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, graduating March 20, 1881. He then located in Vincennes, Ind., where he is one of the prominent and successful physicians. In 1883–84 he was secretary of the United States Board of Examining Surgeons at Vincennes. He was married, June 12, 1884, to Mrs. Ruth O'Boyle, formerly Miss Watson, born July 26, 1845. In politics the Doctor is a Republican, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant.

COL. WILLIAM N. DENNY was born May 12, 1836, at Bruceville, Ind., the fourth of eleven children of William and Catharine (Cook) Denny. The father was born in Kentucky, in 1802, and came to Knox County, Ind., with his parents when but two years old. The grandparents, James and Catharine Denny, were early settlers of the county. The father was reared in this county, and when young joined the Presbyterian Church, and for forty years previous to his death was an elder in the church. He was a farmer and merchant, and for eight years was clerk of the circuit court; previous to that time he was justice of the peace and county commissioner. He was very energetic, and is said to have organized nine different Sunday-schools, and successfully carried them on. He will long be remembered as one of the most prominent and trustworthy men of the county. He died Febru-

ary 8, 1862. The mother was born in central Tennessee in 1804, and is yet hale and strong, and the oldest member of the Presbyterian Church in the city of Vincennes. William N. was reared in Knox County, and secured a limited early education, but afterward attended the Vincennes University. When twenty-four years old he entered the army in Company G, Fourteenth Indiana Infantry as first lieutenant, but was transferred to the Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers, and was made captain of Company E, of which his father had been captain but resigned. He was then promoted to different ranks, and finally to the colonelcy, which he held to the close of the war. While a captain he was captured and taken to Libby prison, where he was for nearly two years, and there contracted disease which yet disables him. He made his escape by cutting a hole through a car in which he was being transferred. After his return from the war he farmed about a year, and was then appointed postmaster of Vincennes under Grant's administration, and served thirteen years, the longest term of any who have held the office. Since that time he has carried on farming, and owns eighty acres of very fine land. He was married, May 24, 1866, to Ellen K. Lemen, daughter of Benjamin F. Lemen, of Salem, Ill., who was one of the early settlers of the Northwest Territory. She was born April 8, 1843, and has borne eight children, five now living, viz.: Katie E., Florene G., Gertrude L., Mary E. and Carrie C. Mr. and Mrs. Denny are members of the First Baptist Church of Vincennes, and are advocates of the temperance cause, Mrs. Denny being a very active and efficient worker. Mr. Denny is a Republican, and was deputy clerk of the county.

WILLIAM H. DEWOLF, attorney at law, was born in Fair Haven, Mass., September 30, 1832, son of John B. and Mary (Andrews) De Wolf, and of Scotch-Irish descent. His parents were both born in Nova Scotia in 1801. At the time of the Edict of Nantes the family came from France to America. The father died in Massachusetts, in 1860, and the mother in 1863. Our subject was educated in his native State, and began the study of law in 1850, and two years later came to Indiana and settled in Petersburg, Pike County. In 1857 he was admitted to the Pike County bar, and continued the practice until

his removal to Knox County in 1864. That same year he formed a partnership with Judge W. E. Niblack, and remained in partnership with him until 1871. Two years later he became a partner with S. N. Chambers, the firm being known as DeWolf & Chambers. He was married, in 1857, to Carrie H. Drake, a native of the "Empire State" and daughter of Henry Drake. They have three children: Clara, Edgar and Anna. In politics he is a Democrat, and one of the most prominent lawyers of the Vincennes bar. He became a Mason in 1860, and is also an I. O. O. F., made such in 1857, having been Grand Master of this order.

JAMES DICK, one of the prominent early settlers of the county, was born in Leslie, Scotland, January 26, 1806, and was of pure Scotch descent. His ancestors for many generations were natives of Scotland. He attended school in his native country, and there received a complete education. He came to America in 1832, but remained only a short time, and then returned to his native land and there remained until 1836, when he again immigrated to the United States and located in Decker Township, Knox Co., Ind., where he carried on the farming business, having learned to farm in his native land. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Constitutional Convention. September 6, 1828, he was married to Miss Wilhelmina Watson, by whom he had these children: Marion, Isabella, Wilhelmina, Jemima, Christena, George, Elizabeth, William, James A., Anna, Wellington, Jemima and Emma. In 1853 he was appointed postmaster at Vincennes, under Pierce, and in 1857 was elected mayor of the city, and served one term. His death occurred November 24, 1863. He was an enterprising and eminent man, and one who had many friends.

H. H. DUBOIS is a son born to the marriage of Henry Dubois and Ophelia Clark, and was born January 15, 1820, in Lawrenceville, Ill., and on the death of his mother, while he was yet quite young, he went to live with an uncle, and remained with him until fifteen years of age, when he went to Vincennes, Ind., and began learning the tinner's trade under Nicholas Smith, with whom he remained over twenty years. After a short stay in Evansville, Ind., he returned to Vincennes and opened a shop on his own responsibility, and is doing a lively business. In

1842 Mr. Dubois took for his life companion Clarissa Devine, by whom he had one child, but both soon after died, and he then wedded, in 1848, Lydia Watson, by whom he has had twelve children. Of these Sarah, William, Jessie, Kate (Wager) and two infants are deceased, and Ophelia, George, Fred, Henry, Jessie and Sarah are still living. Mr. Dubois is a distant relative of Toussaint Dubois, well known in the early history of the county, and in politics is a stanch Republican.

GERHARD H. DUESTERBERG, SR., a prominent pioneer citizen of Vincennes, Ind., was born in the kingdom of Hanover, Prussia, November 18, 1811, son of Bernard H. and Maria Angela (Kiewit) Duesterberg, who were natives of the same place. Gerhard was reared in the old country, where he secured a good education in his native language. He learned the manufacture of spinning-wheels, and followed that occupation until 1834, when he came to the United States, and worked first in Buffalo, N. Y., Sandusky, Ohio, and then settled in Cincinnati, where he was joined by his parents, who came over in 1837, and made that city their home until their deaths. In 1837 Gerhard came to Vincennes, and worked for John Moore as a wood-turner two years, and then started a similar business for himself, which he has continued ever since, in later years engaging also in the undertaking business. By industry and close attention to business he has succeeded in acquiring a comfortable competency, and has a fairly large and remunerative business. In 1837 he was married to Caroline Beckman, a native of Germany, and all the German families of the city attended the wedding, viz.: Ferdinand Eberweyn and wife, Messrs. Collenberg and Klaus, Franz Peters and wife, Frank Spelmeier and wife, and the rest younger persons. To Mr. and Mrs. Duesterberg ten children were born, eight of whom are living: Henry B., city treasurer; John M., druggist of the city; Gerhard H., grocer of the city; Lorenz, in business with his father; Caroline, wife of John Ostendorf; Mary, wife of Henry Terher; Julia and Elizabeth. Mr. Duesterberg is a Democrat in politics. He was a member of the city council a number of terms, and was a member of the school board twelve years, city treasurer four years, and has been a member of the city board of health

six years. He and family are members of the Catholic Church, and he is one of the eminent and successful business men of the city.

HENRY B. DUESTERBERG, city treasurer of Vincennes, Ind., was born in that city December 9, 1842. son of Gerhard H. and Caroline (Beckman) Duesterberg, who were born in Hanover, Germany. Subject was raised in the city with his parents, and secured a very ordinary education. At the age of fifteen he began learning the cabinet-maker's trade, which he mastered and followed until 1872, when he engaged in the undertaking and cabinet-making business in Vincennes, with his father, and continued actively in the business until September 1883, when he took charge of the city treasurer's office, serving one term of two years, and was re-elected in May, 1885, and is now serving faithfully and and efficiently in this capacity. He is a Democrat, and was elected to his office on this ticket, having been an active worker in local campaigns for some years. July 30, 1867, he chose for his life companion Elizabeth Memering, a native of Hanover, Germany. To their union eight children were born—five sons and three daughters. He and family are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a member of the St. Francis Xavier branch, No. 256, of the Catholic Knights, and is recognized as one among the enterprising and successful citizens of the town and county.

JOHN M. DUESTERBERG is a son of Gerhard H. and Caroline (Beckman) Duesterberg, and was born in Vincennes September 20, 1844. He is of German descent, and is the fourth in the family. He received a common school education at the Catholic and public schools, and in 1860 began the drug business in this city in the store of H. E. Peck, and remained with him three years, and then remained with W. J. Luck one year, and then entered the employ of J. D. Lander, also having an interest in the business. In 1875 he entered the same business for himself on Main Street, but sold out in 1880, and engaged in the dry goods and grocery business, In 1883 he returned to his old employment and began selling drugs at his present location, and has a full line of choice drugs. He was married, January 2, 1872, to Miss Lizzie Tracy, a native of Vincennes. Mrs. Duesterberg died the same year. In 1874 he wedded Miss Mary Rikoff, a native of Cincin-

nati, Ohio, born in 1851. He is a Democrat, and in 1870 he was elected to the city council and served two years. He was chosen township trustee in 1872, and was re-elected in 1874, and again in 1876. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and a representative of one of the old families of the county.

JOHN EBNER is a son of George and Kathrina Ebner, who were natives of Alsace, France (now Germany), where they lived and died. John was born in the same place as his parents June 8, 1817. He was reared in his native land and secured a common German and French education. At the age of fifteen he began learning the miller's trade, which he mastered, and then learned the baker's trade. At the age of twenty-one he enlisted in the regular French Army, serving six years. They were stationed in Africa five years, and he served in the capacity of baker. In 1846 he came to the United States and worked at the baker's trade in New Orleans three months, then in Cincinnati, Ohio. where he soon engaged in steamboating on the Ohio River two years. In the spring of 1849 he came to Vincennes, and after laboring long enough to acquire some means he started a bakery and family grocery store, continuing four years with good success. He then continued two years longer in groceries alone, and on a large scale, but was burned out and broken up in 1855. He soon accumulated enough means to build a brewery one-half mile east of the city, and also began retailing liquors. In 1859–60 he built and started the present Eagle Brewery of the city, and continued in the active management of the same until 1878. He also engaged in the ice business in 1860, and now owns four large ice houses, near the river, with a capacity of 13,000 tons of ice. He has probably contributed as much toward the growth and prosperity of Vincennes as any other citizen of Vincennes. He has built a number of good business blocks and dwellings, notably the First National Bank building. In 1848 he married Kathrina Scherer, who died six years later, leaving two children, who are both deceased. Later he married Kathrina Kuhn, his present wife. They have six children: Lena, wife of Joseph Smith; John; Mary, wife of Benjamin Wiesney (?); Joseph; Lorance and Theresa. Mr. Ebner is a Democrat, and was a member of the city council four years. He and wife are members of the

Catholic Church, and he is known to be one of the first-class citizens of the county.

JAMES EMISON, senior member of the firm of J. & S. Emison, proprietors and operators of the Atlas Mills and Elevator A at Vincennes, is a native of Knox County, having been born in that county October 15, 1846. He is the eldest of two sons and one daughter living, born to James W. and Emeline (Scott) Emison, both natives of Knox County. Thomas Emison, our subject's grandfather, came to Knox County about 1805 and established the Marie Creek Saw and Grist-mill and a small distillery which he operated during his life, it being the first combined enterprise of the kind in the township and one of the first of any importance in the county. James M. was reared by his father to the business and operated it successfully during his life, and transacted quite an extensive business in this and also in real estate, grain and live-stock, and accumulated considerable property. His death occurred in Washington Township June 14, 1861. The mother still survives him, being in her seventy-first year. The subject of this sketch was brought up by his father in his native township, and secured a good common school education. After his father's death himself and an elder brother, Samuel (now deceased), took the active management of the farm and mill, and a few years later our subject took complete control of the mills, which he operated successfully until 1879, when he removed to Vincennes, and in company with Scott, his brother, built the Atlas Mills of this city, at first putting in four sets of buhrs, but six months later replaced them with new improved rollers, and has operated the mills successfully until the present time, the mills having a capacity of 300 barrels of flour per day. The mills were partially destroyed by fire May 4, 1885, and the proprietors are now engaged in erecting an addition thereto, which when completed will enlarge the capacity of the mills to 500 barrels per day. In 1883 the firm purchased the Jones & Co. Elevator A, which they have since operated successfully in connection with the mills, handling on an average 400,000 bushels of wheat and the same amount of corn per annum, and giving employment to thirty-five men. In October, 1871, James Emison was married to Hulda McClellan, a native

of the county, who died in March, 1881, leaving three children: Stella, Maud and Samuel. Mr. Emison is a Democrat, and was elected county commissioner in 1878, but resigned after a few months' service. He is one of the enterprising and successful business men of the county.

SCOTT EMISON, junior member of the firm of J. & S. Emison, was born in Washington Township, Knox County, Septemtember 23, 1855, and is a son of James M. Emison. He was brought up by his parents in his native township, and secured a good literary and business education, graduating from the busicollege of Indianapolis and then attending Hanover College until he completed his sophomore year. At the age of twenty-one he returned home and accepted a clerkship with G. Winstein & Co., of Vincennes, remaining with them three years, after which he clerked two years in a mercantile house in Oaktown. In 1879 he engaged in the milling business with his brother and present partner. He is a Democrat and unmarried, and, like his brother, is recognized as one of the enterprising and successful business men of the county.

GEORGE FENDRICH, wholesale and retail tobacconist of Vincennes, Ind., was born in Baltimore, Md., March 17, 1841, and is a son of David and Mary (Sauers) Fendrich, who were born in Germany. The father came to the United States when a young man, married, and located in Baltimore until within about a year of his death, when he removed to this city and resided with our subject until his death in 1881. The mother died in Baltimore. George was reared in his native city and secured a good education in the public schools. By the time he had reached his fifteenth year he had mastered the cigar-maker's trade, and left home, working at his trade in a store in Columbia, Penn. In 1861 he came to Evansville, Ind., and clerked in the wholesale cigar and tobacco business until 1864, when he came to this city and started a cigar manufactory on a small scale. His business increased from time to time so that he gradually dispensed with making his stock, and now carries a large and select stock of imported and domestic cigars, snuffs, pipes, chewing and smoking tobacco, etc., and has the only establishment of the kind in the city. October 11, 1870, he was united in matrimony to Theresa

Worth, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, They became the parents of five children, four now living; Mary K., Clara, John J. and Helen. Mr. Fendrich is a Democrat in politics and has always manifested considerable interest in political affairs. He was a member of the city council three years, and in 1873 was appointed chief of the Vincennes fire department, which position he has filled with ability to the present time.

HIRAM A. FOULKS, cashier of the Vincennes National Bank, is a native of Knox County, Ind., born May 7, 1832. He and Mrs. Isabel Patterson, of California, being the only surviving members of the family of William G. and Isabel (Charles) Foulks, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and North Carolina. The father came West in 1818 and lived for some time in Illinois, and finally came to Knox County, Ind., in 1828, locating about two miles from Vincennes, where he engaged in the combined occupations of farming, general merchandise and the manufacture of cigars and tobacco, the latter having been his chosen calling in early life. In 1874 he moved to Missouri, where he died in 1876. The mother died in Knox County about the close of the war, and the father afterward married a Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson, who is now deceased. Hiram A. was raised with his parents, securing a good preliminary education in the public schools. At the age of nineteen he entered the military institute near Frankfort, Ky., and graduated in the scientific course in 1852. He then returned to Knox County, Ind., and followed civil engineering and surveying for three or four years. In 1855 he accepted the position of deputy auditor of the county and served eight years, and was then elected auditor of the county, and held the position two terms of four years each. At the expiration of his term in 1872 he opened an abstract of titles and real estate office, continuing about four years, and then served four years in the recorder's office. In June, 1881, he was chosen cashier of the Vincennes National Bank, which position he has filled faithfully and efficiently to the present time. In 1857 he married Mary E. McKee, a native of Knox County. To them were born these children: Charles A., William M., Hiram J., Frank D., Henry E., Robert N., George W. and two daughters deceased. Mr. Foulks has been an active Democrat in politics a number of years. He

became a member of the I. O. O. F. in 1864, and is one of the successful and enterprising business men of the city and county. He has invested considerable money in farming lands and owns a one-half interest in 1,400 acres of land in the White River bottoms near Deckertown, which is well stocked with horses, cattle, mules, etc.

GEORGE FYFIELD, proprietor of the Wabash Woolen Mills at Vincennes, Ind., is one of five children born to the marriage of George Fyfield and Eliza Atwell, born in Manchester, England, and Ohio, respectively. The father came to the United States about 1830, and engaged in the cotton business in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1832 he came to this city and took charge of the "Davis S. Bonner." In 1862 he, in company with L. H. Grammer, started the Wabash Woolen Mills, which they operated successfully eight or ten years. The mills then passed out of his ownership, but he continued to work in them, and later bought the entire factory, which he operated successfully until his death, April 30, 1885. George was brought up in the business with his father, and since the latter's death he has owned and operated the factory with the best of success. They manufacture a superior quality of jeans, satinets, flannels and blankets, finding a good local demand for all the goods manufactured. George employs ten hands, and is doing a lucrative business. In 1880 he married Jennie Borrowman, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have two children: Belle and Frank. He is a Republican and a K. of P. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and his wife is a Presbyterian.

JOHN W. GADDIS, professional architect, of Vincennes, Ind., was born in Olney, Ill., December 2, 1858, and is a son of George and Julia Ann (Brillhart) Gaddis. The father was born in Evansville, Ind., in 1831, and the mother in York, Penn., in 1845. Our subject attended the public schools of Olny, and spent 1877–78–79–80 in the Illinois State University at Urbana, Ill. Here he took a full course in architecture, and later built the public school building at Newton, Ill.; the same at Sumner, Ill.; the opera house at Newton; the Holdzkom block at Effingham, Ill., and has worked in Salem, that State. He has also exercised his skill in Albion, Washington, Petersburgh and Worthington,

Ind; the Presbyterian Church at Vincennes; Bernhard Kuhn's residence in the same place; E. Bierhaus & Son's wholesale grocery block, and many other buildings. He moved to Vincennes, Ind., in the fall of 1883, and here still resides. He is a member of the K. of P., and was married November 26, 1885, to Miss Ellen E. Loten, of Vincennes. He is the only architect in the city, and is a thorough master of his profession.

ELBRIDGE G. GARDNER, a prominent pioneer citizen of Vincennes, Ind., and native of the city, was born April 1, 1820, and is one of three surviving members of a family of nine children, of which he was the eldest, born to Andrew and Hannah (Swift) Gardner, natives respectively of Massachusetts and New Jersey. The father came West about 1812, and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he followed his trade of cabinet-making. In 1816 he came to this city and started in business for himself in the manufacture and sale of furniture and undertaking goods, this being the foundation of the present business conducted by our subject. Andrew Gardner was well and favorably known in the county as an enterprising and successful business man. He was a Democrat in politics, and held various offices of trust in the county, such as treasurer, commissioner, and other local offices. He was a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in 1860, and the mother in 1874. Our subject was reared in his father's store, and secured the ordinary education of the day. In 1840 he married his present wife, Dorcas Fellows, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and continued in business with his father until the latter's death, and has since carried on the business successfully alone. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner became the parents of nine children, six of whom are living: Nancy, wife of Hiram Baker; Dexter, in business with his father; Edward, connected with the business; Lucy, wife of M. L. Seddelmeyer; Willis F. and Hannah E. Mr. Gardner is a Democrat of the Jacksonian school, and has held various minor offices in the county. He is a member of the Encampment, I. O. O. F., and is a trustee and firm supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he and family belong.

MILTON P. GHEE, general insurance agent at Vincennes, Ind., was born in Thompson, Ohio, March 3, 1822, and is a son

of Chester H. and Freedom (Pomeroy) Ghee, who were born in Northampton, Mass. Milton P. was raised in his native county on a farm, and received a good academic education. At the age of twenty-four he began teaching school in his native State, and in 1845 came to Vincennes and followed the same profession two years. He then accepted the position of deputy county auditor, which he held nine years, and then took an interest in the book and stationery, and also newspaper business. He purchased an interest in the Daily and Weekly *Gazette*, which he conducted successfully until the beginning of the war. He then became bookkeeper for H. B. Shepard, the collector of internal revenues for the First District, continuing eight years, and in 1868 was appointed United States gauger of distilled spirits for the First District, and filled the office very efficiently until 1874. In the meantime he engaged in the fire and life insurance business, and in 1875 established an office in the city, and has met with good and well-deserved success. April 8, 1847, he married Sophia A. Laughton, a native of the county. To them were born these four children: Sophia A., wife of F. A. Hyatt; Mary O., wife of John A. Hatcher; Carrie H. and Milton P., Jr., at work in the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company, of Chicago. Mr. Ghee is a stanch Republican in politics, and has taken an active interest in the campaigns of the county and district, and has been an ardent worker for the interests of his party. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Episcopal Church, as is his wife, and is justly recognized as one of the successful and highly respected business men of Vincennes.

JOHN T. GOODMAN, attorney at law and member of the firm Cobb, Cobb & Goodman, is a native of Knox County, Ind., where he was born March 1, 1861, and is a son of William and Mary (Pickle) Goodman. He is of Dutch-English descent, and his father was born in Knox County in 1834. He was a farmer by occupation, and was a resident of this county all his life. His death occurred in 1864. The mother was also a native of Knox County, born in 1840, and died here in 1878. The paternal grandfather, John Goodman, was a Kentuckian by birth, and came to Indiana about 1825, settling near Edwardsport, where he died in 1850. The boyhood days of our subject were spent on the

farm and in attending the district schools in his neighborhood. In 1878 he became a student at the Knox County Normal School, at Edwardsport, and in 1879 entered the Danville Central Normal College and remained there two years. In 1881 he began studying Blackstone in the law office of Cobb & Cobb, and was admitted to the Knox County bar in 1882. Since that time he has been actively practicing his profession. He is one of the leading attorneys of the county, and promises to rank among the first in his profession. In October, 1883, he became one of the firm of Cobb & Cobb, and has since continued. He is a Democrat in politics, and has taken an active interest in politics for the last eight years, and has gained some reputation as a political speaker. He cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland. He is a Mason, and was married, December 13, 1883, to Mary E. Fuller, a native of the county, born October 28, 1865. They have one child—Charles O. Mrs. Goodman is a daughter of George W. Fuller, a prominent citizen of Bicknell, Knox Co., Ind.

CHARLES GRAETER, retired merchant, is a native of Alsace, Germany (formerly a French possession), born May 12, 1811. He is a son of August C. and Elizabeth Graeter, and is of French-German descent. His father was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1748, and died in his native land in 1820. His mother was born in the interior of France. The Graeter family has been known in what is now Knox County, Ind., since 1772. The first of the family who came to America was Frederick Graeter, an uncle of our subject. He was a fur trader, and served as justice of the peace a number of years. He died here in 1829. The second of the family who came to Indiana was Christian Graeter, a brother of our subject, who came prior to 1800. He was a tavern-keeper and merchant, and died about 1833. Charles Graeter came to America in 1837. He was educated in his native country, and in early manhood carried on a confectionery business. In 1838 he began keeping a bakery and confectionery store, and in 1842 he began general merchandising, and continued the same until 1875, when he retired from active business life. Since then he has been engaged in the real estate business, and in 1885 erected what is now one of the finest and most extensive business blocks in the city—54x132 feet and three and a half

stories high, and cost $25,000. It is a great credit to the city and to the public spirit and enterprise of its owner. In politics Mr. Graeter is a Democrat, and has been a member of the city council. He is a Mason, and is liberal in his religious belief. He brought the first billiard table in the city from France to Vincennes. He is one of the leading men of the city.

FREDERICK GRAETER, Jr. Among the men who were prominent in the mercantile business in Vincennes, from 1839 to 1860, none perhaps deserve more extensive notice than the subject of this sketch. He was born in Vincennes, November 20, 1815, and is the second of six sons born to Christian and Margaret (McClure) Graeter, and is of French-German descent. His father was born in Germany in 1777, and came to Knox County, Ind., in 1804. He was a soldier in the war 1812, and was in the battle of Tippecanoe, and commanded the First Division of Dragoons under Gen. Harrison. For many years after he was colonel of Indiana militia at Vincennes. He died here in 1832. The mother was born in Kentucky in 1787, and died in Knox County in 1822. Our subject spent his early boyhood in this city. In 1833 he left his native city and went to New Orleans, and there remained until 1838, when he returned to Vincennes, and the following year engaged in the grocery business, continuing successfully at that business until 1860, when he quit that work and engaged in a sale and livery stable, and also established an omnibus line in the city. In 1883 he became one of the principal owners of the Vincennes City Street Railway. For many years he dealt extensively in real estate. He was proprietor of the Grand Hotel, which burned in December, 1885. The building was erected in 1876, and cost $16,000. The marriage of Mr. Graeter took place in 1841, to Miss Mary Cardinal, a native of Vincennes. To their union nine children were born, five of whom are living: Joseph, George, Samuel, and two daughters. Mrs. Graeter was formerly a Whig, but is now an ardent Republican. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and a representative of one of the first families of the county.

GEORGE W. GRAETER, superintendent of the Vincennes Street Railway Company, is a native of this city, born September 13, 1853, son of Frederick and Mary (Cardinal) Graeter, and is

of French descent, and a representative of one of the early day families of the city. He was educated in the Vincennes Public School. In 1870 he engaged in the city omnibus and transfer business in this city, and continued the same business until 1883, when he was appointed to his present position, which he is filling very acceptably. July 3, 1878, he was married to Miss Fannie Fralick, a native of the city, born in October, 1861. They have two children: Alice and Fannie. Mr. Graeter's political proclivities are Republican. He cast his first presidential vote for Hayes. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and his wife is a Presbyterian. The family is highly respected, and our subject is a shrewd and popular business man.

JOHN L. GREEN was born in the city of Vincennes, Ind., September 17, 1846, and is a son of William and Hannah (Bartlett) Green. He is of English descent and was educated at the Vincennes University. In 1868 he became connected with the Adam's Express Company and remained with them twelve years, nine of which were spent as express messenger. In October, 1880, he engaged in the ice and feed business, but four years later he quit dealing in ice, and devoted his time to the purchase and sale of grain and still continues in that business, doing an extensive grain and feed sale. In 1885 he handled 70,000 bushels of wheat. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Frank C. Markley, a native of Ohio, born September 17, 1852. They are the parents of these three children: Perry D., Bessie M. and an infant unnamed. In politics he is a Republican and cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant. He is the leading grain dealer of the city and a representative of one of the oldest families of this county.

HENRY L. GRIFFITH is a native of Ohio, and was one of six children of James and Abiah (Stow) Griffith, natives of New York and Connecticut, respectively. The father was taken to Ohio when quite young, where he was reared and engaged in the lumber business for many years. He then moved to Iowa and was engaged in the same business. He died in that State. The mother died in Michigan, where the family lived a short time. Our subject was reared in his native State from the time of his birth, February 28, 1832, to years of manhood. At the age of

eighteen he went to Illinois with his parents, where they lived a short time and then lived an unsettled life for several years, and at one time was in the employ of a large lumber firm at Chippewa Falls, Mich. From there he went to Iowa and two or three years later came to Decatur County, Ind., where he married and followed lumbering. He moved to Bartholomew County and about eight years later came to Knox County, and lived in Vincennes seven years. December 10, 1884, he began farming and has been very successful, and now owns 440 acres of land. June 8, 1862, he married Eunice B. Taylor, who has borne him six children, three now living: Harry L., Etta and John S. Mrs. Griffith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Griffith is a Republican and a member of the K. of H.

CADWALLADER M. GRIFFITH was born March 29, 1843, at Evansville, Ind., being the third of a family of four children of Cadwallader M. and Rachel P. (Harvey) Griffith, both natives of Pennsylvania. They moved to Vanderburg County, Ind., in about 1838, and lived and died there. Our subject was reared in Evansville and secured a limited education. He remained with his parents till they both died. The father died when our subject was but fourteen years old. He then was the support of the family till the death of the mother several years afterward. He was then engaged in United States mail service on the Ohio River, in which he continued about four years. He then removed to Mount Carmel, Ill., and engaged in the grocery trade for one and a half years. He then went to Indianapolis and for one year was in the grocery trade, thence to Vincennes, where he engaged in the dairy business, which he now conducts. He was married February 20, 1872, to Rosina E. Burnet, a native of Ohio and daughter of Stephen Burnet. The wife is a member of the Christian Church. Politically he is a Republican. He was in the late war four years, in Company F, Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, and resigned his commission of first lieutenant before the close of the war. He is known as an honorable and respectable citizen.

FREDERICK HALL, recorder of Knox County, Ind., was born in Madison County, Ind., January 16, 1850. He is a son of Henry and Anna A. (Harting) Hall, who were born in Hanover, Germany, March 28, 1796, and September 13, 1822, respectively.

The family came to America at an early day and for a brief period lived in Hamilton County, Ohio. They then moved to Madison County, Ind., where the father died November 21, 1862. Three years later the family came to Knox County, Ind., and located in Harrison Township. Here our subject received a common school education and spent his boyhood days on the farm. In 1867 they moved to Vincennes and here the family have since resided. Frederick was appointed deputy auditor in 1869 and served in that capacity for ten years. He is a stanch Democrat, in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Horace Greeley. In 1878 he was elected county recorder and received the entire vote of the county, having no opposition. He was re-elected in 1882 by a majority of 1,099. He has filled the office to the entire satisfaction of the people, and is in every respect a tried and true officer.

GEORGE HALL, of the firm of Hall Bros., grocers, of Vincennes, Ind., was born in Madison County, Ind., November 29, 1852, son of Henry and Anna A. (Harting) Hall, natives of Germany. The father died in Madison County, Ind. The subject of this sketch came to Knox County with his mother shortly after the close of the war and lived with them on a farm until 1870, when he came to this city and clerked for Charles F. Baker until 1871 and then engaged in his present business. June 7, 1882, he married Lena Lackman, a native of the city. They have had born to them two children, who are both dead. Mr. Hall is a Democrat and a member of the German Lutheran Church.

HENRY HALL, brother and partner of George Hall, was born in Wayne County, Ind. He came to Knox County, Ind., with his people and worked at the carpenter's trade until 1871, when he engaged in the grocery business with his brothers as above stated. January 1, 1878, he married Dora A. Hamm, a native of Vincennes. They have three children, named John F., Jesse E. and Frank H. Mr. Hall is of the same political belief as his brother, and a member of the St. John's Evangelical Church of the city. Their firm is composed of Charles, Henry and George Hall, and they established their grocery in 1871, but removed to different localities in the city until 1884, when they built their present commodious brick store-rooms, and carry the largest and best stock of fancy and staple groceries in the city.

GEORGE HARRIS, wholesale dealer in imported and domestic queensware, glassware, etc., in Vincennes, Ind., was born in Staffordshire, England, February 22, 1834, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Cope) Harris, both natives of England. George was reared by his parents in his native country, and learned the pottery business. At the age of seventeen he came to the United States, locating at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he followed his trade a number of years. He lived for some time in Indianapolis, and then moved to Louisville, Ky. In 1862 he enlisted from Indianapolis in the Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served in the war of the Rebellion until its close, being promoted during service to lieutenant. In 1865 he came to this city and engaged in his present business, on a smaller scale, and has continued in it, increasing his stock from time to time, until at present he carries the largest and best selected stock of goods in his line in the city, and commands the leading trade. In 1858 he married Eliza Cooper, a native of Ohio. They have eight children—six sons and two daughters. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of H. fraternities. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FRANCIS M. HARRIS, M. D., of Vincennes, Ind., was born in Clermont County, Ohio, October 23, 1836, son of Boales and Elizabeth J. (Thompson) Harris, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Virginia. They removed to Harrison County, Ky., when our subject was an infant. He was reared on a farm, and received a limited education until he attained the age of nineteen, when he attended a graded school in Kentucky, graduating when he was twenty-two years old. He then began the study of medicine under Dr. J. B. A. Risk (late professor of obstetrics in the Cincinnati Medical College), and remained with him until he attended the above named college, from which he graduated in 1863. He began practicing his profession in Butler, Ky., remaining there until 1879, when he came to this city, where he has since remained. In July, 1863, the Doctor married Miss Kate M. Shaw, a native of Alexandria, Ky. They have three children: Albert E., Inez M. and Ralph R. Albert E. is a graduate of the Vincennes University, and is at present bookkeeper

for J. & S. Emison, of this city. His daughter is a graduate of the same institution, and also of St. Mary's Institute, of Vigo County, Ind. The Doctor is a Democrat in politics, and has been a member of the board of health three years, and is president of the board of United States Examining Surgeons at this point. He is also a member of the Indiana State, Mississippi Valley and Knox County Medical Societies, and is a Knight Templar. He, wife and daughter are members of the Christian Church. Although not an old resident of the county, he is justly recognized as a useful citizen and successful medical practitioner.

WILLIAM HEBERD, wholesale and retail dealer in general hardware, is a native of Vincennes, having been born in that city September 30, 1827. He is a son of William J. and Charlotte (Burtch) Heberd, both natives of Connecticut. The father came to Knox County in 1820, where he began life as clerk, and later engaged in the general merchandising business, in which he continued, meeting with good success, until his death, December 5, 1859. He was a Democrat in politics, but never aspired to office. In religion he was a Presbyterian, and he was favorably known as a moral and upright citizen. The subject of this sketch was brought up by his parents at Vincennes, receiving a fair education in the common schools. He was admitted to partnership with his father, under the firm name of W. J. Heberd & Son, and remained a member of the firm until his father's death, after which he and his brother, Ulysses, conducted the same business until 1860, when they sold out the dry goods department, and engaged exclusively in general hardware. Ulysses died about seven years ago, since which time our subject has conducted the business successfully alone. He is also proprietor of a large agricultural implement business conducted by his son, William J., and Charles H. Miller. In April, 1854, Mr. Heberd married Irene Hanna, a native of Georgetown, Ky. They have had six children, four of whom are still living: Mattie (the wife of Thomas J. Cook), Mary A. (the wife of L. T. James, of Kansas City), William J. and Irene H. Mr. Heberd is a Democrat in politics, and is justly recognized as a successful and enterprising business man.

ROBERT A. HENDERSON was born at Bedford, Lawrence Co., Ind., January 11, 1826, and is the eldest of seven children of John and Anne (Reid) Henderson. The father was born in Virginia, in 1801. He moved to Knoxville, Tenn., and remained there with his parents a few years, and then came to Bedford, where he married the mother, who was a native of Kentucky, born in 1803. She moved to Lawrence County, Ind., in 1820, and there remained until a few years previous to her death, when she came to where our subject now lives, and died in 1880. The father was a farmer, and died about 1878. Robert A. secured the rearing and education of the average farmer's boy, and when twenty-one years old he married and settled near Bedford, where he followed farming, flat-boating and dealing in produce, until the war broke out. He farmed in Lawrence County until 1870, and then came to Knox County and located near Vincennes. He owns 260 acres of the very finest land on the Wabash bottoms, under good improvements. March 4, 1847, he was married to Emily J. Hoopingarner, who has borne him eight children, five now living: Isaac N., Cornelia A. (who died after being grown and married), Mary C., Thomas L., Sarah J. (who died at nine years of age), Susan C., Martha E. and Samuel R., who died at the age of sixteen. Mrs. Henderson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Mason and a Democrat, politically, having cast his first vote for Cass. He takes an active interest in politics, and is recognized as a prominent man of the county. All his children are living near him.

ISAAC N. HENDERSON, an enterprising farmer of Knox County, Ind., is the eldest of Robert A. Henderson's family, and was born July 8, 1848, in Lawrence County, Ind. He was reared on a farm, secured a common school education and remained with his parents to the age of twenty-seven years, when he married and settled on a farm near his father. He owns 120 acres of fine bottom land, well cultivated and improved. He was married February 18, 1875, to Helen Hudson, a native of Wayne County, Ill. To them were born these four children: Cora L., Minnie M., Maud E. and Claud. Mr. Henderson is a member of the Democratic party and is one of the successful young farmers of the county.

J. H. HENSLEY, M. D., of Vincennes was born in Owen County, Ind., March 24, 1857, and was a son of John and Nancy (Steele) Hensley, natives respectively of Virginia and Owen County, Ind. The father came to Indiana with his parents as early as 1832 or 1833, locating in Owen County, where he has since resided, engaged in the occupation of farming and stock raising. Our subject was reared with his parents in his native county securing a good literary education, graduating from the Terre Haute Business College, then attending the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso nearly four years. In 1877 he began the study of medicine in Valparaiso under Dr. W. A. John, professor of chemistry and toxicology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, continuing with him until he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, Ky., from which he graduated in 1881. In March of that year he removed to this city, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession, having met with more than ordinary success. He is a member of the Mississippi Valley, National, Indiana State and Knox County Medical Societies, being treasurer of the latter. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and is a Republican in politics and unmarried. Besides being a successful physician he is recognized as a moral, upright and useful citizen.

JERE HERSHEY, city civil engineer of Vincennes, Ind., was born in Martinsburg, Penn., October 15, 1839. His parents, Joseph M. and Catharine (Sias) Hershey, were born in Pennsylvania and are of German descent. They moved to Wabash County, Ill., when Jere was a small lad. Here he was reared and worked at wagon-making and blacksmithing, the latter being his father's trade. He secured a good English education and at the age of nineteen began teaching school in that county, continuing until 1864, when he came to Knox County, Ind., and taught in the public schools of Edwardsport and this city until 1868, when he engaged at surveying with C. S. Kabler, an able and experienced surveyor, who graduated in the class with Jubal Early and Gen. Robert E. Lee. Mr. Hershey studied and worked under this gentleman about a year and was appointed county surveyor to fill an unexpired term of Mr. Kabler, who resigned to go West. In

1871 he was elected city civil engineer and resigned the former office to accept the latter, which he has filled in a highly efficient and faithful manner. In 1863 he married Martha J. Jackman. They have one son, named Joseph B. He is a Democrat in politics and has taken an active part in political affairs of the city and county. He is a member of the Baptist Church and his wife of the Christian Church. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving less than a year in the war of the Rebellion, when he was honorably discharged from the service.

CHRISTIAN HOFFMAN, ex-county treasurer, of Knox County, Ind., is a son of Adam and Justenia (Bedo) Hoffman, who were of German and French descent, born in 1811 and 1828 respectively. The Hoffman family came to America in 1828, and for a time settled in St. Louis, Mo., and then came to Vincennes and here the father died, March 25, 1867. The mother is still a resident of this city. By occupation the father was a butcher, and for many years was one of the leading ones in the city. Our subject was born in Knox County, in 1846, and in early life learned the butcher's trade of his father, and began this business for himself in 1865, and continued until 1878, when he was elected treasurer of this county, and was re-elected in 1880. He filled the office with much credit to himself and to the general satisfaction of the people. In 1883 he resumed the butchering business and continues to follow that occupation. In 1870 he took for his companion through life Miss Mary Schockamiller, a native of Germany, born in 1853. They have six children: Rosa, Ida, Adam, Christian H., Frederick and Cora. Mr. Hoffman's political views are Democratic. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Evangelical Church.

SHERIDAN H. ISAACS, assistant cashier of the Vincennes National Bank, is a son of Abraham and Sophia (Rogers) Isaacs, and was born November 10, 1855. His father was born in Manchester, England, in 1807. He was a fine scholar, and was professor of languages in a London college, and was afterward principal of a school for boys in Coalbrookdale, England. He died in California in 1867. The mother was born in Shrewsbury, England, and died in Terre Haute July 3, 1860. Subject was reared by his

brother-in-law, Wilson J. Williams, who took the place of a father to him. He was educated in the private school of Mrs. Massey and Miss Ann Decker, and at the Vincennes University, and later attended the Evansville Commercial College. In 1871 he entered the employ of Herman J. Watjen as drug clerk, and remained with him one year. He then accepted a position in the Vincennes National Bank, and for about four years has been assistant cashier. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for that illustrious man, James A. Garfield. He became a Mason in 1884, K. T. degree, and is a member of the Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM H. JACKSON, justice of the peace, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 14, 1823, son of Charles and Mary (Jocelyn) Jackson, and is of German-Irish descent. The parents died when our subject was about five years of age, and he was brought by his grandfather, Jackson, to Paoli, Orange County, Ind., where he was reared and educated. At the age of fourteen he began learning the printer's trade in the *Indiana Patriot* office, at Paoli, and completed his trade in the *Banner* office, at Madison. He came to Vincennes in 1840, and became one of the proprietors of *The News of the Day*, and afterward published the Vincennes *Times*. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served his country nearly two years. He was discharged in 1863, on account of physical disability. After his return home he published the Vincennes *Gazette* for eighteen months, and again published the Vincennes *Times* for a short time. He was foreman of the *Sun* office more than six years. He is politically a Republican, and was elected justice of the peace in 1881, and was re-elected in 1884, and still retains the position. He was married, in 1841, to Helen Cooper, a native of Virginia, to whom were born nine children, four of whom are living: Clarence W., Horace K., Cyrus A. and Nellie. Mrs. Jackson died September 10, 1872.

LENSON JOHNSON, a representative of one of the first ten American families who settled at Vincennes, Ind., and proprietor of the telephone exchanges at Vincennes, Columbus, Shelbyville, Seymour, Worthington and Greensburg, Ind., and Olney, Ill., is a native of Daviess County, Ind., born August 29, 1841, and is the youngest of eight children born to Elijah Johnson, and of

Scotch-Irish descent. He was educated in the Worthington schools, and worked on a farm till seventeen years of age. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served four and a half years in the war of the Rebellion. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, Champion Hill, Port Hudson and in the Red River expedition and at Blakely. He was honorably discharged in 1865. Three years later he began general merchandising in Washington, and continued there until 1871, when he came to Vincennes and engaged in the agricultural implement business. In 1880 he began the telephone business, and continued building lines until 1882. He was the founder of the Telephone Exchange, and one of the founders of the Vincennes Electric Light and Power Company. He was married in 1867 to Mary Warren, by whom he is the father of their two children: Mattie and Cora. Mrs. Johnson died in 1869, and in 1873 Mr. Johnson took for his second wife Miss Alice Bishop, a native of Vincennes. They have five children: Charles, Lee, Roscoe, Blaine and Ethel. Mr. Johnson is quite an inventor, and has secured about twenty patents, the principal one of which is the self-oiler for wagons. He is a Republican and a Mason, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EUGENE A. JOHNSON, clerk of the Union Depot Hotel at Vincennes, Ind., was born in Tiffin, Ohio, December 18, 1854, son of William M. and Ellen (Nolen) Johnson, and is of English-Irish extraction. The father was born in Maryland December 3, 1824, and the mother in Pennsylvania in 1831. William Johnson, the grandfather of our subject, was of English and Welsh parentage, born in the latter part of the last century. He came to America in early life, and settled in Maryland, and subsequently moved to Tiffin, Ohio, where he died in 1869. The father died two years later, and the mother in 1876. The father was a leading attorney of Tiffin; and for four terms (sixteen years) was probate judge of Seneca County, Ohio. Our subject received his education in the Tiffin public schools, and remained in his native city until seventeen years of age, when he came to Vincennes, and for six years was in the employ of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company. In 1878 he accepted the position of clerk of the

Union Depot Hotel, and this position he has since retained. He was married, December 21, 1876, to Miss Mary E. Mass, daughter of Capt. Mass, of this city. They have two children: C. Edwin and Mary E. Mr. Johnson is a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for R. B. Hayes.

JAMES E. KACKLEY, postmaster of Vincennes, was born in Scott County, Ky., September 30, 1849, son of Elias and Lucy (Burke) Kackley, of German and Irish descent respectively. The father, a native of Virginia, married in Kentucky, where he followed the occupation of farming. He died in Knox County, Ind., while on a visit to relatives. The mother died a year or so later in Kentucky, leaving our subject an orphan at the age of nine years. He came to this county with an uncle, residing with him about three years, when the latter died, and James was then compelled to do for himself. He worked as a farm hand in this county until he was eighteen years old, and then followed the mercantile business as clerk at Oaktown until 1876, when he ran for sheriff of the county, but was defeated. He then continued farming until 1880, when he was elected sheriff of Knox County on the Democratic ticket, serving, by reelection, until 1884. He then acted as deputy under the present sheriff until June, 1885, when he was appointed to the postmastership under President Cleveland, and he is now filling the duties of that office very efficiently. October 25, 1878, he married Hattie E. Decker, a native of Knox County. To them were born four children, Bessie, Clotilda, and Ellen now living. Mr. Kackley has been an active Democrat in politics for a number of years. He started in life a poor boy, but by energy, integrity and sterling business qualities he has made life a success. He is a member of the Masonic, I. O. O. F. and K. of P. fraternities. Although not a member of any religious organization, he was raised in the Catholic faith, to which his wife and family belong.

ANTON KAPPS, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, is a native of Alsace, France (now Germany), where he was born April 12, 1834. He is a son of John and Kathrina (Hartnagel) Kapps, who were born in the same country as our subject, where they lived and died. Anton learned the shoe-maker's trade in

boyhood, and at the age of twenty immigrated to the United States, landing at New Orleans in 1854. He worked at his trade in that city about three months, when he came up the river as far as Evansville, Ind., where he worked about eighteen months. In 1856 he came to Vincennes, where he worked at his trade until 1860, when he opened a store and shop of his own, and has followed that vocation ever since, having by his industry and good habits established one of the best stores of the kind in the city, carrying a full and select stock of goods, controlling a fair share of the trade. In 1859 he wedded Juliana Heisner, a native of Germany. To them were born seven children, five of whom are living: Frank Joseph, Edward George, Louis Anton, Emma Kathrina and Franciska. Mr. Kapp's political proclivities are Democratic. He is a member of the present city council, having served six terms. He and family are members of the Catholic Church.

JONATHAN KEITH, attorney at law, Vincennes, is a native of Knox County. He was born June 10, 1856, being a son of Warren C. and Elizabeth (Chambers) Keith, natives respectively of Kentucky and Indiana. The father came to Indiana at the age of sixteen, about the year 1835, where he lived the remainder of his life, following farming and preaching, being a member of the Baptist Church. His death occurred in 1872. The mother died in 1873. The subject of this sketch was brought up on the farm, and secured a good common school education. At the age of nineteen he commenced teaching school, to obtain means to enable him to secure a collegiate education. He attended the Terre Haute Normal School, and afterward the Ann Arbor University one year, where he studied medicine. Giving up medicine he returned home and resumed teaching, and began the study of law with a view to making that his profession, reading with DeWolf & Chambers, and being admitted to the Knox County bar in 1883. Although a young man, and having to contend with able contemporaries, he has met with well-deserved and encouraging success. He opened his office in November, 1884. In politics he is a Republican, and has been engaged to some extent in local politics. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Baptist Church. He is a regular contributor to the Vincennes *News* under the *nom de plume* of "Glendale."

JOSEPH B. KELSO, a prominent farmer of this county, was born September 2, 1830, in Knox County, Ind., on the farm where he now lives, being the second of a family of six children of William and Julia Ann (Hogue) Kelso. The father was born in 1800, in Monongahela County, Va., and was reared there until nineteen years of age, and then came to Cincinnati, Ohio, with a boat-load of chestnuts, and then came to Knox County, Ind., with Jerry Coleman, employed in transporting a mill. He then engaged in the brick business, and made the first brick that was used in the buildings of the town of Princeton, Gibson Co., Ind. He continued in this business till his death, also carrying on farming to some extent. He was successful, but met with some reverses. He died in 1869. The mother was a native of this county, and lived and died here. She was born May 5, 1809, and died August 22, 1872. Our subject was reared on a farm, receiving a common school education. He remained with his parents to the age of twenty-six, when he engaged in farming and the brick business successfully, and now continues farming. He is recognized as one of the most successful farmers of the county, and owns 220 acres of land, all adjacent to the city of Vincennes and very valuable from the location and the very modern improvements. His residence is a two-story brick, one mile from Vincennes, and presents an elegant appearance, and certainly makes Mr. Kelso a happy home. March 18, 1862, he was married to Martha J. Hollingsworth, a native of this county, born December 15, 1836. They have five children: Charles S., born November 18, 1863; Emma H., born February 10, 1866; William H., born October 8, 1868, and died July 18, 1870; Ellis T., born October 12, 1871, and John L., born April 24, 1877, and died June 12, 1877. Politically Mr. Kelso is a very zealous Republican, and always has been. He was honored with the office of township trustee two years. He is recognized as one of the prominent and highly-respected men of the county, and is a moral, upright citizen. He was in Camp Knox in the time of the war, and did a great deal for the relief and entertainment of the soldiers in the camp, and furnished fuel, etc., for the soldiers.

JEROME T. KELSO is a son of Joseph and Margaret (Stone) Kelso, natives respectively of Virginia and New York. Jerome

T. was born and raised in Decatur County, Ind., his birth-day occurring November 4, 1849. He secured a good business education in early life, and in later years engaged as clerk in the mercantile business. In 1873 he came to Vincennes and engaged in the grain and produce business four years. He then built the Riverside stave factory and lumber mills of this city, which he operated successfully four years. Later the building was consumed, but he rebuilt, and in 1881 sold out and dealt in lumber. In 1883 he established the Kelso Oil Company, with George Heitz as a partner for six months. In November, 1885, he sold the business to the Consolidated Oil and Tank Company, and has conducted the business for them up to this period. Their present plant was established by Mr. Kelso when he started the business. It is a corrugated iron structure, 40x80 feet in dimensions, situated near the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad bridge. It will soon be replaced by two large brick buildings, and a two-story brick store-house, a brick cooper shop, and five oil-tanks of 1,000 barrels capacity each. Vincennes will then be the general supply station for a large portion of southern Indiana and Illinois. May 14, 1876, Mr. Kelso was united in marriage to Julia E. Brouillette, a native of Vincennes. They have two children, Frank B. and George L. Mr. Kelso is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the K. of P. and Royal Arcanum, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

CLARENCE B. KESSINGER, attorney at law and deputy prosecuting attorney for the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, is a native of Bruceville, Knox Co., Ind., born April 28, 1859, son of William M. and Margaret J. Kessinger, whose maiden name was Bruce. The Kessinger family are of German descent. The father of our subject was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother in this county, being a representative of one of the pioneer families of Knox County. The father came to Indiana about 1849, and settled in Washington Township, Knox County, where he still resides. Subject was raised on a farm, and his early years were spent at farm labor. He attended the schools of his native township and the Vincennes High School, which he entered in 1877, and from which he graduated two years later. He began the study of law in the office of Cobb & Cobb in 1880. In 1882–83 he was an officer in the

Plainfield Reform School. In 1884 he was admitted to the Knox County bar, and at once formed a partnership in the law practice with William A. Cullop and George W. Shaw, continuing to the present. In the spring of 1885 he was appointed to his present office, which he is filling very creditably to himself. Politically he is a Democrat. He is one of the leading young lawyers of the Knox County bar, and his future promises to be all that his friends could desire.

EDWARD M. LAAKMAN, deputy recorder of Knox County, Ind.; is a native of the city of Vincennes; was born July 8, 1863; son of Michael and Magdalena (Biever) Laakman. The father was born in Germany in 1809, and the mother in Strasburg, France, (now a German province), February 29, 1836. The family came to America about 1845, together with the mother's parents. The mother died October 28, 1885. Edward M. is the fourth of nine children. He was educated at a private school, and is the possessor of a good common school education. In 1882 he was appointed deputy recorder of Knox County, and has filled that position with much credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the people. He is a stanch Democrat in politics, and his first presidential vote was cast for Grover Cleveland. He is secretary of the Gramercy Club, and a member of the German Lutheran Church. He is well known and respected, and is one of the prominent young men of the city.

JOHN D. LA CROIX, of Vincennes, Ind., and native of the city, was born April 7, 1856, and is the only son of four children born to the marriage of Marcell D. La Croix and Adel Bayard. Our subject was reared in this city with his parents, and secured an ordinary school education. He assisted his father in his dry goods store in this city until the latter's death. In 1879 he engaged in the grocery and provision business, where he still holds forth, meeting with well-earned success. He carries a full and select line of goods, and controls a fair share of the trade in city and county. He is unmarried; a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and is justly recognized as a young man of business and energy.

THOMAS V. LAMPORT was born in Woodstock, Canada, February, 14, 1844, son of Benjamin and Mary (Force) Lam-

port, born in England and Canada respectively. Thomas V. was raised on a farm in Kankakee County, Ill., where the father moved in 1847. He first engaged in the livery business in Momence, Ill., and in 1872 came to Knox County, Ind. and farmed one year. He then became manager of John Loten's lumber yard and remained such two years. In the spring of 1876 he established a similar business under the firm name of T. V. Lamport & Co.; a year later merged into Dalton & Lamport. In 1882 he engaged in his present business and has met with well-deserved success. January, 1869, he married Mary C. Crews, a native of Missouri. They have five children: Myrta M., Liston W., Mary A., Lora M. and Lester. Mr. Lamport is a Republican and a member of the Royal Arcanum society and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

BENJAMIN LAMPORT was born in Woodstock, Canada, August 30, 1846. He is a brother and partner of T. V. Lamport, and secured a common school education in Kankakee County, Ill. In 1872 he took for his companion through life Angeline Crews, of Missouri, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1878, when he accepted the position as manager of the branch lumber yards of Dalton & Lamport at Lawrenceville, Ill., remaining there two years. In 1883 he came to Vincennes and engaged in his present business, sharing the success of the business with his brother. Mr. Lamport's married life has been blessed with one son named Elmer C. Mr. Lamport is a Republican and a member of the Royal Arcanum society, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. The firm deal in lumber, shingles, doors, blinds and all goods pertaining to their line of business. Thomas began dealing in lumber in 1882, and the spring following Benjamin engaged in the business, and they have since conducted affairs very successfully; $50,000 per annum is a fair estimate on their sales. They have five men employed besides themselves, and also have a coal agency for John D. La Croix of this city. T. V. Lamport is the founder of all the present lumber interests of the city of Vincennes.

ADOLPH S. LANE, of the firm of M. Tyler, Son & Co., hardware merchants and dealers in agricultural implements and seeds, in Vincennes, Ind., was born in Lippe Detmold, Prussia,

November 5, 1842, son of George and Caroline (Ernsting) Lane. Our subject came with his parents to the United States when about twelve years of age. The mother died while *en route*, and the father located on a farm in the northern part of Knox County, Ind., in 1854. Here Adolph S. lived until he was twenty years of age, but secured little or no education. In later years, however, he secured a good business education by his own efforts and by actual contact with business life. In November, 1862, he came to this city and entered the employ of M. Tyler & Son, and continued with them as clerk until January, 1876, when he became a partner in the business and has remained such ever since, having actual management of the same and showing his business capabilities by the successful manner in which he has conducted the business. December 3, 1863, Mr. Lane married Miss Hannah Brocksmith, who died March 17, 1877, leaving five children: Edward, Louis, Alfred, Charles and Minnie. September 22, 1877, Mr. Lane married his present wife, who was a Mrs. Caroline (Brocksmith) Helle, a sister of his former wife. Mr. Lane is a Republican and a member of the city council. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of H., K. L. of H. and K. of P. fraternities. He and his wife are members of the St. John's Evangelical Church, and he is recognized as being one of the prosperous business men of Vincennes.

THE LA PLANTE FAMILY, of Vincennes, Ind., are among the most distinguished and oldest families in the county or State. John Baptiste La Plante, native of Canada, came from Detroit to Vincennes in 1798 with his wife and family, and established a distillery on the Illinois side of the Wabash River. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was guide and scout for Gen. Harrison in the battle of Tippecanoe. He raised four sons: Pierre, John B., Hyacinthe and Joseph, and three daughters, all of whom spent their lives in Knox County, with the exception of one daughter. Pierre La Plante, the eldest, a native of Detroit, Mich., participated with his father in the war of 1812. At an early age he learned the carpenter's trade which he followed irregularly the greater part of his life. After becoming of age he conducted a trading store or agency at Fort Harrison, above Terre Haute. He was only moderately successful in the accumulation of prop-

erty and died a comparatively poor man. He was guide for Gen. Tipton in the removal of the Pottawattomie Indians from about Logansport to Missouri in 1837. He was a Whig in politics and was commissioner of Knox County at one time. He married Elizabeth Gamelin, a native of this city, who bore him five children; three sons now living: John B., Peter E. and Charles. The father died in Vincennes in 1859 and the mother a year later. John B. La Plante of this city is the eldest son of Pierre La Plante, born February 3, 1823. Early in life he began learning the saddler's trade, at which he worked until attaining his majority. He then engaged in the grocery business on a small scale, and by years of industry, economy and strict business integrity he and his brother Peter succeeded in increasing their business from time to time until they established one of the largest general merchandise establishments in the city, and succeeded in accumulating handsome competencies. John B. retired from active business life in 1878 and has since given his attention to the management of his property. December 7, 1845, he was married to Malinda Scott, who died, and May 28, 1874, he married Catherine E. Aull, who bore him one child now deceased. He is a Democrat in politics and has been county commissioner two terms and a member of the city council numerous terms. He and his wife are Catholics. Peter E. La Plante, was born June 19, 1831, and was reared in the city where he secured an ordinary education. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in the mercantile business with his brother, and shared with him the success of their united efforts. He is a Democrat and has been a member of the city council from time to time. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and was one of the organizers of the Vincennes Deposit Bank in 1867 and was president of the same until its dissolution ten years later. Charles La Plante, the youngest of the three sons of Pierre La Plante, was born in this city September 28, 1833. He was clerk in his brother's store until 1878, when he assumed control of the grocery business, which he now conducts. In 1861 he married Sarah Hiles, who died in 1868, leaving one child, now deceased. In 1872 he married his present wife, Elizabeth Page, a native of this city. He is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN LOTEN (deceased) was a native of England, born March 16, 1830, son of Robert Loten. The family came to America in 1852 and settled in Edwards County, Ill. The father died in Vincennes in 1865. Our subject came from England to America in 1853 and settled in the same place as his parents, and in the fall of the same year to Vincennes, and made his home in this place until his death. By occupation he was a painter and house decorator, having learned his trade in his native country; he followed it in this country and also dealt extensively in building materials. As a painter and decorator he had few equals. His marriage took place in 1851 to Miss Eleanor J. Roberts, born in England in 1832, daughter of William and Mary Roberts, who lived and died in England. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Loten, four of whom are living: John O., Mary A., Ellen E. and Emma J. Mr. Loten was a Democrat, and for eight years was a member of the city council and held the position at the time of his death. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. and was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was noted for his many charitable deeds and had many warm personal friends. His death took place December 9, 1876. After his death his eldest son assumed control of the business. Robert W. was born in Yorkshire, England, October 13, 1852, and came to America with his parents. His death occurred March 7, 1884, and since that time Mrs. Loten has carried on the business alone and has been very successful. She carries an extensive line of wall paper, ceiling decorations, window shades, curtains, etc., etc., and does the most extensive business of the kind in Vincennes. She was for a number of years engaged in the photographic business in the city and was quite successful. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a prominent lady.

JOHN R. MANTLE, M. D., is a native of Watertown, N. Y., born April 6, 1815, son of Edmund and Dorothy (Richardson) Mantle. He is the eldest of eight children—five daughters and three sons—and is of Scotch-German extraction. The parents were born in Connecticut and Massachuetts in 1788 and 1792, respectively. The paternal grandfather, Consider Mantle, was born on the Atlantic Ocean about 1750. His parents died when he was very young and he was raised by a friend of the family.

He served in the Revolutionary war and died in the "Empire State" in 1835. Subject's father was an 1812 soldier. His death took place in New York in 1875. The mother of our subject died at seventy-five years of age. Our subject grew to manhood in his native town, attending the common schools and afterward a select school. In 1836 he went to Ohio, and the winter of 1836–37 taught a country school near Cleveland. At the latter date he went to Kenton County, Ky., and taught school in this State for over three years. In 1841 he began the study of medicine in Cincinnati, under Dr. B. S. Lawson. He attended lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, and graduated in 1844. In April of that year he came to Vincennes and began the practice of his profession, and has continued to live in this place for forty years. He has a large and remunerative practice, and in consequence has done well financially. In March, 1847, he was married to Caroline Judah, a daughter of Hon. Samuel Judah. Mrs. Mantle was born in 1829 and died in 1849, having borne her husband one child, Harriet, who died in 1873. Dr. Mantle took for his second wife Mrs. Eliza Sears, a native of Michigan, born in 1825. They were married in 1854. The Doctor is a Republican and a member of the Vincennes Brick and Tile Company, he acting as secretary for them. The Doctor and Mrs. Mantle are leading members of the Christian Church, and he has long been a representative man of the city. For thirty-five years he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Vincennes University, and for six years was president of the board.

WILLIAM A. MARKEE, dealer in drugs in Vincennes, Ind., is a son of Isaac N. and Mary A. (Pirtle) Markee, and was born in Sullivan County, Ind., May 12, 1857. The parents were natives respectively of Ohio and Indiana. William A. was raised in Carlisle, Sullivan Co., Ind., and secured a fair literary education. In 1876 he began learning the drug business and entered the employ of F. P. Parvin, of that place, remaining with him about two years. He then came to Knox County and established a branch drug store at Oaktown for Jenkins, Curtner & Co., which he managed successfully until the latter part of 1879, when he became clerk in a drug store in Princeton. In 1880 he went to Mattoon, Ill., and engaged as first clerk in the leading drug

establishment of that city. In 1882 he contracted for a one-half interest in the drug firm of Bridwell & Curry, at Evansville, but on account of the financial difficulties of the firm he withdrew, the business was placed in the hands of a receiver and Mr. Markee was appointed manager to assist in closing out the same. July 15, 1882, he came to Vincennes and engaged in his present business, with W. Q. Rogers as partner. May 1, 1883, Mr. Markee purchased his partner's interest and has since conducted the business very successfully alone. That same year he engaged in the wholesale cigar business in connection with his drugs, and is doing an equally thriving trade in that line. November 9, 1882, he was united in matrimony to Abbie D. Daniels, a daughter of W. D. Daniels, a prominent citizen of Patoka, Ind. They have one son, named Fred D. In politics Mr. Markee is a Republican and one of the first business men of the city.

CAPT. ISAAC MASS, a well-known citizen of Vincennes, was born September 20, 1810, in Baltimore, Md., and is the youngest of nine children born to John and Mary (Essex) Mass. At nine years of age his mother died, and when twelve years old he began the coach-trimmer's trade, serving seven and a half years' apprenticeship. He worked in his native town and Newark, N. J., several months, but in February, 1832, embarked on board the ship "Congress," bound for Mexico, where he remained until December, 1833, working at his trade. He then returned to the United States, but later determined to again go to Mexico. Going overland through some Western States he stopped off at Vincennes, Ind., and through the instrumentality of the Masonic fraternity, of which he is an ardent member, he became acquainted with Col. John C. Clark, a prominent man of that day. Col. Clark induced him to take charge of his coach-trimming and repairing department, he at that time operating a line of mail stages, and some time later Mr. Mass was enabled to purchase the shops for himself. He here met Miss Emeline McCutchen, who became his wife October 14, 1835. In 1843 his business was destroyed by fire, and he then served as deputy county sheriff until 1844, when he was elected principal to that office. In 1848 he embarked in merchandising and the pork-packing business, but in 1852 sold out. He built the first eleven miles of the Ohio

& Mississippi Railroad east from Vincennes, and in 1854 erected the Star Flour-Mills at Vincennes, which he operated until 1856, when they were burned out. He then opened a general auction house and continued in that business until the late war, when, in July, 1862, he recruited a company for the Sixty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Mounted Infantry, of which he was chosen lieutenant. The same month he was elected captain of the company. He served one year in Kentucky, then became a part of Gen. Schofield's army corps and as such participated in numerous hard-fought engagements, notably among which was Knoxville. Because of ill health he resigned April 30, 1864, and was then elected sutler of the Sixty-fifth Indiana Regiment, but never served in that capacity. Until the close of the war he had charge of the Government mess houses. January 1, 1866, he returned to Vincennes and embarked in the dry goods and grocery trade, but sold out shortly thereafter and established an eating house at the crossing of the railroads. In 1870 he was burned out, but the same year, in company with his present partner, L. L. Watson, he built the Union Depot Hotel; also being one of the principal movers in putting in the new gas works, of which he was made president. Although having received but little schooling Capt. Mass has acquired an education above the average, and has contributed numerous articles on various topics to the press, which have attracted the attention of the more intelligent class of people. By his first wife he was the father of five children; only one (Mrs. W. S. Sterne) is now living. He wedded his present wife, Mary A. Thorn Raper, daughter of Hon. William Raper, October 7, 1847, and to their union seven children have been born—two sons and one daughter now living: Samuel, Lewis B. and Mary E.; Carrie, another daughter, died May 6, 1884. Capt. Mass is independent in his views on all topics, believing in politics that the man is the one to vote for and not the party, and that one should be governed by the broad principles of Christianity in religious matters instead of church creed or dogma.

CHARLES G. MATHESIE, assistant postmaster at Vincennes, Ind., was born in Lancaster, Penn., December 11, 1833, and is a son of Christian Mathesie, a native of Germany. The subject of this sketch came to Indiana with his parents in 1839, and

located in Evansville, where they died a short time before the war of the Rebellion. He was brought up by his parents principally in New Harmony and Evansville, receiving a fair education in common branches. At the age of sixteen he began clerking in a mercantile establishment, and continued in this employment until he was twenty years of age. In 1854 he came to Vincennes and accepted a position in the postoffice, which he held irregularly until Lincoln's election, engaging somewhat in general merchandising in the meantime. In 1861 he was elected city clerk, serving in this office faithfully and efficiently four terms of two years each. In 1860 he was engaged in taking the census of Vincennes Township. In 1869 he accepted the position of deputy county treasurer and was elected to the office of treasurer of Knox County in 1870, serving by re-election until 1874. He was then engaged in general merchandising three and a half years, at the end of which time he again became deputy treasurer and acted until Hollingsworth was elected and installed. In January, 1885, he was appointed to his present position, and is now attending to his duties in a satisfactory manner, his long experience in public rendering him singularly fit for such duties. He was married, in 1857, to Amanda E. Colman, a native of Knox County, by whom he has had four children, two of whom are living: Cora L., the wife of E. H. Buck, and Nellie B. Mr. Mathesie has always been an active Democrat, and he is a member of the Masonic order and K. of H.

PETER R. McCARTHY, son of Michael and Bridget McCarthy, was born in County Clare, Ireland, March 10, 1849. In1860 he came with his father (his mother died in the old country) to the United States, and first located in Hoboken, N. J., where he was put to work at the tinner's trade. In 1864 he came to Vincennes, Ind., and the following year began working as locomotive fireman for the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company. Two years later he was given charge of an engine upon that road, continuing until 1872. April 4, 1871, he was married to Ophelia, the accomplished daughter of H. H. and Lydia Dubois, a descendant of Capt. Toussaint Dubois, one of the early and wealthy French Canadians who were settlers at Vincennes prior to the Revolutionary war, and for whom the county of Dubois in this State is named. This

union has been blessed with six children, five of whom are living. July 19, 1874, Mr. McCarthy began business with a very small capital, as a dealer in stoves and tinware, but by indomitable energy and business sagacity has made his small capital produce marvelous results. He has a beautiful residence, and the architectural work alone excells any in Southern Indiana. He introduced the manufacture of galvanized iron work over a large scope of territory and is president and manager of the company. In 1879 he became a candidate for the office of city treasurer, and after a spirited contest defeated a very popular candidate. At the regular election he defeated the very popular Republican, Mr. Fred Miller, and at the succeeding election had no opposition. At the expiration of his terms, by his request, his accounts were examined by two expert book-keepers, who found the entire errors to amount to less than $1. In 1881 he was made chairman of the county Democratic Central Committee, and largely through his exertions the majority was handsomely increased. Mr. McCarthy is a member of the St. Francis Xavier congregation of the Catholic Church and is an earnest communicant, but of tolerant and liberal views. He is a zealous Democrat in politics and has been of incalculable value to his party. He possesses the grace, wit and fancy characteristic of his race, and is a favorite with all who know him. He is quite a philanthropist and takes a great interest in all enterprises for the welfare of mankind. His kindness of heart and charity are proverbial, and the needy and unfortunate were never known to apply to him for aid in vain. He is considered by his countrymen as a considerate and helpful brother, and in business circles ranks very high as a man of clear and sound judgment and superior business ability.

CHARLES G. McCORD, attorney at law and examiner of titles at Vincennes, Ind., is a native of Knox County, born March 21, 1851, son of William R. McCord, who was born in Madison County, Ky., May 2, 1809. His parents removed to Lawrence County, Ill., in 1819 and there remained five years, and then came to Knox County, Ind., and located on a farm near the city. He was the eldest of twelve children, eight of whom are living. Mr. McCord was twice married; the first time to Mary A. Johnson, daughter of Judge Johnson, a prominent lawyer of Knox County.

To them was born one child, a daughter, who lived but a short time. Mrs. McCord's death occurred October 5, 1835; April 22, 1841, Mr. McCord took for his second wife Eliza J. Gibson, a Virginian by birth, who bore him four children: William (a graduate of Yale College), Dora (wife of Smiley H. Chambers), Mary wife of J. F. Harris), and Charles G., our subject. March 13, 1833, he became deputy circuit clerk and held that position with honor and credit to himself until November 5, 1838, when he was commissioned clerk by Gov. Wallace. He held the position fourteen years and was noted for his accuracy and painstaking. Later he engaged in mercantile pursuits and by his energy, honesty and trustworthiness, succeeded in amassing a handsome competency. His death occurred January 26, 1881. The mother died August 8, 1867. Charles G. McCord, our subject, was raised in Vincennes, and received his preliminary education in the Vincennes University. At the age of fourteen, he entered his father's store, continuing with him until 1870, when he entered Brown University of Providence, R. I., and graduated from that institution in 1873. After his return home, he became a student of Blackstone, with Judge F. W. Viehe, until 1875, when he began practicing law with Col. C. M. Allen as partner, continuing two years. Since that time he has practiced his profession by himself in the county courts and has given especial attention to making and examining abstracts of title, and has attained a degree of proficiency in this line, excelled by none other in the county. December 22, 1881, Mr. McCord married Eleanor M. Drish, of Mattoon, Ill. He is a Mason and a Republican in politics, and in November, 1876, he was appointed commissioner of the circuit courts of the United States, and is now holding that position.

JOHN T. McJIMSEY was born in Montgomery, Ohio, July 14, 1840, son of John and Mary (Howser) McJimsey. The father was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1799, and still resides in his native county. At the age of twenty-one John T. began life for himself and for a number of years dealt in stock. In 1863 he came to Greencastle, Ind., and engaged in the livery and sewing machine business, continuing until 1872, when he came to Vincennes as manager for the Singer Manufacturing Company, and remained such for two years. He then became a general dealer

in sewing machines. In 1884 he erected a commodious barn and began keeping a livery stable. In December, 1885, the barn caught fire and was consumed with all its contents. About eighteen horses perished in the flames. In 1864 he was married to Miss Hannah Ames, of Greencastle, Ind., by whom he has one child, Guy A., born in 1866. Mrs. McJimsey died in 1873, and in 1874 Mr. McJimsey was married to Miss Araminta De Bolt, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born in 1844. Our subject is a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a member of the K. of P. He is a prominent man of the county and bids fair to retrieve his fallen fortunes.

ARCHIBALD B. McKEE, born November 30, 1808, in Vincennes, was the second of a family of two children born to Samuel and Nancy (Shannon) McKee. The father was born in Lexington, Ky., where he studied medicine, immigrating to this county in an early day as surgeon in an army, and remained here the first regular American physician in Vincennes, being also one of the prominent men of his time. He died November 6, 1809. The mother was reared in Knox County, Ind., and died November 25, 1819. At the time she came to this county the Indians were very cruel and atrocious, and her mother was killed by them. After the death of his mother the subject of this sketch was reared by his guardian for two or three years, and then went to his uncle in Kentucky, where he remained until 1830, when he returned and settled upon this farm. Ever since settling here he has followed farming. He was assessor of the county in 1836, and was United States assistant assessor in the county in the time of the war. He was the second auditor of Knox County for a part of a term made vacant by the expulsion of the auditor. He has been a successful farmer and now owns about 700 acres of excellent land. His residence is a very commodious frame building in a beautiful location. This farm was first opened up by Col. Francis Vigo, who lived with our subject several years. Mr. McKee was married October 1, 1831, to Julia Ann Smith, a native of this county. To them there have been born eleven children, one of whom died in infancy and two after being grown to maturity and married. Eight are now living. John F., born August 8, 1832, and died in infancy; Samuel V., born October 27, 1833;

Mary E., born April 25, 1835; Nancy A., born April 12, 1837; Sarah Anne, born February 15, 1839, and died after marriage, the mother of six children; David N., born March 7, 1841; Robert L., born March 15, 1843; Julia E., born April 14, 1845, and died after marriage, the mother of four children; Archibald S., born July 27, 1847; Dorcas L., born May 16, 1850, and James H., born September 22, 1852. All the family are members of the Presbyterian Church, the parents being very pious and zealous members. Politically he is a very firm Republican and earnest advocate for all principles of morality and integrity, and also of temperance. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church sixty years, an elder many years, and is now treasurer of the Vincennes Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM M. MEDCALF, M. D., of Vincennes, Ind., was born in Dale, Spencer Co., Ind., September 11, 1838, and was the son of Allen and Frances (Winkler) Medcalf, natives respectively of Maryland and North Carolina. The father, who was born September 23, 1791, removed in early life with his parents to Nelson County, Ky., where he followed farming. In the war of 1812 he was a soldier in a Kentucky regiment, and was engaged fighting the Indians at Vincennes and at Tippecanoe. After the war he resided in Daviess County, Ky., until 1828, whence after his marriage he immigrated to Spencer County, Ind. Here he followed the occupations of farmer, carpenter and millwright, paying most attention to the latter. He was the first trustee of the township and served a number of years as justice of the peace. He was also postmaster at Dale for a long time. He was well known throughout that section of country as a man of ability, energy and integrity, and he was a ruling elder of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. His death occurred May 29, 1876. The subject of this sketch was brought up by his parents in his native place on a farm until he was sixteen years old, securing an academic education, and studied Greek and Latin under a private tutor. He then took a course in theology and prepared himself for the ministry, and followed this calling in Monroe, Greene and Carroll Counties, Ind., and at Lincoln, Ill., Eldora and Iowa Center, Iowa. In 1872 he assumed charge of the congregation at Washington, Ind., and remained there two years. Having given some atten-

tion to the study of medicine he now began the study of Homœopathy under Dr. Goodhue. In 1874 he removed to Gibson County, Ind., locating in 1876 in Fort Branch, where he had charge of a congregation, still pursuing the study of medicine. In 1878 he graduated from the Missouri Homœopathic College at St. Louis, and then took a course in the Missouri School of Midwifery, graduating and receiving the Franklin prize in surgery in his first college, being a member of Dr. E. C. Franklin's private class. Returning to Gibson County he entered regularly on the practice of medicine at Patoka and Fort Branch, remaining until February, 1884, when he came to this city, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, meeting with well-deserved success. He is a member of the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy. He received the *ad eundem* degree from his *alma mater* in 1881. He was married, March 28, 1859, to Eugenia Leathco, a native of Kentucky, by whom he has five living children: Ella J., William E., Thomas R., Carrie E. and Ireanius A. He is a Republican in politics, a Knight Templar, and though not actively engaged in the ministry, is a member of the Indiana Presbytery, still holding his credentials and frequently officiating as a minister. His son William E., a young man grown, is totally blind, from an accident early in youth. Notwithstanding this he has received a finished education at the State Asylum for the Blind, and is one of the most accomplished organists and pianists in the city or State.

LOUIS A. MEYER is a native of Hanover, Germany, where he was born April 21, 1852; son of Gottfreid and Sophia (Kuster) Meyer. He was educated in the schools of his native country, and attended the gymnasium at the city of Eimbeck, and graduated from that institution in 1866. This same year he came to America, and landed at the city of New York, where he remained nine years. A portion of the time he was a dry goods clerk, and later became a shipping clerk. While in this city he attended the New York Evening High School. In 1876 he came to Knox County, Ind., and for five years was engaged in teaching school. He began reading law in 1876, and in 1880 he entered the law office of DeWolf & Chambers. He remained in the office one year, and in the fall of 1880 was admitted to the Knox County

bar. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. In January, 1882, he formed a law partnership with Benjamin M. Willoughby, and the firm is now known as Meyer & Willoughby. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Tilden. He practices law in both the English and German languages, and has met with excellent success. September 20, 1882, he was married to Emma E. Litterskamp, a native of Vincennes. They are leading members of the St. John's German Evangelical Church. He is the German correspondent for several leading German journals, and transacts the German consul's business for Knox County.

FREDERICK MILLER, dealer in furs, hides and leather, is a native of Alsace, France (now Germany), born August 23, 1831, and son of Frederick and Dora (Schneider) Miller. His father was born in 1800, and died in Vincennes in 1873, the mother in 1842. Our subject, the eldest of four children, came to America in 1851, and settled in New York City, where he remained about three years; then went to Chicago, Ill., but stayed only a short time, when he returned to New York, where he remained until 1856. At that date he came to Vincennes, where he has since resided. He is a butcher by trade, and followed that occupation in this city about four years. In 1878 he engaged in the hide and leather business, having followed the same occupation for other parties since 1862. In 1884 he located in his present place of business, where he has since continued. He was married in 1857 to Sophia M. Zuber, born in the same place as himself in 1840. She came to this country when about three years of age. They have six children: Frederick C., Emma L., George A., Dora E., Ernest C. and Charles A. He belongs to the Republican party, and is a member of the K. of H. He has been a successful business man, and is esteemed by all.

JOHN F. MILLER, manufacturer of spring and road wagons, buckboards, sulkies, buggies, etc., of Vincennes, Ind., is a native of the city, born April 27, 1840, the only child born to the marriage of John F. Miller and Mary E. Ostendorf, who were native Germans. They came to Vincennes, Ind., in 1838, where the father followed carpentering until his death, September 6, 1845, at the age of twenty-seven years. Subject secured a good

education in the common branches. He was compelled to work hard not only to support himself, but also his widowed mother and two step-brothers. He aided in supporting his mother until her death, October 27, 1882. At the age of about twenty-four he began learning the wagon-maker's trade, and after having mastered it, he opened a small shop of his own, and began blacksmithing, wagon-making and repairing. He persevered in his work, which he increased from time to time, until he now does a large and remunerative business. He has all the modern appliances for his work, and is among the foremost business men of the city. April 26, 1864, he married Hannah Thecklaw Ellerkamp, who died December 18, 1883, leaving these children: Frank A., Henry H., John H., Peter B., Louis F. Mary E. Joseph E., Hannah L. and Emma S. (deceased). Mr. Miller is a Democrat in politics, and he and family are members of the Catholic Church, the wife being a devout member until her death.

CHARLES S. MILLER. Among the leading young business men of Vincennes may be mentioned our subject, who is a dealer in choice drugs, medicines, paints, oils, etc. He was born in Springfield, Ohio, in 1859, and is a son of John G. and Matilda (Stout) Miller. The Millers are of English descent, the father being born in England in 1810, and the mother in Clark County, Ohio, in 1817. The family came to Knox County in 1863, where they have since lived. Our subject was educated in the Vincennes public schools, and later attended the Vincennes University during the Centennial year. He entered the employ of the drug firm of Moon & Harris, and with them remained until 1883. During his service with this firm he read medicine under the direction of Dr. Moon. In 1883 he engaged in the drug business for himself, purchasing the store of Davenport & Co. He has been and is doing a successful business beyond his expectations. He is a Mason and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

G. I. NEPTUNE is one of the firm of R. Neptune & Co., dealers in tight barrel staves and heading. The business was established in this city in 1879, and has since continued, doing an extensive business. Their factory has a capacity of 12,000 pieces per day, and gives employment to twenty-five persons. Their

manufactures are shipped to different parts of the country, especially to California, and during 1885 amounted to $2,250,000, G. I. Neptune was born in Franklin County, Ind., April 14, 1853, son of Richard and Rhoda (De Camp) Neptune. His father was born in the same State and county as himself in 1831, and his mother in 1833. His paternal grandfather, Amos Neptune, was a Virginian by birth. Our subject came to Vincennes in 1879, and was married in 1878 to Miss Orra Comes, a native of Boone County; he was born in 1854. They became the parents of these three children: Carl I., Richard C. and Joseph C. He is a Republican in his political views. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MASON J. NIBLACK, son of William E. and Eliza A. Niblack, was born in the city of Vincennes, Ind., April 14, 1857, where he resided until he was nearly fourteen years of age, when he went to Cazenovia, in Madison County, N. Y., to live with his grandfather, William Sherman, on a farm. He remained on the farm for four years, and then attended school at Cazenovia Seminary at Cazenovia, N. Y., from which institution he graduated in 1878. During the school year of 1878–79 he attended school at the university of Ann Arbor, Mich. He began the study of law at Cazenovia, N. Y., in June, 1879, with D. W. Cameron, and in September of that year returned to Vincennes and continued the study of law. He graduated at the university of Michigan Law School in 1882, and received the degree of LL. B. He is now the junior member of the law firm of Viehe & Niblack, the senior member being Hon. F. W. Viehe.

LOVELL M. NICHOLSON, book-keeper and cashier for B. Kuhn & Co., is a native of Clark County, Ind,; born February 10, 1838, son of George A. and Eliza (Chowning) Nicholson, and is of Welsh origin. The parents were born in Trimble County, Ky., in 1805 and 1812 respectively. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Nicholson, was a Virginian by birth, and the family moved from Kentucky to Missouri in 1840, remaining there nine years, and then moved to Indiana and settled at New Albany. They moved to Indianapolis in 1850, and made that city their home eleven years. At that time they moved to Marshall, Ill., and there the mother of our subject died in 1868. The father

died in Vincennes, January, 1875. Our subject is a graduate of the Indianapolis Commercial College (graduating in 1858). He taught school for five years, and in 1860 entered the employ of M. Meyer, of Jeffersonville, and remained with him ten years. He came to Vincennes from Louisville in 1873, and was employed by B. Kuhn as book-keeper, and this position has since retained. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Emma Smith, of Madison, Ind. Mrs. Nicholson died March 25, 1882, and April 2, 1885, Mr. Nicholson married Miss Clara H. Montgomery, of Orleans, Ind. born in 1852. He is a Republican, and joined the Masons in 1864. He is a member of the Unitarian Church, and his wife of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM J. NICHOLSON, boot and shoe merchant, of Vincennes, is a native of Knox County; born October 14, 1851, and is a son of Simon A. Nicholson, who lives near Wheatland, this county. William J. spent his boyhood days on a farm. He secured a very good education and prepared himself for teaching, which occupation he followed three years in the county. In 1875 he began reading medicine with the view to making it a profession, and in 1876 engaged in the drug business in Wheatland, but abandoned the study of medicine and conducted the drug store successfully there until 1881, when he came to this city and engaged in a similar business here, continuing two and a half years. He then sold out his store and became connected with the Vincennes *Commercial* in the capacity of city editor, in which he remained but six months. He then opened his present store, and has conducted the business very successfully since that time, and controls a large share of the trade in city and county. He still retains an interest in the drug business in Wheatland, which is managed by his brother and partner in the business, Anderson C. Nicholson. Mr. Nicholson is unmarried. He is a Republican in politics, and was postmaster of Wheatland five years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. fraternities, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES T. ORR, commissioner of Knox County, Ind., and manufacturer and wholesale and retail dealer in general saddlery, is a native of the "Emerald Isle," born in 1835, son of Thomas and Catherine (Farrel) Orr, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. The

Orr family came to America from Ireland in 1837, and settled in North Vernon, Ind. Our subject came to Vincennes in 1843, and this has been his home since that time. In 1852 Mr. Orr went to Louisville, Ky., and worked for four years as an apprentice at the saddler's trade. In 1855 he began the saddlery business in Vincennes, and has continued at that work ever since, meeting with good success. His political views are Democratic, and he served as a member of the Vincennes city council for seven years. He is president of the Vincennes Draw Bridge Company, and in 1885 was elected county commissioner of Knox County. He was married in 1872 to Miss Mary Beckes, daughter of Thomas P. Beckes. They have four children: Thomas G., Mary E., James B. and John E. Mr. Orr has been very prosperous in his business enterprises, and is one of the leading and prominent men of the city and county. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

JOHN A. OSTENDORF, jeweler, was born in the northern part of Germany, December 14, 1834, son of John H. and Catherine (Bockman) Ostendorf. He is the third of nine children, and is of German descent. The parents were natives of Germany, born in 1803 and 1807, and died in this State in 1862 and 1847, respectively. Subject came to America in 1853 and settled in this city. He began learning the jewelry business in the old country, and completed the trade in Vincennes under Asa Washburn. He began business for himself in 1855, and continued alone until 1863, when his brother, Harmon H., became a partner in the business. They have the oldest jewelry store in the city, and have succeeded well in the business. They have now four times the amount of capital they had in 1861. John A. was married in 1862 to Caroline M. Duesterberg, a daughter of G. H. Duesterberg. She was born in 1839. They have two children: Catherine and Henry. Mr. Ostendorf is a Democrat, and a member of the German Catholic Church.

HARMON H. OSTENDORF was born in Germany in 1838, and came to America in 1855, and went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and learned the jeweler's trade. He came to Vincennes in 1861, and two years later formed his present partnership. He was married October 17, 1865, to Christina Memmering, a native of Knox County, who died January 21, 1871, leaving one child, Annie.

Mr. Ostendorf married Caroline Belgenorth November 24, 1873. She was born in this county in 1848. They have three children: Bernard, Caroline and Ella. Harmon H. is a Democrat, and a member of the German Catholic Church. They are one of the most reliable and oldest firms in the city, and do an extensive and paying business.

CHARLES W. PADGETT, dealer in drugs, was born in Daviess County, Ind., July 6, 1851, and is a son of William B. and Minerva J. (Seals) Padgett. His parents were born in Hardin County, Ky., and his paternal grandfather, Charles Padgett, was a native Virginian. About one-half century ago the family removed to Martin Co., Ind., and there the grandfather still resides, on the farm which he entered on coming to "Hoosierdom." The parents are residents of Washington, Ind. Our subject spent his boyhood days on a farm, and attended the country schools. In 1867 he engaged in the grain business at Edwardsport, and in 1882 he came to Vincennes and engaged in the wine and liquor business, but began keeping a drug store in 1884, and has continued to the present. He was married, July 6, 1884, to Miss Carrie M. Spees, a native of Ohio, born in 1867. She is a daughter of David F. and Julia M. (Show) Spees. Mr. Padgett is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Horace Greeley. He is one of the leading young business men of the city, and he and his wife are members of the church.

JOHN B. PAGE, JR., dealer in harness, saddles, collars, etc., is a native of Vincennes, born June 13, 1847, and son of J. B. and Elizabeth (Millet) Page, and is of French descent. His father was born in Vincennes October 15, 1815, as was also the mother, in 1820. The grandfather was Dominick Page, also born in this city, in 1783. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in 1868. The great-grandfather was a Canadian by birth and came to Vincennes about 1860. Our subject's parents still reside in this city. John B. was educated in the public schools and the Vincennes University. When about fifteen years of age he began the harness-maker's trade in this city with the firm of Page & Orr. In 1882 he began the business for himself, and has continued with marked success to the present time. He was married, April 22, 1872, to Miss Mary Brouillette,

a native of Vincennes, born February 16, 1847. They have two daughters and a son: Laura, Paul and Emma. Mr. Page belongs to the Democratic party, and is a representative of one of the old families of the city.

WILLIAM H. PENNINGTON, county superintendent of schools, was born in Knox County June, 1855, son of William and Rebecca Robinson Pennington, who were born in Kentucky and New Jersey in 1821 and 1819 respectively. The family came to this county in 1829, and here the father died in 1863. Our subject was reared on a farm and first attended the country schools, next the high school, and lastly the State Normal School at Terre Haute. He then taught school in the country for six years, and in 1878 was made principal of the Edwardsport schools. In 1879 he taught the Bicknell schools. In 1883 he was elected superintendent of the schools of the county, and was re-elected in 1885 without opposition, thereby showing the high estimation in which he is held. He moved to Vincennes in 1883, and is a Democrat and cast his first presidential vote for Hancock. He was married August 21, 1879, to Anna Shively, a native of Dubois County, born in 1860, daughter of William F. and Alice Shively. Mr. and Mrs. Pennington are the parents of two children: Alice and Helen. They are members of the Christian Church, and he is much respected by all who know him.

HARRY W. PORTER, dealer in staple and fancy groceries, was born in Greenville, Floyd Co., Ind., in 1854. His parents, Henry and Mary (Brown) Porter, were of English-Scotch origin. They were born in New England. About 1850 the father came to New Albany, and a short time after moved to Greenville, where he died in 1859. The rest of the family came to Vincennes in 1863, and here the mother continues to reside. Our subject received a common school education and until 1877 was employed as a clerk. At that time he engaged in the grocery business in partnership with his brother, C. P. Porter, and the firm was known as Porter & Bro. In 1882 our subject took entire control of the business and has since continued very successfully. In 1878 he was married to Miss Leah N. Miller, a native of Illinois, born in 1855. They have two children, named

Harry O. and Emma L. His political views are Democratic. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN T. POTTER is the third of eight children of George W. and Eliza (Mallory) Potter. The father was born in North Carolina in 1811, and when sixteen years old came to Knox County, Ind., with his father, who returned to North Carolina, leaving George W. here. He was a prosperous farmer, and at the time of his death was worth about $8,000. He was twice married, the first time to Rhoda A. Carothers, who bore him two children, one of whom is now living—Helena. His second marriage was to the mother of our subject. The father was a Republican and was assessor of the county one term, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died May 14, 1865. John T. was born December 11, 1851, where he now lives. He received the education and training of the average farmer's boy and made his home with his mother until twenty-eight years of age. She died October 27, 1878. He was married, when twenty-seven years old, to Ida J. Colman October 24, 1877. She was born in the county October 5, 1853. They have these children: Bessie L., born May 20, 1878; Charles W., born May 21, 1881, and Harry E., born July 14, 1885. Mr. Potter is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and politically is a Republican. He is recognized as one of the prominent and highly respected citizens of the county.

ROYAL E. PURCELL, editor and proprietor of the *Western Sun*, is a native of Knox County, Ind., born July 26, 1849, son of William and Sophia (Beckes) Purcell, and is of Scotch-Irish lineage. His parents were born in Knox County in 1811 and 1817 respectively. The father died in said county in 1850, but the mother still resides near Vincennes. The paternal grandfather of our subject was John Purcell, a Virginian, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in Knox County. Royal E. attended the common schools where he acquired the rudiments of a first-class education. At a later period he taught school in the county, and in 1870 entered the Hanover College (Indiana) and graduated from that institution in 1874 with the degree of B. S., and in 1883 received the degree of A. M. He began the study of law in 1874 and was a student of Blackstone for two years.

In 1876 he purchased the *Western Sun* and became its editor, and in this capacity has since continued, meeting with the success and appreciation his labors deserve. He is an earnest and conscientious worker for the Democratic party and is largely instrumental in shaping the politics of the county and Second District. He is one of the leading editors of Indiana, and is in all respects a representative man. In 1879 he wedded Miss Mary Pidgeon, who died in 1880.

FRANK E. RAILSBACK, packer and shipper of poultry and eggs, at Vincennes, Ind., was born in Georgetown, Ill., October 1, 1855, son of David and Adaline C. (Goe) Railsback, natives respectively of Warren County, Ind., and Pendleton, Ind. Our subject was raised in Illinois, and secured a very good preliminary education of his father, who was a teacher and educator of more than ordinary ability. The father died in Champaign County, Ill., September 30, 1865. Our subject then removed with his mother to Indianapolis, where Frank E. completed his education and engaged as clerk for some time, and later kept a grocery store in that city until 1879, when he engaged with J. E. Sullivan, in the poultry and egg business, as traveling agent until 1882, when he came to Vincennes and established his present business here in company with Mr. Sullivan. The latter gentleman retired in 1885, and Mr. Railsback is now conducting his mammoth business alone, and meeting with good and well-deserved success. He ships about $300,000 worth of poultry and eggs to Eastern markets per annum, and purchases such products within a radius of 100 miles of Vincennes, and employs on an average twenty hands in killing and dressing poultry and packing eggs ready for shipment. In 1880 Mr. Railsback married Jessie S. Goe, a native of Indiana. They have two children: Albert Carr and Mamie Goe. In politics he is a Republican, and a member of the O. of C. F. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the first business men of Vincennes.

GEORGE G. RAMSDELL, superintendent of the Citizens' Gas Light Company, of Vincennes, Ind., was born near Providence, R. I., April 30, 1848, and is a son of Ezra B. Ramsdell, of this city. George G. came to this city with his parents in 1860, and was educated in the Vincennes University. At the age of

sixteen he began learning the machinist's trade, which he mastered and followed with Clark & Buck, of this city, acting as foreman for them several years. He resigned his position there in 1879 to accept the superintendency of the gas company, which position he has filled in a very able manner. He has also acted as secretary and treasurer of the company since his connection with it. He has been prominent in all private and public enterprises of the city for a number of years, and has been an active member of the Board of Trade of Vincennes since its organization, and was secretary of the same two years, and now holds the position of president. He is a Republican in politics, but has never aspired to office. June 10, 1884, he was united in matrimony to Mollie Hays, his present wife. He has two children—Sallie M. and Marion B.—by a former marriage. Mr. Ramsdell is a member of the Vincennes Commandery, No. 20, K. T., of which he is Recorder. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he has led the choir for a number of years. He is recognized as one of the prominent business men of the city, and is one of its first citizens.

HON. GERARD REITER, ex-auditor of Knox County, Ind., was born in Vincennes, September 1, 1849, son of Caspar and Mary E. (Bultman) Reiter, and is of German descent. His father and mother were born at Osnabrueck, Germany, in 1823 and 1826, respectively. In 1847 they immigrated to America and located in Vincennes, where they yet reside. Subject attended the German Catholic schools until twelve years of age, and then spent three years in the public schools of Vincennes. At the age of fifteen he entered the county auditor's office as deputy, and served as such for ten years. In 1874 he was elected auditor of Knox County, and was re-elected in 1878, serving constantly in the office for eighteen years. His reputation for competency and accuracy secured for him the position of deputy auditor of the treasury, but he declined the honor. He served the three counties of Knox, Sullivan and Greene in the State Legislature, and proved to be one of the best working members of that body He was chosen by acclamation, and received a majority of 2,000 votes. He has always been an earnest Democrat, and has always manifested much interest in politics. In 1880 he was elected

secretary of the Knox County Agricultural Society, and still serves in that capacity, and its great success is largely due to his untiring energy. October 24, 1871, he was married to Miss Ellen Green, a native of Belfast, Ireland, born June 14, 1853, daughter of Arthur and Margaret Green. Mr. and Mrs. Reiter are members of the St. John's German Catholic Church, and he is one of the prominent men of the Hoosier State.

FRANK G. REITER, deputy auditor of Knox County, Ind., is a representative of one of the prominent families of the county, and was born in the city of Vincennes, August 24, 1862, and is a son of Caspar and Mary E. (Bultman) Reiter, who were of German descent. Frank G. spent six years in the German Catholic schools of Vincennes, and two years in the public schools. At fifteen years of age he entered the county auditor's office as deputy, and served in that capacity with his brother, Gerard Reiter, ex-auditor, six and one-half years, and has been two years with the present auditor, James A. Dick. He is a Democrat in his political views, and cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland. He is a most careful and competent official, and a prominent young man of the county.

JAMES REYNOLDS, SR. Of the many men who have for years taken an active part in the political affairs of the county, probably none deserve more prominent mention than the subject of this sketch. He is of Scotch-German descent, and was born in Somerset County, Penn., in 1826, son of William and Mary (Jones) Reynolds, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Maryland. They both died in the old Pennsylvania Commonwealth. In 1852 James went to Louisville, Ky., remaining there one year, and then moved to Evansville, Ind., and in 1855 came to Vincennes, and here has since resided, and later was employed by the Adams Express Company, remaining with them until 1860, when he was elected sheriff of Knox County, and was re-elected in 1862. From 1864 to 1867 he was engaged in farming. In 1868 he was again elected sheriff, and re-elected in 1870, and afterward served as deputy sheriff two years. In 1874 he was elected treasurer of the county, and served two terms. For twelve years he held important offices in the county, and filled them with much credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction

of the people. He is an enthusiastic Democrat, and is one of the first men of the county. In 1850 he was married to Mary Sterret, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he had these three children: Elizabeth, Josephene and James. Mrs. Reynolds died in 1859, and the same year Mr. Reynolds married Mary U. Markley, who died in 1866. In 1867 he took for his third wife Mrs. Jane E. Bloom, formerly a Miss Watson, daughter of L. L. Watson, of this city. To their union these children were born: Samuel D., William H., Jesse L., Edith F. and Genevieve.

WILLIAM B. ROBINSON, of Vincennes, Ind., was born in Knox County, September 9, 1839, and was one of a family of four sons and four daughters born to William and Sarah (Nicholson) Robinson, natives respectively of Ohio and Pennsylvania. The father came to this county about 1820 with his father, Abner Robinson, locating on a farm in Palmyra (now Steen) Township. Here our subject's father married and brought up his family on a farm. In politics he was an old line Whig, and took an active part in local campaigns. He was trustee of Steen Township several terms, and was widely and favorably known as a plain, unassuming, moral and upright citizen. His death occurred in 1858. The subject of this sketch was reared in Steen Township, on a farm, and obtained a good literary education in his early years. At the age of sixteen he began teaching school, and made this his profession for five years. He was connected about one year with the Vincennes High School. In the meantime he had begun the study of law, with a view to making that his profession, and in 1866 he entered the law department of the State University at Bloomington, graduating in 1867. Returning to Vincennes he was admitted to the bar of Knox County, and was engaged in practice until 1876, when he accepted the office of clerk of Knox County, to which he had been elected by the Democratic party in 1874. He filled this office in so efficient and satisfactory a manner that he was re-elected, and served until 1884. Mr. Robinson was county school examiner three years previous to being elected clerk of the county, and he was mayor of the city five terms. In 1873 he was married to Margaret La Hue, a native of the county, by whom he has had four sons and one daughter. Mr. Robinson is a member of the I. O. O. F.

SALYARDS & BURNS, dealers and importers of monuments, Vincennes, Ind., established their business in September, 1885, and are receiving much of the patronage of town and county. E. M. Salyards, senior member of the firm, was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, March 13, 1845, and is a son of Edward and Maria (Buffington) Salyards, of Ohio. Edward, our subject, was raised in Cincinnati, Ohio; New Albany and Orleans, Ind., learning the marble-cutter's trade, and engaged first in the business for himself in Madison, Ind., and later in New Albany; then in Washington, and from the latter place came to this city, where he conducted his present business. November 27, 1867, he married Ellen Anderson, a native of Indiana. They have three children: William E., Roy G. and Pearl. In 1861 Mr. Salyards enlisted in Company G., Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving three years, and was then veteranized, and served until the close of the war, participating in many of the most important actions. Peter J. Burns, junior member of the above named firm, is a native of Pittsburgh, Penn., born March 9, 1854, son of Patrick M. Burns. His mother died when he was three years of age, and his father when he was nine, consequently, he knows but little of his ancestry. He worked as a farm hand in Daviess County, Ind., after his father's death, until he began learning the marble-cutter's trade, which he mastered, and engaged in the business in Louisville, Ky., in 1876, and then moved to Seymour, Ind., and in 1885 engaged in the present business in this city. October 3, 1882, he married Mary Walter, a native of Scott County, Ind. They have one daughter, named Zella Z. Mr. Burns is a member of the K. of H. fraternity.

FREDERICK SAMONIEL, trustee of Vincennes Township, Knox Co., Ind., was born in Floyd County, Ind., near Corydon, January 1, 1841, son of Frank J. and Margaret Samoniel, who were natives of Germany, born in 1792 and 1809 respectively. The father came to America in early life and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained but a short time and then removed to Floyd County, Ind., but lived there only a short time when they moved to Louisville, Ky., where he lived until 1858. They then moved to Mt. Carmel. Ill., where the father died in 1860. The mother is yet a resident of that place. Our subject

was the second of ten children, and what education he now has was obtained by his own exertions. In 1863 he came to Knox County, Ind., and in 1871 entered the employ of F. M. Fay, and remained with him five years. Since that time he has been engaged in the transfer business for himself. He is a Democrat, and was elected township trustee in 1882 and re-elected in 1884. He was married, February 13, 1872, to Miss Bridget Quinn, a native of the "Emerald Isle," born in 1849. They have four children, Mamie, Charles, Maggie and Helen. Mr. Samoniel has made his own way in life, and during the war supported his mother and her four children while two of his elder brothers were in the service. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

HENRY SCHAFFER was born in Prussia January 11, 1843, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Schroeder) Shaffer, who were born in the same country. The family came to the United States in 1853 and located in Knox County, Ind., on a farm. Here Henry lived until he was eighteen years old, when he went to St. Louis, Mo., and learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until the beginning of the war. He then returned home, and in January, 1863, came to Vincennes and followed teaming, carpenting and clerking in stores until 1875, when he engaged in the general merchandise business, in which he has continued ever since. In 1882 he built his present commodious brick store-room, which he uses as a store-room and dwelling. He has a fine line of general merchandise, and is doing a paying business. In 1865 he married Wilhelmina Weitzel, a native of Ohio. They have eight children: William, Henry, John, Emma, August, Laura, Louis and Eleanor. He is a Democrat, and he and family are members of the St. John's Evangelical Church of this city.

CONRAD SCHEEFERS, a prominent business man of Vincennes, Ind., is a son of John and Mary (Caskort) Scheefers, who were born in the city of Paderborn, Prussia. Conrad was born in the same place December 20, 1841, and here he received his education and learned the carpenter's and millwright's trades, at which he worked in his native country until 1867. He then immigrated to the United States and came directly to Vincennes, where he worked at his trade one year and clerked in the hardware business two years. He then conducted the Central Hotel

and Saloon of this city until 1879, when he sold out and went to his native country on a visit. He returned to Vincennes in 1880 and engaged in the retail liquor business, where he conducts a strictly first-class house in all respects. He also has the agency for European steamship lines, the only agency of the kind in the city. October 28, 1872, he married Barbara Hartts, a native of Bohemia. To them were born seven children, three now living: Anna, Frank and William. Mr. Scheefers is a Democrat in politics and has taken an active interest in the political affairs of the city for a number of years. He is at present serving his sixth term in the city council. He is essentially a self-made man, as he came to Vincennes a poor boy. By close application to his duties, economy and strict business integrity, he has won his way to the front and is now one of the solid business men of the city. He and his family are members of the Catholic faith, and he is a member of the C. K. of A.

JOSEPH SCHMIDT, manufacturer and wholesale dealer in cigars, of Vincennes, Ind., was born near Vienna, Austria, June 30, 1841, son of Frank and Josepha (Grenn) Schmidt, who were also natives of Vienna, where they lived and died. Joseph grew to manhood in his native land and obtained a good German education. He was employed with his father in the service of the Government from sixteen to twenty-one, and then left home and came to the United States and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, and kept a notion store two years. He then began steamboating on the Wabash River, still retaining an interest in his mercantile business. In 1873–74 he engaged in the manufacture of hoop-skirts and window shades in New York City. Returning to Cincinnati, Ohio, he engaged in the manufacture of cigars with Mr. E. Gloss, his present foreman. In 1879 he came to Vincennes, Ind., and engaged in the same business, continuing to the present time. He gives employment to about twelve experienced cigar-makers, putting out nothing but first-class stock, for which he finds a ready market in the city, also in the southern part of Indiana and Illinois. He also handles all kinds of chewing and smoking tobaccos and snuffs. In 1878 Mr. Schmidt married Lena Ebner, daughter of John Ebner of this city. He is independent in politics and a member of the Catholic Church.

JAMES F. SECHLER was born in Danville, Penn., November 30, 1829, son of Jacob and Barbara (Reese) Sechler, natives of Pennsylvania and Switzerland, respectively. James F. was raised in Danville and there learned the machinist's trade. After he became of age he left home and worked at his trade in various places, and was foreman in machine shops for different railroads for a number of years. In 1876 he came to Vincennes and accepted the position of general master mechanic for the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, which position he held about five years; he then resigned and accepted a similar position with the Texas Pacific Railroad, but after a year's service with that road he returned to this city and engaged in his present business. June 17, 1852, he married Mary Farley, a native of Pennsylvania. To them were born seven children, six of whom are living—two sons and four daughters. Mr. Sechler, Daniel M. Lynch and Edward Watson are proprietors of the city machine shops and foundry. The business was established in 1882 by Mr. Sechler, L. L. and Edward Watson, who erected the present building, and started a general repair and machine shop, also a foundry for all kinds of brass and iron castings, and give employment to ten men. The firm has had charge of the business since 1883 and has had good success in every respect.

MARTIN L. SEDDELMEYER, sheriff of Knox County, Ind., was born in Harrison County, Ind., September 22, 1844, son of John H. and Margaret (Traub) Seddelmeyer, who were natives of Germany. The father came to the United States between 1830 and 1835, and located first at Fort Wayne, Ind., next in Indianapolis, then in Harrison County, thence to Dubois County, and finally in 1852 removed to Knox County and located in Widner Township, where he preached the gospel and also practiced medicine. His death occurred in Vanderburg County February 20, 1864. He was well and favorably known throughout the southern part of the State as an earnest worker for the cause of religion, being a minister of the German Lutheran Church. Our subject was raised principally in Knox County on a farm, securing a fair education in the common schools. After his father's death he went to Indianapolis and clerked in the mercantile business two years, and then returned to this county and followed a similar

occupation. He then learned the gunsmith's trade at Freelandsville, in this county, where he resided with his mother. He was elected constable in 1872, and in 1874 accepted the position of deputy sheriff, which office he continued to hold until November, 1884, when he was elected to the office of sheriff, which he is now filling in a very efficient manner, owing to his long experience as deputy. September 5, 1877, he was married to Lucy A. Gardner, a native of Vincennes, and daughter of E. G. Gardner, a pioneer citizen of the city. To Mr. and Mrs. Seddelmeyer these four children were born: Dexter A., Margaret, Dorcas and Elbridge G. Mr. Seddelmeyer has always been an unswerving Democrat in his political views, and takes an active part in the local campaigns in the county. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is recognized as a popular and efficient official, and one of the first citizens of the county.

GEORGE W. SHAW is a native of Campbell County, Ky., born June 20, 1853, son of Coleman and Mary E. (Reily) Shaw, and is of Irish descent. His father was born in the same State and county as himself in 1818. The mother's birth occurred in 1829. Mr. Shaw's boyhood days were spent in farming in summer and attending school in winter. In 1873 he entered Georgetown College at Georgetown, Ky., and attended this school three years. He taught school six years and his last work was in the Butler High School. He began reading law in Louisville, Ky., in 1876, and in 1879 came to Vincennes and entered the law office of Judge F. W. Viehe, and continued his study two years. He was admitted to the Knox County bar in 1880 and formed a partnership with William A. Cullop, and the firm was known as Cullop & Shaw. He is a Democrat and cast his first presidential vote for Samuel J. Tilden. In 1881 he was appointed master commissioner of the Knox Circuit Court and has since held the position. He is one of the leading attorneys of the Vincennes bar.

LEANDER J. SHEPARD, coal dealer, of Vincennes, Ind., is a son of Horace B. and Martha (Harper) Shepard, who were born in Kentucky. The father came to Knox County, Ind., in 1820, and located on a farm, where he resided until 1862 and then took up his residence in this city, where he now resides at

the advanced age of eighty-seven years. He was formerly a Whig in politics but is now a Republican. He has held a number of important offices in town and county, and was a member of the State Legislature one term and has been an active worker for his party in his day. Leander J. was born in Knox County, Ind., November 12, 1828, and spent his boyhood days on a farm and secured a common school education. At the age of twenty-six he engaged in the mercantile business in Illinois, continuing there five or six years. He then returned to this city and soon after accepted a position under Gen. James C. Veatch, in the office of collector of revenue at Evansville, and remained with him two years. He then returned to this city in 1881 and purchased an interest in the Edwardsport Coal Company, and also established his coal yards in this city. The mine which supplied their coal gave out, and he in company with others organized the Indian Creek Coal Company and opened up a mine at Bicknell, which they are now operating successfully. In 1854 Mr. Shepard married Jane Emmons, a native of Illinois. They have one son, named Charles E. Mr. Shepard is a Republican in politics and a member of the I. O. O. F.

ANTON SIMON, of the Eagle Brewing Company of Vincennes, was born in Alsace, France (now Germany), November 2, 1848, and is a son of Peter and Barbara (Risch) Simon, natives respectively of Savoy and Alsace, France. Anton was reared with his parents in his native country, and secured a good ordinary German and French education. At the age of thirteen he left home and came to the United States, locating almost immediately in Vincennes, where he engaged as clerk in the dry goods business for a short period, and then worked for some time in Jacob Kautz's brewery. Later he clerked in a confectionery store about five years. He then worked for about two years at the bookbinders' trade, and in 1869 entered the employ of John Ebner, Sr., in the brewery business, and has continued in the establishment ever since, taking a partnership in 1874. In 1869 he married Caroline Ebner, a daughter of John Ebner, Sr., who died in 1872. To them was born one child, deceased. In 1876 he married his present wife, Anna Weisenberger, a native of Mt. Carmel, Ill. They have three children: Clara, Eugene A. and Louis J. Mr. Simon

is a Democrat in politics and a warm advocate of the principles of his party. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN EBNER, JR., bookkeeper and junior partner of the Eagle Brewing Company, is a native of Knox County, Ind., where he was born May 12, 1859, son of John Ebner, Sr., of this city. He was reared in Vincennes, and obtained a very good education, attending the St. Meinrad College in Spencer County, and the St. Joseph College at Teutopolis, Ill. After completing his education he engaged in his present business, and in 1880 took a partnership with the firm. He is unmarried, a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Catholic Church. The Eagle Brewing Company, of which these gentlemen are proprietors, was established in 1859, by John Ebner, Sr., who conducted it alone until 1870, when he leased the building to various parties who proved unsuccessful in its management, and accordingly, in 1874, he, in company with Eugene Hack and Austin Simon, refitted and remodeled the old building, until it now ranks among the first in the State. The building is a large, three-story brick, and is supplied throughout with all modern appliances and conveniences. They have completed a new double cellar, which is used for storing hogshead beer and fermenting, and in addition they have a fine brick office, of Gothic architecture, on the first floor, which is handsomely fitted up. They manufacture about 18,000 barrels of beer per year, and employ about five wagons and twelve head of horses for the home trade. The beer is of such high quality that it has not only kept away all foreign competition in southwestern Indiana, but has compelled the proprietors to establish refrigerator depots in Washington, Ind., Carmi and Olney, Ill., and Jasper and Princeton, Ind., besides supplying southern Illinois and Indiana within a radius of seventy-five miles.

HENRY M. SIMPSON, a prominent and enterprising nurseryman and fruit-grower of the State, was born March 18, 1847, in Palmyra Township, and is the third child of Archibald and Jane C. (McCord) Simpson. The father was born in Vincennes Township in 1802, and was reared in the county, being a son of Patrick Simpson, a native of Scotland, who came to this country from Glasgow in 1783, and lived all his life here as one of the early

pioneers. He kept a store in Vincennes at one time, and was engaged in many skirmishes with the Indians. Our subject's father was also a resident of the county all his life, and was a very prosperous farmer and nurseryman. He was one of the associate judges of the county, and a prominent man. He was a Republican at the time of his death, March 23, 1873. He left three children: James H., in the Pension Office in Washington, D. C.; Henry M., our subject, and John N., proprietor of the Vincennes Greenhouse. Mr. Simpson was the founder of the Knox County Nursery, comprising 100 acres in small fruit. Henry M. was reared on the old homestead in Palmyra Township, and secured a good common-school education. At the age of twenty-three he married, and continued to make his home with his mother. He owns 104 acres of well-improved land, besides his nursery, with a good residence in a nice location. June 21, 1870, he wedded Adelia McCord, daughter of Robert and Martha McCord. They have five children: Harry, Robert A., Charles A., Anna L. and Ray C. Both husband and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he belongs to the I. O. O. F., and politically has always been a Republican. His brother James served four years in the late war. Henry M. devotes his time to raising small fruits. The yearly strawberry yield is about 800 bushels, and raspberries and blackberries 200 bushels each. He has about half a million apple-grafts for this spring's planting (1886).

HUBBARD M. SMITH, M. D., of Vincennes, Ind., was born in Winchester, Ky., September 6, 1820, son of Willis R. and Elizabeth (Taylor) Smith. The father was a native of Kentucky, and was a lieutanant in the war of 1812. In 1850 he removed to Missouri, where he died five or six years later. He was a farmer and merchant, and was well educated for his day, being a teacher for several years. The mother was a daughter of Hubbard Taylor, who came with Gen. Knox to survey Kentucky, and afterward became a prominent citizen of that State. Our subject's early boyhood was spent on a farm and in attending the common schools, obtaining a somewhat limited education. At the age of fourteen he left home and began learning the saddlery and harness-maker's trade, continuing at this until he was twenty years of age, and in the meantime, by desultory study, improved his rudimentary edu-

cation, and at the age of twenty-one had improved his education sufficiently to enable him to begin teaching, which he followed in order to procure means to enable him to obtain a medical education. He attended the medical department of the Transylvania University in 1845, and then practiced in his native State. In 1848 he entered the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, and graduated in 1849. Since that time he has practiced his profession in Vincennes, where he has met with more than ordinary success. In 1859 the Doctor purchased the Vincennes *Daily Gazette*, conducting it but a short time, and giving it up for the position of postmaster of Vincennes, which he held for over eight years. Since that time he has given his attention to his large and remunerative practice. In 1846 he married Nannie W., daughter of Gen. Edmund Pendleton, of Clark County, Ky. They became the parents of eight children, six of whom are living: Edmund W. P., United States Consul at Carthagena, South America; Mary E.; Hubbard T., employed in the War Department as Washington, D. C., and a musical composer of considerable notoriety in the capital; Alice Cary; Cyrus A., druggist at Vincennes, and Curtis P., a young attorney of this city. The Doctor is prominently identified with a number of medical societies, and is considered one of the ablest and most experienced physicians in the county. He has shown his ability as a literary writer since his residence here, having published numerous poems and other articles of merit in the local and other papers; also keeping up some correspondence with metropolitan papers at various times for a number of years. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

WEBSTER SMITH, an enterprising farmer of the county, was born in Clark County, Ind., October 29, 1836, and is the youngest of five children of Bastion and Hannah (Nickerson) Smith, natives of Saratoga County, N. Y. The mother was born in 1803, and came to Knox County about 1819. They were married in said county and moved to Clark County, where the father died when our subject was but six months old. The mother then returned to Knox County, where she died in 1872. Our subject did not return with his mother, but was about eight years old on his arrival here. He attended the common schools, and acquired

nearly all his education by self-application at home. He made his home with a brother until fourteen years of age, when he began supporting himself. He began farming, and lived with his mother from the time he was twenty-one until her death. He married a few years after, and continued farming on the same place. He has succeeded well, and owns 158 acres of very fine land well improved. November 22, 1877, he wedded Mary E. Harvey, a native of Monroe County, and the mother of five children by a former marriage. Three of these children are now with Mr. Smith. He has no children of his own. He is a member of the Republican party, and a good citizen.

CHRISTIAN SPIEGEL, a prominent citizen of Vincennes, Ind., was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, August 1, 1823, son of Jacob and Sophia E. (Braun) Spiegel, natives of the same place. Christian came to the United States with his parents in 1832, and located at Baltimore, Md., where the father died in 1835. In 1837 the family removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and here Christian learned the cabinet-maker's trade, at which he worked until about 1846 or 1847, when he moved to Lawrenceburg, Ind., and remained about nine years. In 1855 he removed to Indianapolis, and engaged in the manufacture of furniture in partnership with his brothers and Frederick Thomas, this being the commencement of the largest business of the kind in that city, and one of the largest in the West. In 1878 our subject sold his interest in the business, and having accumulated a comfortable fortune, came to Vincennes and engaged in the same business with William Roberts three years, when four gentlemen purchased Mr. Robert's share, and Mr. Spiegel, in company with these gentlemen, has conducted the business successfully to the present time. They make a specialty of the manufacture of bedsteads, making on an average nearly 300 per week, and giving employment to thirty men. In 1845 Mr. Spiegel married Amelia Boyce, a native of Kentucky. They had these eight children, six living: Edward, William, Frederick A., Fannie J. (wife of Edward Perkins), Charles A. and Arthur E. Subject is a Republican in politics and strictly temperate in all his habits. He is an Odd-fellow, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE R. SPITZ, dealer in hats, caps, and gents' furnishing goods, in Vincennes, Ind., is a native of Knox County, Ind., born February 2, 1859, son of Roman and Martha (Bernstein) Spitz. The father was a native of Alsace, France (now Germany), and came to this State in 1849, where he has since resided. The mother was born in Louisville, Ky. George R. was raised in this city, and acquired a very good German and English education. At the age of eighteen he engaged as clerk with I. Joseph & Son, and remained with them until December, 1884, when he was engaged in the gents' clothing and furnishing business with G. F. Montgomery, continuing until June, 1885. August of the same year he engaged in his present business, in which he is meeting with good and well-deserved success. He carries a good and full line of goods, the best in the city, and commands the leading trade in town and county. September 24, 1884, he married Tillie Gubelman, a native of Daviess County, Ind. They have one daughter, Hazel E. In politics Mr. Spitz is a Democrat, and is one of the leading business men of the city.

FREDERICK WILLIAM STAFF, general master mechanic of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, was born in Newport, Ky., March 9, 1852, being a son of William J. and Wilhelmina (Sauerbrey) Staff, who were born respectively in Saxony and Hanover. Frederick W. was reared with his parents in his native city, having but few opportunities for acquiring an education. When fourteen years of age he began learning the machinist trade, which he mastered in Cincinnati, Ohio. His evenings were spent in acquiring an education, and in time he acquired a fair literary education. At the age of twenty he became draughtsman of the Little Miami Railroad, having previously devoted a great deal of time and study to this profession. He filled the position creditably a number of years. In 1883 he accepted a similar position on the Ohio & Mississippi, and in July, 1885, was promoted to his present position, and is now filling the position very satisfactorily. In 1876 he was united in marriage to Emma R. Marston, a native of Newport, Ky. To them were born seven children, six now living: Thomas W., Frederick William, Ida May, John W., Pearl, and J. Howard. Mr. Staff is a Democrat in politics, and

took quite a part in the political affairs of his native city, being a member of the city council a number of years. He has been a Mason since 1873. He is an example of the self-made men of the country, as he started in life a poor boy with little or no capital, but untiring energy, study, and singular capability for his particular calling in life, and has won golden opinions, not only from his employers, but by a large circle of friends, who know him only to respect his many excellent qualities.

EDWARD TAYLOR, A. M., superintendent of the city schools at Vincennes, Ind., was born at Wea Plains, six miles west of Lafayette, Ind., October 30, 1842. The father was Joseph N. Taylor, a native of Winchester, Va., born in 1813. The mother's maiden name was Phœbe Garretson, born in Springboro, Ohio, in 1816. Both parents are still living, and are members of the religious Society of Friends, or Quakers, as also is our subject. They were the parents of seven children. When our subject was seven years of age his parents removed to Monrovia, Ind., in order to secure better church and school facilities, and there he still resides. Subject attended school during the winter and farmed in the summer time until he was seventeen years of age. During his youth he was a member of various literary societies, and thereby acquired a liking for literary work. In 1860 he entered the Earlham College, at Richmond, Ind., and his time was spent between the duties of a student and in assisting his father, who had been chosen superintendent of the institution. He graduated from the classical course in 1865. He then became a teacher of Latin and Greek at Spiceland Academy, Ind., and at the end of the year was elected principal of the academy. He resigned this position, however, in order to travel and study in Europe. He made the tour of the Continent, and spent a year in linguistic and historical studies in Berlin, Prussia, and during his absence sent weekly letters to the Richmond *Telegram*. Some months after his return he married Miss Louise Bales, daughter of John H. Bales, of Knightstown, Ind. They have two sons. He chose teaching as his occupation, and in 1868 was chosen superintendent of the city schools of Kokomo, Ind. In 1872 he removed to Iowa, where he was for several years principal of New Providence Academy, and during that time

(1878) was elected to the State Legislature. His principal speeches while in office were in opposition to the enactment of a bill for the re-establishment of capital punishment in the State; a plea for the financial support of the Reform School; in advocacy of a bill for the repeal of what was known as "the wine and beer clause," and in support of a bill for compulsory education. In 1879 he published "My Brief History of the American People, for Schools," which has reached the sixteenth edition in six years. Under the auspices of the State Temperance Alliance he spent the winter of 1879–80 in travel as a State lecturer in advocacy of the reform. In 1881 he removed to Indianapolis, and the following year was elected to his present position. As a boy, it may be said of him that his taste was for science, especially astronomy; as a college student, it was for the ancient languages; later, for historical and literary studies, and is now for moral and economic questions.

FRANCIS A. THUIS is a native of Holland, where he was born in 1837, son of Francis A. and Johanna H. (Hendrickson) Thuis, and is of pure Dutch descent. He came to America in 1853, and settled in New York, where he remained one year, and then went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained three years. In 1856 he came to Vincennes. He learned the saddler's trade in Europe. After coming to Vincennes he secured a position on the Evanston & Terre Haute Railroad, which he held two years. He then clerked in a store until 1861, when he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry as a musician, and served fourteen months. He then came home and remained nine months, and then re-enlisted in Company A, Ninety-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was discharged in 1865 at Indianapolis. Since the war he has been engaged in the manufacture of the "Scotch horse-collar," and has secured an extensive reputation as a collar manufacturer. He was married in 1866 to Mary Jane Page, a native of Vincennes, born in 1843. They have seven children: Johanna E., Louis E., Mary E., Francis E., Charles A., George J. and Silas L. He is a member of the Democratic party, and in religious belief is a Catholic.

FREDERICK TWIETMEYER, of Vincennes, Ind., was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, January 17, 1837. His parents, Deitrich and Ada Twietmeyer, were born in the same country.. Frederick was raised on a farm in Hanover, and at the age of twenty immigrated to the United States, landing in New York City in 1857, and worked as a clerk in a grocery store for about two years, and then worked for himself in that city until 1860, when he went to New Orleans, but left the following year and came to Vincennes, where he remained as clerk for M. Tyler & Son a year, and then enlisted as private in Company A, One Hundred and Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving in the war of the Rebellion until its close. He then returned to this city and engaged in the grocery business. In 1866 he went to St. Louis, Mo., and was a grocer in that city until July, 1883, when he again returned to Vincennes and re-engaged in his old occupation, in which he has been quite prosperous. In 1868 he married Henrietta Kleintopf, a native of Germany. They have seven children—six sons and one daughter. In politics he is independent, but generally votes the Republican ticket. He and family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

WILSON M. TYLER, president of the Vincennes National Bank, was born in West Brookfield, Mass., February 20, 1836, the son of Moses and Eliza (Makepeace) Tyler, natives of Massachusetts, but were of English and Irish extraction respectively. The father came to Ohio in 1843, and resided at Chagrin Falls until 1852, when he removed to Vincennes, Ind., where he engaged in the general merchandise business, meeting with more than ordinary success, and accumulating quite a handsome competency. In 1864 he engaged in the general hardware, building material, and agricultural implement business, in which he remained as senior partner until his death in March, 1881. He was a Whig, and later became a Republican in politics, but took no active part in political affairs. He was well and favorably known throughout the county as an active, energetic and successful business man, and an upright, Christian citizen, being a member of the Presbyterian Church. The mother still resides in Vincennes, at the advanced age of eighty years. Our subject was brought up by his father in the mercantile business, and se-

cured a good academic education, and at the age of twenty-one entered into partnership with his father, under the firm name of M. Tyler & Son, and continued this until his father's death, although he and Alfred S. Lane had active management of the business a number of years previously. Since that time they have successfully continued the business, Mr. Lane being the junior member and acting as manager. In 1865, upon the organization of the Vincennes National Bank, Mr. Tyler became one of the stockholders, and in 1875 was made cashier, which position he filled creditably until 1881, when he accepted the position as president, made vacant by the death of President W. J. Williams. February 2, 1858, he was united in matrimony to Margaret Eastham, a native of Bairdstown, Ky. They have two children, Frank E. and Alice. Mr. Tyler is a stanch Republican in politics, but has never aspired to office. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY VIEHE (deceased) was born in Germany, February 19, 1802. He came to this country with his family in 1845, and located near the present village of Freelandsville, Ind., where he entered eighty acres of land. The country was then almost a wilderness, and the settlers' homes few and far between. His wife's mother came with them to America, and was a member of the family. She died in the fall of 1845 or 1846, and was buried on the home farm. His wife died in January, 1858, and he was buried on the day of the presidential election, in November, 1880. To their marriage twelve children were born; two died in infancy, one in Germany and one on the steamboat while landing at Evansville, Ind. His eldest son died in this country. Nine of the children are living; one at Vincennes practicing law, one a physician at Henderson, Ky., and one a missionary in South Africa. The rest are well to do farmers.

HERMAN J. WATJEN, retail (limited) dealer in drugs, paints, oils and medicines, is a native of Germany, born near Bremen in 1841, son of John D. and Margaret Watjen, and is of German descent. The parents were native Germans, and came to America in 1848. They landed at New Orleans, and came up the Mississippi, Ohio and Wabash Rivers, and settled at Vincennes, Ind., in the fall of that year. Here the father died in

1849. Subject was educated in the public schools of Vincennes, and in 1856 went to Indianapolis, where he served a four years' apprenticeship. The first year he received $4 per month for his services, the second year $8. In 1861 he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and remained one year. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Seventieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving nearly three years in the war of the Rebellion. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea and through the Carolinas. He participated in the grand review at Washington, D. C., and was honorably discharged in 1865. He then returned to Indianapolis and entered the service of his former employers, Browning & Sloan, and remained with them until 1867. He then came to Vincennes, and immediately engaged in the drug business, in which he has since continued, meeting with good success. He was married in 1865 to Louisa Eberwine, a native of Vincennes, born in 1844. To them were born these four children: Mamie A., Cora O., Woodie and Otto. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. He has been a business man of Vincennes for about eighteen years, and limits himself to a strict retail trade.

L. L. WATSON, who for the past fifty-one years has been a resident of Vincennes, was born in this city April 13, 1809. His father, Robert G. Watson, was of Scotch descent, and passed the greater part of his life engaged in merchandising and fur trading. Mrs. Genevieve (Conoyer) Watson, his mother, was descended from one of the oldest and best families of this country, their advent in America dating back to 1704. L. L. Watson received but limited educational advantages in youth, which in later years has been greatly benefited by desultory reading and close observation. In 1826 he removed with Pierre Brouillette to St. Louis, when, after learning the tailor's trade, he returned to his native town to find employment. After a few months' stay he returned to St. Louis in 1832, but in 1834 again came to Vincennes, which has since been his home. Until 1849 he worked at his trade, but being appointed postmaster in that year by President Taylor, he administered to the requirements of that position until 1853. The two succeeding years he served as receiver of toll at the lock and dam at Grand Rapids, on the

Wabash River, then served one year as conductor of a passenger train on the Evansville & Cincinnati Railroad, and was then appointed agent for the road at Vincennes. He also carried on a lumber yard in partnership, which he continued four years. In 1859 he was appointed paymaster and supply agent for the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, which he resigned in 1871 to take an active management, in conjunction with Capt. Mass, in the Union Depot Hotel, which he still continues. Mr. Watson for many years has been one of Vincennes' most enterprising and energetic citizens, and by an honorable, upright life has won the high esteem of his fellow townsmen. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and is a Democrat. November 6, 1832, Lydia E., daughter of Willis Fellows, became his wife, and to their union have been born twelve children—four sons and three daughters now living: Samuel W., Edward, Willis H., Robert G., Jane E., Ruth and Ida M.

EDWARD WATSON was born in Vincennes, Knox Co., Ind. September 21, 1846, and is a son of Lewis L. and Lydia (Fellows) Watson. He attended the public schools of Vincennes and afterward the university at that place, also Prof. L. G. Hays' Academy at Indianapolis and the Asbury University at Greencastle, Ind. In the spring of 1866 he left college and became traveling salesman for a shoe firm in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1867 he began traveling in the West, and June of the same year arrived at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and reached the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad in California, then Julesburg. At the completion of the road he sold out his stock and returned to Salt Lake City, intending to return home, but was prevented on account of a three weeks' snow blockade. He then went to California and spent six months in looking over that State and, in 1869, took the oath of allegiance and became secretary to E. C. Doraen, paymaster of the United States Navy, but resigned in 1871 to take charge of the Union Depot at Vincennes, Ind. In the spring of 1872 he returned to San Francico and while there was offered his old position with his former employer, but declined. In June of that year he formed a partnership with Daniel Baenhart, continuing until 1875, when he sold his interest to his brother, R. G. Watson. In 1876 he disposed of his entire property and took

passage for New York via Panama. Owing to some accident they were delayed on the Isthmus six days. He reached New York September 22, 1876, and came to Vincennes via Philadelphia. He was made manager of the Union Depot Hotel. April 14, 1877, he was married by Father Hugh Gallígher in San Francisco to Miss Carrie Keyes. In business he is connected with the City Gas Light Company as stockholder and director and is also a stock holder in the First National Bank and the Lake Ice Company. He is director and one of the committee on Manufacturing Interests of the Board of Trade and is president of the Vincennes & Ohio Railway. He is his father's attorney and is treasurer and director of the Vincennes Water Supply Company. He is a Democrat politically and is one of the first men of this part of Indiana and a partner of J. F. Sechler & Co. in the city foundry.

G. WEINSTEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in dry goods and notions, is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1827. He is a son of L. and Hannah Weinstein. Our subject came to America in 1853 and settled at Cincinnati, Ohio. For three years he was employed as traveling salesman for a leading Cincinnati house. In 1857 he went to Gallatin, Tenn., and engaged in the clothing business which he continued until 1862, when he came to Vincennes and engaged in the dry goods business, the firm being known as Weinstein & Brother. They continued together until 1867, when our subject bought out his brother's interest and carried on the business alone until 1875, when he formed a partnership with a gentleman of that city and the firm is now known as G. Weinstein & Co. Mr. Weinstein is one of the most thorough and successful business men of this portion of Indiana. For many years he has been a director of the First National Bank of this city. Since the organization of the Vincennes Board of Trade he has been one of the trustees. He is a leader in business circles and was married, in 1857, to Eva Brownold, who died in March, 1884. Mr. Weinstein married Rosa Lapp, in November, 1885. She is a native of Louisville. In politics he is a Democrat and a member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F.

CHARLES M. WETZEL, attorney at law, Vincennes, Ind., was born in Sullivan County, Ind., August 24, 1850, and is a son

of Solomon and Eliza (Burris) Wetzel, both natives of Virginia. His father came to Knox County in 1837, was married here and has resided ever since, with the exception of a short residence in Sullivan County, where our subject was born. Solomon Wetzel followed there and elsewhere the occupation of a millwright, until of later years, which he has spent upon a small farm. Our subject was raised with his parents and secured a fair education in the common schools. At the age of seventeen he commenced the blacksmith's trade, and worked at it until he was twenty-one. Seeing the necessity of improving his education, he diligently applied himself to reading and study while working at his trade. At the age of twenty-two, having prepared himself for teaching school, he commenced and followed that profession in this county about seven years. In 1877 he began the study of law with a view to making that his profession. He read with Cauthorn & Boyle, of Vincennes, two years, and was admitted to the Knox County bar in 1878. On May 1, 1879, he established an office, and has since followed the practice of his profession, meeting with well-deserved success. In politics he is a Democrat, and has taken active part in local campaigns. He was appointed county superintendent of schools in 1875, and was a candidate for the office in 1877, but was defeated. He remains unmarried and is recognized as one of the enterprising and rising young practitioners of the county.

REV. EDWARD P. WHALLON, A. M., Ph. D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Vincennes, is a native of Indiana, having been born in Putnamville, Putnam County, March 30, 1849. His father, Rev. Thomas Whallon, now in the seventy-fifth year of his age, residing at Oak Park, Ill., preached in Indiana for nearly half a century, graduating from Miami University and Hanover Theological Seminary, commencing his work at Richmond, and having pastoral charge last at Vevay. He was one of a family of thirteen, the children of James and Allie (Hageman) Whallon, residing near Cincinnati during their lifetime, and descended from Irish ancestors. Rev. Thomas Whallon married Miss Harriet S. Bickle, of Centreville, Ind., the sister of Judge William A. Bickle, of Richmond, Ind., whose parents came from Virginia, and were of German descent on the father's side,

the mother's family name being Bridgland. Dr. Whallon's childhood was spent at Putnamville, Rensselaer and Tipton, from whence he went to attend Hanover College, graduating in June, 1868, receiving the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution in June, 1873. He has been a trustee of Hanover College since 1879. He attended the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, at Chicago; was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of Madison (O. S.) April 13, 1870, and after laboring a year as the home missionary at Kasson, Minn., was ordained April 25, 1871. He subsequently spent a year in study in Union Theological Seminary, New York City, where he graduated May 6, 1872. He took charge of the Presbyterian Church of Liberty, Ind., the same month, where he remained for more than six years. Here, November 17, 1873, he married Miss Nellie M. Kitchell, daughter of Jacob C. and Rebecca (Bennett) Kitchell. From this marriage four sons have been born: Philip, Thomas, Walter and Albert. In August, 1878, Dr. Whallon and his family removed to Vincennes, where he has since continued as pastor of this church, which, with the two Indiana churches, enjoys the conjoint honor of being the first Protestant Church organized in Indiana. Upon the consolidation and organization of the synod of Indiana he was chosen stated clerk, and has held the position ever since. Since the incorporation of the synod in 1884 he has been one of its trustees. He has twice represented his Presbytery in the General Assembly—at Pittsburgh, in 1878, and at Saratoga Springs, in 1884. He is a member of the General Assembly's committee on Systematic Beneficence, and is chairman of the same committee in his Presbytery and Synod. He is intimately associated with all practical work, being for many years secretary of the Knox County Bible Society, president of the Knox County Sabbath School Association, and of the third district of the State Sunday-school Union. Dr. Whallon is an active member of the Good Templars, Royal Arcanum, Odd Fellows and Masonic organizations, and for five years has been the grand chaplain of the Masonic Grand Chapter, and also of the Grand Council of the State. He has had large success as pastor of the church here. Between 200 and 300 have been received into its membership during his pastorate, the elegant new building on the corner of

Fifth and Busseron Streets has been erected, and the interests of the church have been in many ways greatly advanced. No man has warmer friends than he, and few are more warmly attached to the community in which he lives. The University of Wooster, in June, 1885, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

JOHN WILHELM, mayor of Vincennes, Ind., was born on a farm near Mt. Carmel, Ill., May 10, 1854. He is the youngest one of five children, and the only son of Conrad and Gertrude (Smith) Wilhelm, both natives of Germany. They came to the United States when young. The father located in Mt. Carmel, where he married and resided until his death, when our subject was but a small boy. He remained with his mother on the farm, securing the best education the public schools of the neighborhood afforded, attending in the winter seasons and in the summer remained upon the farm sharing the lot of the sturdy sons of toil. At the age of seventeen years he had by his industry accumulated sufficient means to pay the expense of attending school at South Bend, Ind., and afterward attended a business college at Evansville, in the same State. His first occupation in life was the tilling of his mother's farm until he was twenty-three years of age, with the exception of the time from 1872 to 1874, when he was engaged in merchandising in Mt. Carmel, meeting with reasonable success. He began the study of law in 1874, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He is not a member of any church, but is of liberal views. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He came to Vincennes, Ind., March 18, 1878, and has been engaged in the practice of law since that time. His political views are Democratic. April 4, 1885, he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for mayor of the city of Vincennes, defeating James H. Shouse, a very popular man, by a large majority. He was elected on the 5th of May following without opposition, it being the first time he was ever candidate for office. December 28, 1882, he was married to Miss Nannie Browne, of Vincennes.

WILSON JOHN WILLIAMS (deceased), once president of the Vincennes Bank, was born in Charlotte, Chittenden Co., Vt., January 17, 1836, son of James W. and Adelia (Barnes) Williams, whose ancestors may be traced to Massachusetts. In boy-

hood our subject received the ordinary common school education, and when quite young was given a position in a store in Burlington, Vt., and later worked in a bank in that place for about three years. Being of an energetic and enterprising disposition, he determined to seek his fortune in the great West. He located in Burlington, Iowa, where he accepted a position in the banking office of Coolbaugh & Brooks, but remained with them for only a short period. After a brief visit to New Orleans he returned to the "Hoosier State," locating in Terre Haute, where he clerked in the State Bank of Indiana. In 1863 he moved to Vincennes, where he accepted the position of cashier in another branch of the State Bank. In 1865 he was elected cashier of the Vincennes National Bank, and at the death of Mr. Ross, the president of the bank, he became president and remained such until his death. January 17, 1860, he took for his companion through life Sophia J. Isaacs, born in England in 1840, daughter of Abraham C. Isaacs, who was a native of Manchester, England, and a prominent merchant of Terre Haute at the time of his daughter's marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Williams became the parents of these children: Adelia S., a beautiful and accomplished young lady, who died at the age of seventeen; Charles W., Clara R., Margaret E., Wilson T., Robert J., Barnes and Harry R. Mr. Williams was a Mason of high order, and a Republican in his political views. His death, which occurred May 6, 1881, was a source of profound regret and sorrow to his innumerable friends. Though he is dead, yet his memory will ever remain green in the hearts of the many he has aided in their struggles with adversity. No death which has occurred in the county has been more universally regretted, for he ever had the interest and welfare of the community at heart and in charity, generosity and liberality was unsurpassed. His hand was ever extended to aid the weary and distressed, and his deeds of kindness and love will ever remain as monuments of glory to his memory. His literary tastes were of a high and cultivated order, and his library was filled with many valuable works. His great-grandfather, Col. Williams, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and he and his son, Col. Williams, our subject's grandfather, owned adjoining farms in Vermont, which are still in the possession of the Williams family, and are said to be in

the most romantic and picturesque portion of the Valley of Lake Champlain. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Episcopal Church, and is a lady of rare attainments. She aided her husband in his many deeds of kindness, and since his death has carried on the good work.

HON. SAMUEL WARDELL WILLIAMS was born at Mount Carmel, Ill., February 7, 1851, the son of Flemming and Elmira Williams. Flemming was the son of Joseph Williams, and is at present a well-known farmer and politician living in Wabash County, Ill. The Williams family is of Irish descent. Flemming was born in New York State, and settled with his father in Edwards County, Ill., about 1830. Joseph and his wife, Eliza, are buried in the cemetery at Albion, Ill. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born in New York State, her maiden name being Wardell. She was a lady of culture, education and literary tastes. She died in 1875, and is buried at Mount Carmel. Samuel W. was educated at the Friendsville Academy, a Presbyterian institution, and before he was of age served a term as deputy county clerk of Wabash County, Ill., under James S. Johnston. He lived in Gibson County, Ind., several years, and engaged as book-keeper and clerk in Hazleton. In 1869 he located in Vincennes, Ind., where he has since resided. After taking a course at the old Heinly & Rank Commercial College, he became a commercial traveler for L. B. Smith, wholesale grocer, where he remained about two years. On all his trips on the road, in addition to teas, coffees and tobaccos, his sample cases contained a volume of Blackstone, Chitty or Kent, and on the trains and in the hotels he spent his time in solving the mysteries of the law. He then entered the law office of Messrs. Cauthorn & Boyle as a student, and was admitted to the Knox County bar in 1874, and to the Supreme Court in 1876. He is a close student of law and politics, and has a well-selected and valuable private library of miscellaneous works. He has had a lucrative practice in his profession from the first, and enjoys the full confidence of his clients. His work is usually in contested cases, and he is recognized as a successful jury lawyer. In 1877 and 1878 he defended Henry Berner, in the courts of Knox and Gibson Counties, on the charge of

murder for killing Edward Barlien, and after a hard fight succeeded in saving his client's neck. This was the most noted criminal trial ever held in southern Indiana, and the ill-feeling against the defendant was intense. During its progress Mr. Williams was frequently threatened with assassination if he did not abandon the defense, and his refusal to do so made him many bitter enemies, some of whom have not yet, and perhaps never will, forget their hatred. Mr. Williams comes of a Democratic family, and has been on the stump in every campaign in Indian beginning with 1872, when he cast his first vote for Thomas A. Hendricks for governor. He takes pride in the fact that he has never scratched a Democratic ticket. In 1877 he was nominated in a primary election, by the Democrats, for mayor of the city of Vincennes, and was defeated by reason of a split in the party on local issues, and the election of an independent. In 1882 he was nominated by the Knox County Democracy for Representative, defeating in convention W. H. DeWolf, Esq., and Hon. C. E. Crane. He was elected, and was again nominated, without opposition, and elected in 1884. In the Legislature he was an active and zealous worker for his county and his party. In the session of 1885 he was the leader of the majority on the floor of the House, and served on more committees, introduced more bills, resolutions and motions than any other member. He took active part in all important debates, and was chairman of the Democratic organization caucus. He was a candidate for speaker of the House in 1885, and had sixteen votes, but withdrew in favor of his personal friend, Mr. Jewett. Many of his bills passed, among them being a bill to reorganize the judicial circuits of the State, so as to constitute Knox County a circuit of itself. The highest reputation he made was over the introduction of his telephone rate bill, the passage of which he secured in the face of the strongest opposition from the Bell Telephone Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, many of the ablest lawyers in the State, and the major part of the State press. Mr. Williams is a bachelor, a teetotaler, an Episcopalian, and a good judge of men and cigars. Young, active, full of energy, and positive in his convictions and ideas, he has many warm friends and some bitter enemies. He is a charter member of

Lodge No. 936, K. of H., and Post Grand Protector of Indiana of the order K. & L. of H.

HIRAM WILLOUGHBY is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Bernard) Willoughby, and was born in Beaver County, Penn., March 30, 1818, of French and English descent. His boyhood days were spent on a farm in his native county, where he secured a limited education. At the age of fourteen he left home, and served an apprenticeship at the tailor trade eighteen months, and then completed his trade in West Virginia. At the age of eighteen years he started West as journeyman tailor, working in various parts of Indiana and Ohio. In 1840 he was married to Sarah Ann Miller, of Carroll County, Ohio, and resided there three years, and then located in Madison, Ind., and worked at his trade until 1862. He then came to this city and worked at the merchant-tailoring business on a small scale with William Huey, continuing eight years. In 1870 Mr. Willoughby purchased Mr. Huey's interest, and in company with his son and present partner, Aurelius M., has conducted the business with marked success to the present time. The firm carries a large and select line of goods, and also deals in hats, controlling a large share of the trade in city and county. Mr. Willoughby's wife died in 1849, leaving these three children: Aurelius M., Elizabeth M., wife of D. M. McKee, and Hester E., wife of Dr. Hiram T. Clarry. Mr. Willoughby took for his second wife Hannah Lytle, who died in 1879, leaving two children: Fannie N. and Ida M. Our subject is a Republican in politics, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

BENJAMIN M. WILLOUGHBY, attorney at law, of Vincennes, Ind., was born in Ripley County, Ind., May 8, 1855, and is a son of Milton and Phœbe (Osborn) Willoughby. He is the second in a family of eight children and is of English descent. His father was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1828, and the mother in Batavia, Ohio, in 1834. Many years ago the family moved to Indiana, and the parents of our subject now reside in Ripley County. Our subject's early years were spent in his native county. In 1873 he moved to Trimble County, Ky., where he followed the occupation of pedagoguing about two years. He came to Vincennes, in 1875, and for one year attended the Vincennes High

School. He was made principal of the grammar department of the Petersburgh High School in 1876, and began the study of law in the office of Capt. George G. Reily, in the spring of 1877. In the winter of 1877–78, he taught school at Sandborn, Knox Co., Ind., and in the spring of the latter year, resumed his legal studies and attended the Cincinnati Law School, graduating in 1879, and was immediately admitted to the Knox County bar. In 1882 he formed a partnership with Lewis A. Meyer, and they now constitute one of the most successful law firms in the city. He is a warm Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Hayes. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity February 14, 1880.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

HIRAM ANTIBUS, one of the farmers of Washington Township, is son of Conrad and Catherine Antibus; both parents were natives of Maryland. There they grew to years of maturity, were married and lived for some years, when they moved to Pennsylvania. From Pennsylvania they went to Ohio, and later in life moved to Owen County, Ind., where the father died about 1835. After the war the mother went to Illinois with a daughter; there died in 1866. By occupation the father was a blacksmith, which calling he followed during his entire life. The mother was a member of the Christian Church. The father was a Whig in politics. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and while in Pennsylvania, filled the office of sheriff. Hiram's ancestors on his father's side were English, on his mother's German. Of such ancestry was born the subject of our sketch in 1834, in Owen County. In boyhood he went to school but little, on account of having to support a widowed mother, but since he has improved himself by reading. He lived with his mother until twenty years of age, when he took a trip West, visiting Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. After an absence of five years he returned, considerably better off financially. After returning he ran an engine in the mill in Edwardsport, and from that went to saw-milling. In 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Nineteenth Indiana Infantry; he volunteered to

sacrifice his life for the Union. He was at Bull's Run, Antietam, South Mountain, Wilderness and Gettysburg. At Petersburg, Va., he received a flesh wound from a minie-ball, but remained at his post. After three years of faithful service he returned, bearing an honorable discharge. Having come home he resumed his trade as sawyer, at which he has worked from time to time since. In 1871 he bought 120 acres of land in this township; since, by hard work and good management, has increased his farm to 196 acres, all under fence. In 1872 he was married to Laura Miller, born in 1852; they became the parents of these children: Anna, Sallie, Rebecca, Nellie, Brigham and Robert. Politically he is independent, voting for the man regardless of party.

JOSEPH BAIRD, the oldest man now living who was born in Knox County, is a son of Thomas and Jane (Johnson) Baird. The father was born in 1749, in Pennsylvania. The mother, a native of the same State, was born in 1764; both had been married once before. After their companions were taken away both moved to Kentucky, where they were married 1791. Having lived there till 1801 they came to this county, where they spent the remainder of their days. The father was a farmer, owning 200 acres of land. In this family were fifteen children, the mother having three by her first marriage; the father six, and by their marriage also six. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church. He was one of the sturdy old patriots who fought in the Revolutionary war. In 1834 he died at the ripe old age of eight-five. The mother died in 1850. Joseph's ancestors, on both sides, were of Irish descent. He was born in 1805 in Vincennes Township. In boyhood he had only the advantage of the old time subscription schools. He lived with his father till twenty-eight years of age; was then married, in 1833, to Nancy L. Johnson, born in 1811, in Kentucky. She is a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Martin) Johnson. To them two children were born: Thomas J., and Samuel J. Thomas died when a child. Samuel was one of the brave boys of Company H, Fifty-first Indiana Infantry. Husband and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Baird has been one of the most active and trustworthy business men of his vicinity, having been guardian for thirty-four orphan children, and turned over to them more than $60,000. Soon after marriage

he settled on the farm of 196 acres, where he now lives. When he located it was nearly all in the woods and destitute of buildings. By hard work he has put it all under fence, and has 100 acres in cultivation. As a farmer he has been quite successful. He is a man ever ready to support the worthy enterprises of his community, and as a citizen he is widely known and highly respected. Mr. Baird is a stanch Republican. He voted first for J. Q. Adams.

HUGH BARR, one of the leading farmers of Washington Township, is a son of Robert and Hannah (Johnson) Barr. His father was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1792, and his mother was born in the same county in the same year, and there they grew to years of maturity and were married. In 1810, soon after their marriage, they immigrated to Daviess County, Ind., but from fear of massacre by the Indians, returned to their native county, Mrs. Barr carrying her first born on horseback. Not long after this, however, they returned to Daviess County and settled in Barr Township, where they lived until 1856, when they removed to Knox County to spend the remainder of their days with their son Hugh. They were the parents of eight children—six boys and two girls, all of the former except Hugh being farmers, in this respect following in the footsteps of their father. He was a member of the Christian Church, joining it at the age of sixty-three, a rare instance of conversion at an old age. Mr. Barr was a member of the Mississippi Baptist Church. Politically he was an old line Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he became a supporter of its principles. Grandfather Barr was probably a native of Ireland, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, being taken prisoner when Gen. Gates was defeated. Grandfather Johnson also fought in the same war and was a native of Germany. Of such ancestry was born the subject of this sketch in Barr Township in 1817. In boyhood he enjoyed very limited educational advantages, not having attended school in all more than five months, and during that time scarcely learned to read and write. At the age of sixteen he was hired out to work in a still-house, in which he remained seven years, notwithstanding which experience he did not contract a bad habit. Having accumulated a capital of $281,

he desired to engage in merchandising. During the seven years he worked in the still-house he so won the confidence of his employer that now he invested some $600 with Mr. Barr's $281, and entrusted the management to him. With this small capital he stocked up in 1840 in Bruceville. Two years later Mr. Barr became sole proprietor. Some time after he engaged in flat-boating to New Orleans, making eight trips. For thirty years he continued the mercantile business in Bruceville, and for two years he ran a store at Bicknell. About 1846 Mr. Barr purchased seventy acres of land, and by close attention to business and good management he increased the number of acres to 350. In 1842 Mr. Barr was married to Martha B. McClure, a native of Washington Township, Daviess County, and a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Gowens) McClure. Both parents were from Kentucky, being among the early settlers of Knox County. To Mr. and Mrs. Barr have been born eight children: Daniel J., Robert N., Alice, Henry C., Ann B., Mary F., Joseph H. and John L. Those living are Henry C., one of the proprietors of a large flouring-mill at Princeton; Joseph H., a farmer of Washington Township; Alice, Ann B. and Mary F. Mrs. Barr died in 1882. Three years afterward Mr. Barr was married to Kate (Beckes) Nugent, who was born in 1833 in Johnson Township. Mr. Nugent was a Presbyterian minister, and both Mrs. Nugent's parents were natives of the county. Mr. Barr is a stanch Republican, and cast his first vote for Gen. Harrison for President. Both himself and wife are professing Christians, he being a member of the Christian Church and she of the Presbyterian. When the Hyatt & Co. Savings Bank failed two assignees were appointed, Mr. Barr and William Hyatt. Mr. Hyatt having died Mr. Barr was left to perform the arduous task alone.

ROBERT P. BARR, one of the prominent farmers of Washington Township, and a son of Robert and Hannah (Johnson) Barr, was born in 1827 in Daviess County, Ind. In boyhood he had limited advantages for education, attending only the old subscription schools, and to them would go about two days and stay at home three. At the age of twenty, his parents being poor, young Robert paid his father for the remainder of the time his services were due, and began to battle his own way in

the world, working by the month. For five years he thus worked, saving $90 in the meantime. On such a capital he set up housekeeping. In 1851 he was married to Matilda Gude, born in Washington Township, 1829. She is a daughter of Jesse and Ann (Farris) Gude. To Mr. and Mrs. Barr five children were born: Martha J., William, Robert, Alfred and Mary. Robert is one of the rising young teachers of Washington Township, and also carries on farming. Martha is the wife of George Elliott, a farmer of the township. Husband, wife and two of the children are members of the Christian Church. About 1854 Mr. Barr purchased 160 acres of land where he now lives, going in debt for the entire amount, his brother Hugh promising to aid him. He was then taken sick, and so remained for one whole year. So thoroughly discouraged was he that he went to Hugh and offered to give a mortgage on the farm, thinking he could never pay for it; but his brother said for him to try again, he was not afraid of his failure. Thus encouraged he began, and not only paid for that land but has increased his farm to 260 acres, of which some 200 acres are under cultivation. As to political views Mr. Barr is a stanch Republican and cast his first vote for Taylor. As a farmer he has been quite successful. He is an example of what a young man of determination can do.

WILLIAM V. BARR, one of the merchants of Bruceville, is a son of William Valentine and Sarah J. (Piety) Barr. The father was born in 1825, in Daviess County. The mother is a native of Washington Township, Knox County. When young he came to this county, and, having married, settled in Bruceville, where he spent the remainder of his days in tailoring, being quite successful in business. In 1854 the father died. Some ten years later the mother married J. M. Woodruff. Since her marriage she has lived in Johnson County. Subject is the youngest of the two children of his father. Born in Bruceville, in 1854, he grew to manhood under his mother's care. His educational advantages were limited to the common schools and a term's work at Butler University. At the age of nineteen he began to battle his own way in the world by working on the farm for wages. After thus working for some four years he purchased a farm of 140 acres of land and began farming for him-

self, continuing till 1883, when he sold his land and took a half interest in the store known as Willis & Barr. In 1877 he was married to Rebecca Willis, born in 1856 in Washington Township. She is a daughter of Clark and Nancy J. (Simpson) Willis. To Mr. and Mrs. Barr four children were born: Jennie, Walter C., Elsie M. and Myrtle. Both husband and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Barr is a supporter of Republican principles, and cast his first vote for Garfield. As a business man he has met with fair success, having a good share of the respect and confidence of the community.

JOSEPH H. BARR, one of the rising young farmers of Knox County, Ind., is son of Hugh and Martha (McClure) Barr, and was born in Washington Township in 1861. He had good educational advantages in his younger days, and completed his course at the Bruceville High School. At the age of twenty-one he began farming for himself on his father's place, and a year later was married to Susie B. Kelso, born in 1861 in Dubois County, Ind. She is a daughter of Lemuel S. and Sarah (Chappell) Kelso. Mr. and Mrs. Barr are the parents of these two children: Hugh and Sarah. Mrs. Barr is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Barr is a stanch Republican, casting his first vote for Blaine. After marriage they moved on a farm of 186 acres given them by Mr. Barr's father. In addition they have charge of 189 acres, which makes them a good farm. Mr. Barr devotes much of his time to raising cattle, disposing of about 150 yearly. He has met with good success, and promises to make a business man equal to his father.

HERMAN B. BARROWS was born in Albion, Ill., in 1823. His parents, Herman and Mary (Kurtz) Barrows, were born in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania in 1788 and 1798, respectively. The mother, at the time of her marriage in 1811, was attending a boarding school, where girls were supposed to have very delicate appetites. Though only thirteen years of age, she contrived to make her escape, and married our subject's father. They soon after came to Evansville, Ind., where the father worked at brick-making, and erected the first court house ever put up in that city. They finally settled in Illinois, where they lived until the father's death. On a trip down the Mississippi he was taken with yellow

fever, from which he died, in 1828. The mother was afterward twice married. She died in 1870. In boyhood our subject attended the subscription schools, and when only eleven years old hired out as cabin-boy on a boat plying on the Wabash and Ohio Rivers, and was afterward engaged as cook on a small boat. At the age of fifteen he began learning the tailor's trade, and as compensation was to receive a quarter's schooling and a suit of clothes. At the end of that time he made tailoring his chief calling for about eleven years. In 1844 he was married to Eliza C., daughter of John and Mary (Hunter) Hunter, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. In 1852 he purchased forty acres, but soon sold out and purchased 100 acres in Washington Township. He now owns 450 acres. He at first knew but little about farming, but is now considered one of the first farmers in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Barrows became the parents of nine children: William W., Marshall H., Mary, John E., George E., Anne, Inez, Emma and Nora. William and Marshall were in the late war. George has prepared himself for the ministry at the Bible College of the Kentucky University. The family are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Barrows is conservative in politics.

JOHN T. BOYD was born in Chester District, S. C., in 1805. When young he removed to Virginia, where he was married in 1823, to Christena Arney, born in 1807. They came to Knox County, Ind., in 1832, and settled on a woodland farm. He in time became the owner of 1,250 acres of land. He was a house carpenter and cabinet-maker by trade. For a number of years he kept an agricultural implement establishment in Vincennes. For about two years he was township trustee and served as justice of the peace for some eight years. He was a man noted for his charity, and donated liberally to De Pauw University. He was a Republican and died in 1876. The mother's death occurred in 1885. Matthew S. Boyd, son of John T. Boyd, was born in Knox County, Ind., in 1848. He secured a good common school education, and remained with his parents until he was twenty-eight years of age, when he began his career as a farmer. He received 200 acres of land from his father's estate, which he cleared and improved and furnished with good buildings. In 1878 he was

married to Violet Ruggles, born in 1851, daughter of Aaron and Mary M. (Wallace) Ruggles, born in 1813 and 1815 in Indiana and Kentucky respectively. They spent the most of their lives in Daviess County, Ind. The father was a miller all his life with the exception of a few years spent in farming. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The mother died in 1878. The father still lives. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are the parents of two children: Stanley and Myrtle. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a stanch Republican and cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant.

JOHN G. BOYD, a farmer of Knox County, Ind., son of John T. and Christina (Arney) Boyd, was born in 1839 in Washington Township. In boyhood he had very good opportunities of attending the old-fashioned schools. Until twenty-five years of age he staid with his father on the farm. Then he was married in 1866 to Louisa Phillippe, born in 1840. She is a daughter of Peter and Rebecca (Fox) Phillippe. Soon after marriage Mr. Boyd settled on the farm where he now lives. Having bought 200 acres in woods on credit, he went to work to clear it up and make a farm. By hard work and good management he has not only paid for it, but has cleared 140 acres and put it in a good state of cultivation. To Mr. and Mrs. Boyd three children were born: David F.. Naomi A. and Flora B. Husband, wife and all the children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Boyd is a stanch Republican and cast his first vote for Lincoln. As a farmer he has been quite successful. He is an example of what a young man of industry and good habits can accomplish.

WILLIAM BRUCE, one of the oldest settlers of Washington Township, was born in 1776 in western Pennsylvania, where he lived for eight years, and then with his parents moved to Kentucky near Louisville, then a mere village. In this State he grew to manhood, and was married in 1798 to Sallie Polke, born in 1782. She was a daughter of Charles Polke. Her mother, herself, and three older children were captured by the Indians, who would have scalped them, but they could get a higher price for prisoners than scalps. After remaining there about a year, enduring all the hardships imposed upon them by their savage

foes, they were redeemed and returned to their friends. Mr. Bruce by his first wife had fifteen children. Soon after marriage he bought a small piece of land, and after living on it for some time, an older claim deprived him of his farm. Thereupon he put his wife, four children and household goods on horses and started for Vincennes, Ind., in 1805. After remaining there a year he purchased 200 acres of timber where Bruceville now stands, the town taking its name from him. Having built a cabin, he settled among the few whites and many Indians. Here he spent the remainder of his days in agricultural pursuits. During the Indian troubles he was called upon to lead a company, as its captain, to the defense of Vincennes. From there he proceeded up the Wabash River, it being his duty to see that the enemy did not get in the rear of Harrison's army. A fort was constructed about this time on the farm of Mr. Bruce. The war being ended he returned to peaceful pursuits. In 1818 his first wife died, and in the following year he married Hettie R. Holmes, born 1794. She was a daughter of William and Elizabeth Holmes. To this second marriage eighteen children were born. Mr. Bruce's first wife was a member of the Baptist Church, himself also until some twenty years before his death, when he became a member of the Christian Church, being a very prominent member. He was a radical Whig in politics. In 1853 he died, and the mother in 1868. Of such parentage was born in 1826, John H. Bruce in Bruceville, he being the twentieth child. In boyhood he attended the old-time subscription schools, and at the age of twenty-one went to Missouri and helped clear the ground where Kansas City now stands; having returned the same year and attended school for a short time, and ran on a flat-boat four trips down the Mississippi; then taught school about thirteen terms. In 1850 he was married to Angeline Threlkeld, born in 1825 in Washington Township. She is a daughter of James and Sallie (Handley) Threlkeld. Her father, born 1773, was a native of Virginia; her mother, born 1783, of Pennsylvania. In early life both moved to Shelby County, Ky. There they were married in 1801. In 1804 they moved to Knox County and settled near Vincennes. The father was taken from among the living in 1850; the mother in 1855. Both were members of the Christian

Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Bruce four children were born: Sallie, Hettie, Cora M. and William E.; all of whom, save Cora, have been teachers, William E. being one of the rising young teachers of his township. Both he and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Bruce has been honored with several offices. For five years he was township clerk, and afterward held the office of assessor for six years. He was trustee for four years, the Bruceville Graded School building being the result of his foresight. In all of these positions he has shown ability and given good satisfaction. He is a man who takes a deep interest in all enterprises tending to build up the morality and intelligence of his community.

IRA DONHAM, one of the farmers of Washington Township, is a son of William and Sarah (Arthur) Donham. The father was born in 1784 in Pennsylvania; the mother, a native of Virginia, was born in the same year. When young both moved to Ohio, where they were married and lived till 1833, when they came to Indiana and settled in Vigo County, where both died. By occupation the father was a farmer, and for some years ran a grist and saw-mill. During his entire life he was an industrious and energetic worker. Both parents were members of the Baptist Church, and politically he was an old-time Democrat. The father died in 1849 and the mother in 1863. Ira's ancestors on his father's side were natives of Spain. About the time of the Inquisition they were so persecuted on account of their religious views that they decided to come to America. In order to do that they were obliged to change their name. Their original name was Singleton, but in order to get away with their lives they changed it to Donham, which they have borne ever since. From Spain they went to Wales, and finally to America. His ancestors on his mother's side were of Scotch descent. Of such ancestors was born, in 1817, the subject of this sketch in Clermont County, Ohio. In boyhood he had meager advantages for education, having to go six miles to the old time subscription schools. At the age of twenty-one he began to do for himself. For three years he helped survey the canal from Terre Haute to Evansville. Then having received eighty acres of land from his father he began farming, and after making several changes finally settled in

Knox County in 1872 on the farm where he now lives. In 1838 he was married to Cynthia A. Townsley, born in 1822 in the same county as the husband. To this union eleven children were born: Elizabeth, Nathaniel, America, Susan, Abel, George A., Joseph, Cinderella, Sarah, William and Lena L. All the sons are farmers. Eight of the children have been married. America was married to Perry West, who died from exposure in the war, leaving his wife, without property, to raise four little girls, the eldest about eight years of age. She has brought them up in a praiseworthy manner. The eldest is now one of the first teachers in Palmyra Township. She secured her education by working by the week during summer and going to school in winter. Lena L. married Lawson B. McNeece, who was killed by a runaway team. In 1839 Mr. Donham bought eighty acres of timber land in Clay County, for which he largely paid with coon skins at $1 a piece. Here he settled in a log house 18x20 surrounded by howling wolves and other wild animals. Now he has 111 acres of good land. Mrs. Donham is a member of the Baptist Church. For a time he was trustee in Fountain County, justice of the peace in Clay County and assessor for fourteen years. He is a stanch Democrat, his first vote being cast for Van Buren.

GEORGE W. FLEMING is a son of Rubus and Louisa (Byers) Fleming, who were born in Smith County, Va., in 1812 and 1819, respectively. In 1838 they moved to Mississippi, where they spent the remainder of their days. The father followed blacksmithing until about fifteen years before his death, when he turned his attention to farming. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was a Whig and a Democrat. The mother died in 1843, and about three years later he married Julia Avery. His death occurred in 1883. George W. was born in Virginia in 1836. He received a good education in Mississippi, and at the age of twelve years he and his youngest sister came to Knox County, Ind., to live with their relatives. George lived with an uncle until twenty-one years of age, when, with a horse and a suit of clothes, he began to do for himself. For five years he worked by the month, saving his wages and keeping it on interest. After renting land some time he purchased 136 acres, where he now lives. In 1863 he was married

to Elizabeth Brentlinger, born in Knox County, in 1844, daughter of George and Mary (McClure) Brentlinger. To them were born four children: Hugh E., Daniel R., Mary J., and George B. Hugh is a salesman in a grocery store in Kansas. Mrs. Fleming is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Fleming is a stanch Democrat, and cast his first vote for Douglas. He has always been very industrious, and is now reaping the reward of his labor.

PETER FOX, a farmer of Washington Township, Knox Co., Ind., son of Stephen and Hannah (Hollingsworth) Fox, was born in 1837 in Washington Township. In boyhood he had the disadvantages of the old log schoolhouse and the old-time teachers. His being the oldest son obliged him to stay at home to get wood and do odd jobs, so that his school-days were few. He remained with his father until twenty-six years of age, when he was married, in 1863, to Mary Phillippe, born in 1846, in Washington Township. To this union seven children were born: Edward D., William E. (deceased), Martin L., Marion B., Alice P., Joseph C., and Charley B. Soon after his marriage Mr. Fox's father gave him eighty acres of land without improvement and mostly in the woods. By hard work and good management he has since increased it to 160 acres, of which some 125 acres are under cultivation, furnished with a good house. Both husband and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Fox is a stanch Democrat, and cast his first vote for Douglas. He has made farming a success. Having started with a small beginning, he has arisen to the ownership of a good farm. He is a man ever ready to support public enterprises.

STEPHEN FOX, one of the pioneers of Knox County, Ind., is a son of Peter and Mary (Steffey) Fox. The father was born in 1763, in Pennsylvania. The mother, a native of Virginia, was born in 1775. When a young man the father went to Virginia and met Miss Steffey, to whom he was married in 1793. By occupation the father was a farmer, and in connection with that built log houses and barns, being one of the most noted hewers of his times. It is said he could hew a log without leaving a nick from either broad or narrow ax. The largest building he ever erected was a log barn, 38x90 and 48 feet to the comb. In 1833

he with his family came to this county and settled in Washington Township. Here they spent the remainder of their days in agricultural pursuits. Both were members of the Lutheran Church, but as there was no such church in reach they united with the Presbyterian. In 1840 the father was called from among the living; the mother lived till 1853. Our subject was born in 1811 in Wythe County, Va., and was raised in Washington County. In boyhood he had very limited advantage for education, going a short time to both English and German schools. When only twelve years old he walked a distance of three miles, his father being the teacher. At the age of sixteen he took charge of his father's farm of 312 acres, which he continued to manage till their deaths. In 1836 he was married to Hannah Hollingsworth, born in 1811. She is a daughter of Peter and Sarah (Young) Hollingsworth. He was a native of North Carolina and she of South Carolina. He came to this county about 1805 and she some three years later. After their marriage they settled here on the farm where they spent the rest of their days. To Mr. and Mrs. Fox nine children were born: Peter, Ferdinand, William, Martin V., James P., Mary, Sarah, Adam and Ellen. Mr. Fox, wife, and all the children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Van Buren. In 1836 Mr. Fox bought 175 acres of land, largely on credit. He not only paid for that, but by hard work and good management he and his boys have increased the farm to 726 acres, all of which has been given to the children. Both he and his wife are still living at the ripe old age of seventy-four. They reside on the old homestead, tenderly cared for by their son Adam, enjoying the respect and confidence of all who know them.

HENRY W. FOX was born in Knox County, Ind., in 1839. He is a son of Henry and Catherine (Snyder) Fox, who were born in Virginia in 1794 and 1798, respectively. They were married in 1816, and came to Indiana twelve years later. The father gave a four-horse wagon and a watch for 100 acres of land, but soon sold out, and purchased 200 acres, where Henry now lives. Both parents were members of the Lutheran Church in Virginia, but after coming here they united with the Presbyterian Church, in

which the father was a deacon for many years. One of his children became a minister, two elders, and one a deacon. The father died in 1867, and the mother yet lives with our subject. In early times she spun and wove flax and carded and spun the wool, and made the clothing for the entire family. In boyhood Henry received a common-school education, which he has since improved by reading. He is a great lover of music, and in early times was a teacher of vocal music, having for one of his pupils James D. Williams, afterward governor. In 1865 he went West to dig gold, and after remaining two years in Montana was called home by the death of his father, and purchased his home place, where he yet lives. In 1877 he was married to Eliza Wampler, born in 1854, daughter of Abraham and Ann M. (Dunn) Wampler. To them were born four children: David, Alvah D., Anna C. and Mamie A. Both husband and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, he being an elder since about 1868. He supports the Democratic party, and while in Montana was chosen a delegate to the convention for the nomination of officers, he being one of the few temperance men in that region. He voted squarely against the whisky-ring leaders, thus aiding in defeating them and their candidate, a proceeding which surprised them not a little. Here, as there, he always supports the worthy, and is considered by all a first-class farmer and citizen.

GEORGE W. GANOE is a son of James and Martha (Meadley) Ganoe. Where the father was born is not definitely known. The mother was born in Kentucky in 1808. She came to this State and county with her parents at an early day, and lived for some time in a fort. The father came here when a young man, and worked by the month for some time. In their family were these children: George W., Lucy A., Nancy J. and Catharine. Both parents were Baptists, and the father was a Whig. He died in 1841, and the mother in 1883. George W. was born in Knox County, Ind., in 1833. His educational advantages were limited, as the schoolhouses were very few and far between. He lived with his parents until their death, when he and two sisters sold their interest in the home farm and purchased 160 acres where he now lives. His sister, Nancy, then married and took forty acres of the farm, and since then he and his sister, Lucy, have lived to-

gether. Mr. Ganoe is a stanch Democrat, and his first vote was cast for the candidate of the Know-nothing party. He has been moderately successful as a farmer, and he and sister belong to the Christian Church.

WATT, HILL & MAYFIELD are the proprietors of the Bruceville Tile Factory, which was established in 1880, by Barr & Witherspoon, who operated it one season, and then sold out to the above-named men, who went in debt for it, but by honesty and determination to succeed they have built up a paying business. The excellence of their work is shown by the demand for their product, not only at home, but also from surrounding counties, the annual product being about 8,000 rods.

DANIEL G. HILL, one of the proprietors, and at present a teacher in the graded school of Bruceville, is a son of William and Martha B. (McClure) Hill, and was born in 1854. He attended the common schools in boyhood, and at the age of eighteen began to make his own way in the world. For about three years he worked at Terre Haute, in a lumber yard, and afterward in a confectionery store. In 1876 he commenced teaching in the district schools of Knox County, In 1884 he was given a position in the Bruceville schools, and the following year was elected assistant principal of the same. In 1880 he began working in the tile factory, and the following year became one of the proprietors. In 1883 he was married to Bettie Umbarger, born in Virginia, in 1860, daughter of Alexander and Jane (Clemens) Umbarger. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are the parents of one son, Harry. Mr. Hill is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Hill of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Hayes.

GEORGE W. MAYFIELD, teacher, and one of the above firm, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Colton) Mayfield, and was born in Bruceville in 1856. He attended the schools of that town, and also the county normals. At the age of eighteen he began teaching, and has followed this during the winter seasons ever since. He worked for the tile firm of Barr & Witherspoon during 1880, and the following year became one of the proprietors, and has operated it during the summer seasons ever since. In 1880 he was married to Mary J. Gude, born in Bruceville, in 1857,

daughter of Alfred and Jane (Holmes) Gude. They have two children: Hattie G. and Susie S. Mr. Mayfield is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife of the Christian Church. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Garfield. He has been a successful teacher, and is doing well at his present business. His father, a retired physician of Bruceville, was born in 1821, in Sullivan County, Ind. He studied medicine under Dr. J. H. Paxton, and took a course of lectures at Rush Medical College during the winter of 1849–50. He then practiced until 1853–54, when he completed his course. In 1854 he located at Bruceville, where he had an extensive practice. He was married in 1850, and his wife bore him these children: Robert P., Ellen, Kate, George W., Mary, Amelia, Joseph B., John T., Elizabeth and Stella. All the family are church members. Robert P. is chief of division of bank accounts in the United States Treasury. For four years Mr. Mayfield was assessor of Washington Township. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Polk. In 1863 he moved onto a farm, where he remained ten years, and then returned to Bruceville. He retired from practice in 1880.

WILLIAM HILL, one of the early settlers of Washington Township, was born in 1811 in East Tennessee. When about three years of age he came with his parents to this State and settled near Paoli. In 1817 they moved to this county. At the age of eighteen he began to learn the saddler's trade. Having finished his trade and worked some two years at journey work, he, in connection with D. G. McClure, opened a harness shop in Bruceville, about 1834, continuing here three years. In 1837 he was married to Martha B. McClure, who was born in 1816 in Washington Township. She was a daughter of Charles and Margaret G. (McDonald), McClure. Her father was a native of Kentucky and her mother of South Carolina. Her grandparents were among the first settlers of Knox County. Mr. and Mrs. Hill reared a family of eight children, five of whom have been school teachers. In 1838 Mr. Hill went to Darwin, Ill., but two years later he returned and went into partnership with Mr. McClure again. Having quit the harness business, he opened a shoe shop in 1843 and there continued to work until 1879, when failing eyesight compelled him to quit the business,

and after staying in his son's store for some time, he retired from active life at the ripe age of seventy-three. All the family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hill is a Republican in politics and cast his first vote for Henry Clay in 1832. Both parents still live.

CHARLES M. HILL, one of the leading merchants of Bruceville, is a son of William and Martha B. (McClure) Hill. He was born in 1845 in Bruceville. In boyhood his father gave him the opportunites the old-time schools afforded. At the age of eighteen he volunteered in Company A, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Infantry and served therein some seven months. Having been honorably discharged, he returned home and worked on a farm and brickyard. In 1866 he began the mercantile business as a salesman for Roberts & Baird. After clerking some ten years he and his brother formed a partnership known as Hill Bros. At first they began on a very small stock, worth about $600. Since then, by close attention to business, they have become proprietors of a good stock and store, besides other property. In 1873 he was married to Emma J. Moore, who was born in 1854 at Attica, Ind. The fruits of this union are five children: W. Herbert, Harry M., Gordon M., Robert G., and Ruth I. Both husband and wife are church members, he of the Presbyterian Church and she of the Christian. Mr. Hill is a stanch Republican, and cast his first vote for Grant. Mr. Hill has met with good success as a just reward for industry and good management. He is a man who takes a deep interest in every enterprise that is for the benefit of society and as a citizen is well known and respected.

CHARLES P. HOLLINGSWORTH is a native of Knox County, Ind., where he was born in 1841, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Palmer) Hollingsworth. In boyhood he attended school only in the winter time, as his services were very much needed at home during the summer. In 1861, at the breaking out of the Rebellion, he enlisted in Company M, Third Kentucky Cavalry, and participated in the battles of Murfreesboro, Perryville, siege of Corinth, and was with Sherman on his memorable march to the sea. Some fifteen months before the expiration of his term he was commissioned second lieutenant, and held that

position until the close of the war. After nearly four years of faithful service he returned home, and soon after took a trip West, visiting Missouri. On his return he turned his attention to farming, and now owns an excellent farm of 378 acres. In 1870 he took for his life companion Alice, daughter of Hugh and Martha (McClure) Barr. She was born in Knox County in 1849, and has borne her husband these children: Grace, Martha and Blanche. Mr. Hollingsworth is a Democrat in politics, and his first vote was cast for Seymour.

MILTON HOLLINGSWORTH one of the farmers of Washington Township, is a son of Bernard and Nancy A. (McKee) Hollingsworth. The father was born in 1791, in South Carolina. The mother, a native of Kentucky, was born in 1798. Both came to this county when young and their matrimonial rites were solemnized in 1816. After marriage they settled in Washington Township, where they spent the remainder of their days. By occupation the father was a farmer, being quite a large landowner. During his entire life he was an industrious and energetic worker. When a young man he joined the Baptist Church, but afterward became a member of the Christian Church. He was a Republican. In 1876 the father was called from among the living. The mother died two years before. Our subject was born in 1842 in Washington Township. In boyhood he had very ordinary advantages for education, having to walk two miles to school. In 1861 when the dissolution of the Union was threatened, Milton, though only nineteen years of age, enlisted in Company H, Fifty-first Indiana Infantry. At Stone River, Shiloh, Corinth and Nashville, he with the other brave boys of Company H fought manfully for home and country. After the last named engagement they were ordered to San Antonio, Tex., where they remained until the close of the war. At Stone River he received three wounds, and as a partial compensation receives $2 per month from the Government. Having served his country faithfully for over four years he returned, bearing an honorable discharge. In 1868 he was married to Martha A. Martin, born in 1850, in Washington Township. She is the daughter of James P. and Martha (Chambers) Martin. To Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth eight children were born: Ulysses G., William

S., Ellis H., James U., Urania G., John, Anna and Logan. Mrs. Hollingsworth is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Hollingsworth is a stanch Republican and cast his first vote for Lincoln. At the death of his father our subject received 138 acres of land, of which about 100 acres are under cultivation. As a farmer he has been quite successful, and is considered one of the first citizens of the county.

GEORGE M. HOLMES, one of the old settlers of Washington Township, is a son of Josiah L. and Margaret (McClure) Holmes. The father was born in 1775, at Carlisle, Penn. The mother, a native of Kentucky, was born about four years later. Both came to this county about the same time—1804. Here they were married in 1818. By trade the father was a tanner, which calling he followed throughout life. He was a man of some public note. For four years he was deputy sheriff under John Purcell, besides being constable for a number of years. In the war of 1812 he took an active part, being in the battle of Horseshoe Bend, and also at the battle of New Orleans. At the latter place he was promoted to captain. In 1837 the father died. The mother died in 1832. George's ancestors on both sides were of Irish descent. He has had the pleasure of seeing seven generations, looking backward and forward. He was born in 1822, in Vincennes Township. In boyhood he had very poor advantages for education, attending the old-time subscription school, and not more than five months all told. When only about seven years old he and his brother, a ten-year-old lad, went week after week some eight miles up the river, to cut a boat-load of wood for winter use. In a little log shelter they stayed of nights, but when Saturday came they would gladly return home to spend Sunday and get a new supply of provisions. For some time he followed driving stage, going from Evansville to Vincennes, or from Vincennes to Terre Haute, etc. In 1842 he began his career as a farmer. His first crop of corn was raised on a rented place, and sold for 8 cents per bushel delivered at a station five miles distant. Having no team, he was obliged to give $1.50 per 100 bushels to get it hauled. He thus received $13 for 200 bushels. Times being hard, he thought to make some money by chopping wood. He was paid 25 cents a cord for wood split fine and made out of the

body of the tree only. In 1842 he was married to Berrila Penington, born in 1824 in Lincoln County, Ky. She is a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Price) Penington. Her father was a native of Tennessee, and her mother of Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Holmes thirteen children were born: Josiah, Isaac, Harriet, Weston, Benjamin, James, Margaret, George, Mary, Martin, Elizabeth, Laura and Obediah, all of whom are living on farms. The husband, wife and nine of the children are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Holmes is a stanch Democrat, and cast his first vote for Van Buren. For four years he has held the position of justice of the peace. Two of his sons were in the late war—Isaac, who served four years in the Rebellion and three years as a regular soldier, and Weston, who served three years in the Rebellion and three years as a regular soldier. In 1860 Mr. Holmes moved to Washington Township, and bought 145 acres, on which he still lives. As a farmer he has been quite successful; having started with nothing, he has arisen to the ownership of a good farm. He has been engaged to some extent in literary work, having written a number of stories for periodicals. Though he had such meager opportunities in early life, he acquired broad information by reading.

SAMUEL HOUSE, a farmer of Washington Township, Knox Co., Ind., is a son of Burket and Eliza (Fairhurst) House. The father was born in 1789, in Virginia. The mother, a native of the same State, was born in 1796. In that State they grew to years of maturity and married. Soon after they moved to Ohio, where they remained until 1816, when they came to Vincennes, Ind., and lived two years. Having moved to this township, they here spent the rest of their days. By occupation the father was a farmer, which calling he followed during his entire life. In their family were thirteen children, all of whom have been farmers. The father was a member of the Baptist Church and his wife of the Christian Church. As to political preferences he was a Whig, and after the death of that party became a Republican. In his early settling here he was a great hunter. Many a wolf and deer have been a prey to his skill as a marksman. In 1874 the father died. The mother outlived him four years. Samuel's ancestors, on both sides, were of English descent. He was born in 1820,

in Washington Township. In boyhood he had almost no advantages for education, attending the old-time schools at a distance of from two to three miles, and not going but two or three days in a week. At the age of twenty-one he began to battle his own way in the world. Having learned the carpenter's trade, he thought that too dependent a calling, consequently he turned his attention to farming, and in connection with that has followed his trade to a limited extent. In 1844 he was married to Julia Boyd, born in 1827 in Virginia. She is a daughter of John T. and Christina (Arney) Boyd. To Mr. and Mrs. House ten children were born: Ellis, Martha, John B., Caroline, Mary, Alice, Helen, Anna, James M. and an infant, deceased. James is one of the teachers of Washington Township. Mrs. House is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. House is a stanch Republican, and cast his first vote for Clay. Having saved the money he earned at 12½ cents a day, he bought 100 acres of land in 1843, for which he largely went in debt. Since, by hard work and good management, he has increased his farm to 340 acres. Having moved the large house in which he now lives a mile distant to its present position, he kept postoffice in it during the war. As a farmer he has been quite successful. He is an example of what a young man of determination can do. Having started with nothing, he has arisen to the ownership of a good farm.

CAPT. ELLIS HOUSE, son of Samuel and Julia (Boyd) House, was born in Knox County, Ind., in 1845. In boyhood he had very poor advantages of education, attending the old-time schools, and not going more than two terms altogether. At the age of sixteen, when the nation was calling for "more troops," he enlisted as a private in Company E, Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, in 1861. From private he arose to corporal, and in 1864 he became first lieutenant. In 1864 he was veteranized and made captain of his company. He was at Stone River (where he was wounded), Day's Gap, Crooked Creek, Blount's Farm, Pulaski, Columbia, Franklin, and Nashville. At the latter engagement a minie-ball shattered his left arm, for which the Government pays him $14.50 per month. After serving faithfully for over four years he returned home and began farming. In 1866 he purchased 167 acres of land where he now lives, which he has increased to 267

acres. He was married, in 1866, to Nancy E. Robinson, born in Knox County in 1848. To them were born these children: Ora A., Ephraim W., John L., Estella G., William E. and Louis C. Mr. House is a stanch Republican, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant. He, wife and four children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL T. JOHNSON, one of the prominent farmers of Washington Township, is a son of Samuel and Mary (Martin) Johnson. The father was born in 1771, in Maryland. After reaching manhood he married, but his wife soon died. Having removed to Kentucky he met Miss Martin, to whom he was married in 1810. In that State they remained till 1826, when they came to this county and State, and located where Samuel T. now lives. By occupation the father was a farmer, owning at his death about 800 acres of land. Both he and his wife were members of the Christian Church. During his entire life he was an industrious, energetic worker. Both died but a few hours apart in 1845, and were buried in the same grave. Samuel's ancestors on his mother's side were of Irish descent; on his father's lineage uncertain. Our subject was born in 1819, in Bourbon County, Ky. In boyhood he had only the advantages of the old-time schools. He lived with his parents until their deaths. In 1845 he was married to Catherine Bruce, born about 1826. After the brief period of a little more than two years she died. In 1849 he was again married, this time to Mary (Lemen) Post, the widow of Peter M. Post, by whom she had two children, Eliza and William H., who died in a hospital at Knoxville, Tenn. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson seven children were born: James B., Samuel, Clara B., Thomas L., Mary R., Nancy E. and Joe B. Both husband and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Johnson is a stanch Republican, though he voted the Democratic ticket till the breaking out of the war. As a farmer he has been fairly successful.

HARRIS KARNS, one of the farmers of Washington Township, is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Stalk) Karns. The father was born in Virginia. The mother was a native of Maryland. When young both moved with their parents to Tennessee, where they were married and spent the remainder of their days. In their family were twelve children, ten of whom they raised. By

trade the father was a blacksmith, and in connection with that ran a small farm. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, his wife of the Presbyterian. During his entire life he was an industrious, energetic worker. In 1845 the mother died. The father lived ten years longer. Harris' ancestors on both sides were of German descent. He was born, in 1815, in Knox County, Tenn. In boyhood he had very poor opportunities of schooling, not attending more than twelve months all told. At the age of twenty-one he began to battle his own way in the world. After working by the month for a short time he mounted his horse and went to southern Illinois, where he was married, 1839, to Susan Buchanan, born in 1820, in Wabash County, Ill. Having lived in that State some four years, he moved to Posey County, Ind., and finally back to Tennessee. To Mr. and Mrs. Karns five children were born: Emily, Elizabeth, Liza J., John W. and Henry P. Mr. and Mrs. Karns, and all the children, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Karns is a stanch Republican. His first vote was cast for White. During the war he was actively engaged in secretly transporting Union men out of the rebel country. Language cannot express the dangers, hardships and privations he and his family had to endure. In 1864 he left Tennessee for this State. At first he bought 100 acres where he now lives, mostly in the woods. By hard work and good management he has since increased his farm to 200 acres, of which some 170 acres are under cultivation. In 1870 Mrs. Karns died. Mr. Karns still lives at the ripe old age of seventy, widely known and highly respected.

WILLIAM M. KESSINGER, one of the farmers of Washington Township, is a son of Peter and Susannah (Morette) Kessinger. The father was born in 1788, in Lancaster County, Penn. The mother, a native of the same State, was some three or four years younger. There they grew to years of maturity, and were married in Cumberland County. The family consisted of nine children, seven of whom reached manhood. One of the girls, Mary, was a teacher in Lutherville College, Maryland. By trade the father was a carpenter, which calling he followed in early life, but afterward betook himself to farming, which calling he followed till his death. Both parents were members of the Lutheran

Church. When a young man, the father was a Federalist, later in life he changed to a Democrat, which he continued to be till the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he became a warm supporter of Republican principles. During his entire life he was an industrious, energetic worker. Both died and were buried in their native State. William's ancestors on his father's side were German; on his mother's, French. He was born in 1827, in Cumberland County, Penn. In boyhood he had ordinary advantages of education, his father was one of those thoroughgoing old Germans, who are quite as anxious to see material progress as intellectual advancement. While growing up he learned wagon-making, and on reaching manhood attended Kingston Academy. After thus preparing himself he taught for some eight terms. For some time he worked at his trade wherever he could get a job, but in 1852 he opened a shop in Bruceville. In 1853 he was married to Margaret J. Bruce, born in 1830, in Bruceville. She is a daughter of William and Hettie R. (Holmes) Bruce. To Mr. and Mrs. Kessinger these eight children were born: L. Augustus, William E., Ellis M., Clarence B., Orro (deceased), Hettie B., Flora E. and Pearl. All have been teachers save Orro and Pearl. William E. is a practicing physician in Monroe City, Knox Co., Ind., and Clarence B. is a rising young lawyer of Vincennes. Mrs. Kessinger is a member of the Christian Church. In 1862 Mr. Kessinger volunteered in Company K. of Seventieth Illinois Infantry, and after serving three months was discharged and resumed peaceful pursuits. In 1863, the war having destroyed his trade, he bought 100 acres where he now lives, and has since devoted his entire attention to agricultural pursuits. As a farmer he has been quite successful. He is a man who takes a deep interest in the education of the rising generation, having given all his children good educations.

JAMES P. MARTIN, one of the early settlers of Washington Township, is a son of William and Edie (Parker) Martin. Both parents were natives of Maryland, where they were married. After living there for some time they moved to West Virginia. Here the father died about 1807, and after his death the mother married Alex Connell. Soon after they moved to Ohio, where her second husband died. Then James brought her to this

county, where she died in 1841. By trade the father was a shoemaker, which calling he followed during his entire life. Our subject was born in 1807, in Brook County, W. Va. In boyhood he had almost no advantages for schooling. His stepfather was a man who looked upon schools as a place to go when no work could be found. James lived with him till twenty-two years of age, and then struck out for himself. Thinking himself deficient in education he attended school for some time, and in 1830 he came to Knox County, and after farming two years he enlisted in the Blackhawk war, going near Chicago for equipments. At Rock Island, Ill., cholera broke out in the camp, from which many died. Mr. Martin was taken with it, but his strong constitution wore out the disease. Having returned and spent the winter, they went out the following spring as far north as the Portage. Having saved his wages on this campaign, he returned and bought sixty-five acres of timber land, and began to make himself a farm. From that he has increased his farm, from time to time, until he now owns 250 acres, of which 175 acres are under cultivation. In 1833 Mr. Martin was married to Martha Chambers, born in 1817 in Knox County. She was a daughter of James and Lydia (Hollingsworth) Chambers. To Mr. and Mrs. Martin nine children were born, viz.: Emily, William H., Mary A., George, Lydia, Enoch, John, Winfield S. and Martha A. In 1850 Mrs. Martin died, and the same year he married Nancy Thorn, born in 1827 in Knox County. She is a daughter of George L. and Mary (Wilson) Thorn. To this second marriage two children were born: Andrew and an infant (deceased). Andrew is married to Katie Bain, and lives on the old homestead. Mr. Martin is a stanch Republican, and his first vote was cast for Harrison. As a farmer he has been quite successful. Mr. Martin is one of the old-time hunters, having killed more deer, perhaps, than any other man now living in the township, having been an eye witness of many fights between wounded deer and dogs.

JOSEPH H. McCLESKY is a son of Joseph H. and Martha (Dickey) McClesky, who were born in South Carolina, but spent the most of their lives in Kentucky, where they were married. They came to Daviess County, Ind., at an early period, and re-

mained here until their respective deaths in 1845 and 1857. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, and the father was a Whig. Joseph, our subject, was born in Daviess County, Ind., in 1830, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. At the age of seventeen he began to make his own way in the world. He purchased seventy acres of land, and soon paid for it. After attending the State University for a year he sold his farm and began merchandising in Plainville, continuing there seven years. He then sold his stock and began speculating in land, and after a short time came to Knox County, in 1861, and purchased 200 acres of land where he now lives. In 1856 he was married to Martha J. Trotter, born in North Carolina in 1836, daughter of Samuel and Louisa (Carrol) Trotter. Mr. and Mrs. McClesky are the parents of one child, viz.: Mattie S. All are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. McClesky is a Republican. His first vote was cast for Scott. He has held the office of township trustee.

DR. JAMES McDOWELL, the leading physician of Bruceville, Ind., is a son of James and Mary C. (Moore) McDowell. The father was born about 1818, in Washington County, Penn. The mother was a native of Jefferson County, Ohio. At the age of nineteen, having prepared himself for the practice of medicine, he began his work in Jefferson County, where he was soon after married. Of this marriage three children were born, two sons and one daughter. In 1849 the mother died, and after her death he was married to Caroline Erwin. To them two children were born—one son and one daughter. The boys of both families of children are practicing physicians. From Jefferson County he moved to Columbiana County, where he married his second wife, and in 1865 came to Sullivan County, Ind., where he has had a good practice, and still follows his profession to a limited extent, being now sixty-seven years old. Our subject was born in 1848, in Jefferson County, Ohio. When a boy he attended the common schools, and on reaching manhood attended a two-years' term at De Pauw University. Having returned he studied medicine two years, and in 1869 engaged in the mercantile business as a salesman for C. H. Baker, of Freelandsville. Some six years later he started a store of general merchandise in

Pleasantville, Ind. In 1875 he was married to Sarah Jane Hollingsworth, born in 1856, in Knox County. She is a daughter of Samuel E. and Nancy (Delay) Hollingsworth. To Mr. and Mrs. McDowell one child was born, Sarah Jane. In 1877 Mrs. McDowell died, and a few weeks later the child also died. After the death of his wife Mr. McDowell took a complete course of instruction at the Hospital College of Medicine, at Louisville, Ky., graduating in 1880. The same year he located in Bruceville, where he has worked up an extensive practice. In 1883 he took to wife Nancy J. Willis, born 1866, in Bruceville. She is daughter of John T. and Mary (Piety) Willis. To Mr. and Mrs. McDowell one child was born—Blanche C. Mrs. McDowell is a member of the Christian Church, and he is a Presbyterian and a stanch Democrat, and cast his first vote for Greeley. When only fourteen years old he made two applications to join the Union Army, but was rejected. As a physician he has been very successful, enjoying a good share of the respect and confidence of the entire community. He also takes considerable interest in thoroughbred trotting horses, which promise to make extra horses on the track.

DR. JOHN W. MILAM, one of the leading physicians of Bruceville, is a son of William S. and Emma (Beckes) Milam, natives of Indiana, born in 1827 and 1828, respectively. The father when young moved with his parents to Knox County, Ind., where he remained until fifteen years of age. He then went to Johnson Township, and there spent the remainder of his days. He was a farmer through life, and held the offices of justice of the peace and township trustee, and in 1856 he was chosen county commissioner, and held that position ten years. He was a Democrat, and died in 1874. The mother still lives. Our subject was born in an old-fashioned log house in Knox County, in 1855. At the common schools he prepared himself for teaching, and after following that calling for some time he went to the State Normal School. His father having died insolvent, he and his brother took the burden of his debts on their shoulders, and paid the entire amount of indebtedness. The mother also sacrificed all her rights in the estate, that every creditor might be paid. In 1878 our subject was elected county superintendent, and filled

that position to the entire satisfaction of all. He accumulated enough money to pay his debts and enable him to attend the medical department of the University of Louisville, and was among ten who stood highest in a class of 100. He graduated in 1881, and located in Vincennes, where he practiced a short time, and then moved to Bruceville, where he is doing well. In 1878 he was married to Ida Gude, born in Oaktown in 1855. They have three children: Raymond, Meda and Muriel. Dr. Milam is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and his wife of the Christian Church. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Hayes.

EPHRAIM PHILLIPPE, one of the leading farmers of Washington Township, is a son of Peter and Rebecca (Fox) Phillippe. His father was born in Wythe County, Va., in 1808, and his mother in Smyth County, Va., in 1807. They both grew to maturity in their native State, and were married in Wythe County, in 1824. After a residence there of some eight years they came to Knox County, Ind., in 1832, and after renting for three years, purchased the farm upon which the subject of this sketch now resides, and upon which they both lived until their deaths. While in Pennsylvania, they were both members of the Lutheran Church, but upon coming to this country, and finding no Lutheran Church within reach, he joined the Presbyterian Church, and she, the Methodist Episcopal. Politically he is an old-time Democrat. In early life he was a great hunter of bears, panthers and deer, and many a deer fell at the flash of his unerring rifle. He died in 1854, his wife in 1878; both were of German descent. Such was the ancestry of the subject of this sketch, who was born in Wythe County, Va., in 1828. In boyhood his advantages for obtaining an education were very limited, on account of the scarcity of schools and the demand for labor at home. The first schoolhouse he ever entered had neither nail nor pane of glass. After the death of their father all nine of the children remained at home and worked the farm together until they were married, when each went to himself. Having purchased the interests of the other heirs Ephraim had a farm of 207 acres; since then, by hard work and good management, he has increased his farm to 870 acres. In 1866 he was married to Naomi J. (Robinson) Stephenson, who

was born in Knox County in 1826, and who was a daughter of Harmon and Eleanor (Steen) Robinson. Mr. Phillippe is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while Mrs. Phillippe is a member of the Presbyterian. He is an ardent and earnest Democrat, having cast his first vote for Buchanan.

WILLIAM D. PIETY, one of the leading farmers of Washington Township, is a son of Thomas and Mary (Duncan) Piety. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, born in a British fort, and the first child born west of the Alleghany Mountains. In his day he was a great Indian fighter, having been in nine campaigns against the savages. On one of these raids, the one under St. Clair, he was severely wounded. Being one of a number cut off from the army, he was trying to make his way back. Seeing an Indian behind a tree, he raised his gun to fire, but the savage fired a little first, piercing him through the hips. By means of a horse, however, he made good his escape. In 1792 he and Miss Duncan were married in Kentucky. They were the parents of fourteen children—seven boys and seven girls—all of the former following the occupation of farming. Until about thirty years old he was a firm believer in the doctrines of the Baptist Church; but after reading the able presentation of Gospel truths by Alexander Campbell, he became a leading member of the Christian Church. In 1814 he left Kentucky for Sullivan County, Ind., and the following year came to Knox County. where he spent the remainder of his days. He lived sixty-five years; his wife eighty. The Piety family is of English descent. William's grandfather was a noted landlord in England, holding a high office in the English Army. On his death the estate should have fallen to William, but he gave a power of attorney to a man who used it to his own advantage. The subject of this sketch was born in Breckenridge County, Ky., in 1808. In boyhood he had almost no advantages for education, barely learning to read and write, and at the age of eighteen he began life on his own account. At first he worked one month for wages, and then began cropping. By good management he saved enough to buy fifty acres of land, and afterward increased it to 420 acres. In 1830 he was married to Sally A. Threlkeld, born in Knox County, in 1811. To this marriage were

born eleven children: Sarah J., Angeline, Mary, Samuel T., Amanda T., Thomas, Susan, Rachel M., Alice E. and Francis A. Thomas was one of the brave boys who fell in the battle of the Wilderness, after a faithful service of three years. Both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church, of which Mr. Piety has been an elder forty years. Mrs. Piety died in 1878. He is a stanch Republican, and cast his first vote for Henry Clay.

JAMES PRICE, farmer, is a son of John and Jane (Hobbs) Price, who were born in North Carolina and Maryland in 1800 and 1802 respectively. When young they moved to West Virginia, where they were married about 1822. Some nine years later they moved to Wayne County, W. Va., where they lived until their death. There were eight children in the family, all of whom were farmers. The father died in 1884, and the mother in 1849. James, our subject, was born in West Virginia in 1834. He is of English lineage, and secured his education in the old-time subscription schools. At the age of twenty-one he began working for himself as a farm hand, and on flat-boats and steam-boats, or at whatever presented itself. He thus accumulated about $600, but at the breaking out of the war the Southern bank bills, of which the most of his money consisted, were worth nothing, so he was left almost destitute. In 1859 he was married to Mary A. Dennison, born in Ohio in 1835. To them were born these children: Sarah, Ida, James B., Alvin, Adaline, William and John. In 1863 they moved to Ohio, but soon after came to Indiana, and in 1865 came to Knox County, where they have since lived. In 1869 he purchased 109 acres of land, which he has since increased to 370 acres. He is a supporter of Democratic principles, and is a thoroughly good farmer and citizen.

JAMES S. RICHEY, deceased, was born in 1835, in Steen Township, son of John and Elizabeth (Steen) Richey, born in 1791 and 1795. James grew to manhood in his native township, and in 1864 moved to Washington Township, where he spent the remainder of his days. In 1861 he married Nancy A. Fitzpatrick, born in Knox County in 1840. Her father was a Baptist minister. To Mr. and Mrs. Richey four children were born: Richard H., John W., Katie E. and James W., all of whom, save Richard, are living in Florida. James received forty acres of land from

his father, and by his industry and economy increased his farm to 231 acres. He was a Democrat, and a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died at the age of forty-six. The farm has since been managed by his eldest son, Richard H., who was born in Steen Township, in 1862. In boyhood he had good educational advantages, and, after attending the common schools, went to Lebanon, Ohio, during the winter of 1882–83. In 1884 he was married to Laura, daughter of C. C. and Cynthia (Alton) McClure, born in Washington Township in 1864. To Mr. and Mrs. Richey one child was born, named James S. Mr. Richey is a strong Democrat, and his first vote was cast for Grover Cleveland.

JOHN T. SARTOR, one of the prominent farmers of Washington Township, is a son of John and Sarah (Hollingsworth) Sartor, natives of Knox County, Ind., and born in 1810 and 1811, respectively. They were married in 1831 and spent the lives of farmers. They were members of the Christian Church and the father was a Republican in politics. The father died in 1871 and the mother the following year. They reared eight children. John Sartor was born in the same township as his parents in 1845, and is probably of Irish descent. He remained with his parents until their death, when he came into possession of a farm of 120 acres, where he has since made his home. He now owns 160 acres of good land, about 140 of which are under cultivation. In 1873 he was married to Mary B. Richey, born in Washington Township in 1854, and daughter of Richard S. and Mary J. (McClure) Richey, who were born in Knox County in 1825 and 1827, respectively. The father died in 1876 but the mother is yet living. Mr. and Mrs. Sartor became the parents of these children: John L., Richard S., Effie D. and Jennie P. Both husband and wife are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Republican and cast his first vote for Lincoln. He is a good farmer and is always ready to support worthy enterprises.

WILLIAM T. SCOTT, farmer, is a son of Archibald and Catherine (Purcell) Scott, born in 1792 and 1801, respectively. They came to this county when quite young, and here were married and followed agricultural pursuits. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and both he and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. He died in 1873. The mother yet lives.

William was born in Knox County, Ind., in 1821, and is of Irish-Dutch descent. He attended the old subscription schools in boyhood, and remained with and assisted his parents on the farm until twenty-six years of age. In 1847 he led to Hymen's altar, Elizabeth Huntington, born in Ohio in 1828. To them were born ten children: Catherine, Andrew, Anna, John, Jane, Alice, Morton, Cora, Rosette, and an infant deceased. Mr. Scott received fifty acres of land from his father. He has increased it from time to time until he now owns 178 acres, 160 acres being under cultivation. Mrs. Scott is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he belongs to the Republican party. He is an enterprising citizen and farmer, and is much respected by his neighbors and friends.

JOSEPH H. SCROGIN is a son of John H. and Lucinda (Bruce) Scrogin, who were natives of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively, and born in 1809. In early life the father came to this neighborhood, where he grew to manhood and was married May 5, 1835. He followed agricultural pursuits and assisted in the early Indian wars. He died March 3, 1848, and the mother February 21, 1870. Our subject was born in Knox County in 1836. In boyhood he had almost no opportunities for schooling, but on reaching manhood he worked his own way in school at Ladoga, Ind. In 1861, at the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, and of seventeen months' service over half was spent in the hospital with rheumatism. He was honorably discharged, and returned home and clerked for Roberts & Baird in Bruceville. Some two years later he tried farming, but finding his physical strength insufficient he abandoned farming and for over two years was disabled by rheumatism. In 1879 he set up for himself in the mercantile business, in which he has since been engaged. In 1866 he was married to Nancy J. Gano, born in Knox County in 1837. They have five children, viz.: Mattie B., Lucinda M., George W., Anna and Rosie. Mattie is one of the rising teachers of the county. Husband and wife and two eldest children are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Scrogin is a warm Republican and cast his first vote for Lincoln. He is a good business man and one who bears the confidence of all.

SAMUEL THOMPSON is a son of Samuel and Mary (Baird) Thompson, mention of whom is made in the sketch of Bradway Thompson. He was born in 1809 in Washington Township. He secured the best education the times afforded, and studied some of the higher branches, such as surveying and chemistry. Until twenty-three years of age he lived with his parents. He was married, in 1832, to Opah Ann McCord, born in Kentucky in 1812. They settled on their woodland farm, fifty acres of which the father cleared. He endured many hardships and privations in order to make a comfortable home for his family. To them were born these children: Tirza J., Hannah B., William H., Mary E., Louisa, Dorcas A., Henry M., Margaret, Samuel and Isador. William, after attending the Nashville Medical College and practicing about four years, died; Tirza, Hannah, Louisa and Dorcas have been teachers. Henry M. enlisted in the late war in Company H, Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, and after eighteen months' service sickened and died at Murfreesboro, Tenn. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. In 1872 the wife died, and since that time Mr. Thompson has resided with his son Samuel, who owns the home farm. He is a Republican and has filled several offices, such as township trustee, assessor and magistrate. He cast his first presidential vote for Jackson.

BRADWAY THOMPSON is a son of Samuel and Mary (Baird) Thompson, who were born in New Jersey and Kentucky, in 1766 and 1778, respectively. They were married in the "Blue-grass State," and came to Indiana in 1802. The father was a brick-maker, and made the brick for the house in Vincennes known as the Harrison House. He contracted with Gov. Harrison for 400 acres of land, paying for it with 200,000 brick. In 1804 he located on his farm, and cleared about 100 acres. In their family were eleven children. The mother died in 1820, and the father married Laura Roberts, by whom he had one child. He died in 1849. Bradway was born in 1813, in Washington Township. He was educated in the old log schoolhouse, and when his father became too old to work, he and his brother farmed the home place jointly, until 1839, when Bradway married Eliza J. Richey, born in Palmyra Township in 1822. They then settled on the home farm, and cared for his father during the rest of his

life. He received 100 acres of land from his father, and purchased out the heirs for another hundred. He now owns 229 acres of land, 160 acres being under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson became the parents of fifteen children: Thomas B., Cynthia A., William, Charles K., David R., Samuel, Mary E., William R., Eliza J., Nathaniel B., John L., Arthur H., James W., Edwin V. and Henry C. Charles, David and Cynthia have taught school for some time. Thomas and David were in the army. Thomas served three years in Company G, Fourteenth Indiana Infantry, and was wounded at Antietam. He then joined a company of Kentucky cavalry, and served until the close of the war. David served eighteen months in Company A, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Parents and nine children are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Thompson has been elder about twenty years. He is a Republican, and was magistrate four years.

MOSES THRELKELD is a son of James and Sallie (Handly) Threlkeld, and was born in Knox County, Ind., in 1813. He was reared on a farm, and secured his education in the old subscription schools. At the age of twenty-four he was married to Malinda Johnson, born in 1814. She is a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Martin) Johnson, and was married in 1837. To them were born ten children: Samuel H., James J., Sarah J., Maurice T., William M., Mary A., Moses H., Nancy, Thomas B. and an infant, deceased. Both husband and wife and four children were members of the Christian Church. After marriage they located on a farm, where the wife and children still live. He received eighty acres from his father, and his wife owned 200 acres. They increased the farm to over 800 acres. He was a man who took great interest in the advancement and welfare of his community, and for a number of years previous to his death was a deacon in the church. He died in 1878, leaving his family well provided for. Moses H. and Thomas B. worked the home farm until 1883, when the latter married and left Moses in charge. The mother is still living, surrounded by her children and many friends.

JAMES J. THRELKELD, one of the leading farmers of Washington Township, is the son of Moses H. and Malinda W.

(Johnson) Threlkeld, who were natives of Indiana and Kentucky, and born in 1812 and 1814, respectively. When a girl the mother came to this county, and here they were married. Soon after they settled in Washington Township, where they have lived to the present time. The father was an industrious farmer, and owned at the time of his death some 1,000 acres of land. Both husband and wife were members of the Christian Church. When a young man the father was a Democrat, but on reaching maturer years he became a Republican. His death occurred in 1878. The mother still lives at the ripe old age of seventy-one. James' ancestors, on his father's side, were Scotch-Irish; on his mother's, Irish. Our subject was born in 1840 in Washington Township. In boyhood he had the advantages of the common schools, and afterward attended school in Bruceville. In 1861, when war sounded its wild alarm, James shouldered his musket and went to battle. In Company E of the Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, he volunteered to sacrifice his life for the Union. Though a life-long cripple he was accepted, and after the battle of Stone River he was transferred to the Invalid Corps. After three years of faithful service he returned home, bearing an honorable discharge. After his return he began farming. In 1866 he was married to Eliza Post, born in Russellville, Ill., in 1842. She is the daughter of Peter and Mary (Lemon) Post. To Mr. and Mrs. Threlkeld eight children were born: Laura R., Mary, Elmer, John, James, Harlin, Morton, and Charles. Laura is one of the teachers of Vigo Township. Both husband and wife were members of the Christian Church. Mr. Threlkeld is a stanch Republican, and cast his first vote for Lincoln. In 1869 his father gave him 200 acres of land. Since, by hard work and good management, he has increased it to 360 acres, of which some 250 are under cultivation, with good buildings.

WILLIAM M. THRELKELD, a farmer of Knox County, Ind., was born in said county in 1847, son of Moses and Malinda (Johnson) Threlkeld. In boyhood he had very poor chances for schooling on account of the shortness of the schools and the demand for his services at home. He was reared and aided his father on the farm until thirty years of age, when he was married, in 1878, to Miss Alice Robinson, born in 1854, in Washing-

ton Township, and daughter of John and Sallie (Young) Robinson, who were born in Knox County in 1829 and 1823, respectively. Mrs. Robinson had been previously married to Henry Frederick, by whom she had two children. To her second marriage six children were born, Mrs. Threlkeld being the second. The father died in 1876. Soon after marriage Mr. Threlkeld settled in Busseron Township, where he lived about three years, then moved on his present farm. He and wife became the parents of four children, viz.: Elsie M., Thomas P. and two infants (deceased). The wife is a member of the Christian Church, and he is a Republican and cast his first vote for Grant. He has been fairly successful as a farmer. He received seventy acres from his father and has increased it to 210 acres.

ROBERT G. WATT, the senior member of the firm of Watt, Mayfield & Hill, tile manufacturers, is a son of Hugh and Margaret (Murray) Watt. The father was born in 1806, in Erie County, Penn. The mother is a native of Belfast, Ireland, and was born in 1836. Both are of Scotch-Irish descent. She came with her parents to Boston in 1847, and after a residence of some three years moved to Green County, Ohio, whither Mr. Watt came in 1816. In 1854 they were married, and ten years later moved to Gibson County, where they settled permanently. By trade the father was a bricklayer and stone-mason, which he followed till a short time before his marriage, afterward devoting his time and energy to agricultural pursuits. In addition to farming he held office a number of terms, being township trustee and county commissioner. Both he and his wife belonged to the United Presbyterian Church. As to political views, he was a warm supporter of Republican principles, as also are his sons. Having farmed it till 1869, they moved to Oakland City, where they opened a boarding-house. In 1880 the father died. The mother still lives. She reared a family of six children, four of whom have followed the profession of teaching. Subject was born in 1855, in Green County, Ohio. In boyhood he had good advantages for education, having attended the Oakland School. He thus prepared himself to take a collegiate course, but on account of the death of his father the project was abandoned. In 1876 he began teaching, which calling he has followed nearly

five years during the winters. In summers he works at the brick and tile business. In addition to that he works at the bricklayer's trade, having served three years as an apprentice. In 1883 he was married to Hannah Heithecker, born 1859, in Knox County. She is the daughter of Henry and Hannah (Wagner) Heithecker. Both parents were natives of Germany; having come to this country they settled in Knox County, where they have lived ever since. Mr. Watts is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and his wife of the Evangelical Reformed. As a business man, as well as a teacher, he has met with good success, enjoying a large share of the respect and confidence of the entire community.

WILLIAM WILLIS, one of the leading merchants of Bruceville, is a son of Clark and Nancy J. (Simpson) Willis. The father was born in Smith County, Va., in 1810, and the mother in Knox County, in 1816. When only two years old he was brought to Knox County, Ind., where he grew to manhood. In 1834 he was married and settled on a farm, where he remained until about 1837, when he formed a partnership with Hugh Barr, with whom he carried on a general merchandise store for about twenty years. They then dissolved partnership, and the father conducted the business by himself. In 1858 he built the spacious room where his son now carries on business. At the breaking out of the war he raised a company, and as its captain served for some time and was promoted to the rank of major. On account of ill health he returned home and began farming. He died in 1873 and the mother two years later. Our subject was born in Knox County in 1842. He received a common school education, and at the age of eighteen enlisted in Company H, Eighty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battle of Stone River, and in 1863 was taken prisoner at Rome, Ga., and for twelve months endured the privations of Libby Prison. His father, hearing of his capture, went to the congressman of his district and asked him to assist in the exchange of his son, but was told he was powerless. He then asked for an interview with Lincoln, and it being granted him he urged his assistance, but the President told him all was being done that could be done. Mr. Willis then asked for a recommendation to the commissioner

of exchange. The President being touched with the father's anxiety, wrote the following: "Gen. Hitchcock, hear this case; I say hear this case." Armed with this Mr. Willis presented himself to the General, and the result was the son's return in a few weeks, with the rank of first lieutenant. He farmed until 1877, when he commenced merchandising with his brother at his father's old stand. In 1881 the brother sold out to W. V. Barr. In 1866 Mr. Willis married Sarah A. Dillon, born in Daviess County in 1854. To them were born these children: Herbert, Mattie G., Orlando, Roscoe P., Edith and Lewis W. Both husband and wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Willis is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Lincoln. He was postmaster of the town for four years, and is a prominent man and valuable citizen.

CLARK WILLIS, a farmer of Washington Township, Knox Co., Ind., is a son of Clark and Nancy (Simpson) Willis. In boyhood he had good opportunities for education, and having completed the common school course he finished his education at Lebanon, Ohio. After his return he taught school one term, but was unable to carry on this work and farming too, so he gave up the former and turned his entire attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1876 he was married to Eliza Fox, born in Knox County in 1852. She is a daughter of Daniel and Almyra (Ball) Fox, and for some six years previous to her marriage was a schoolteacher, giving the best of satisfaction. To Mr. and Mrs. Willis these children were born: Myra E., Maurice C., Paul and Albert N. Soon after marriage they settled on the farm of 100 acres, where they now live. Both husband and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. As a farmer he has been very successful, and is much respected by all. In politics he is a warm Republican and cast his first vote for R. B. Hayes.

THOMAS J. YOUNG was born in 1827, and is of German-Welsh extraction. He attended school but very little in boyhood, and at the age of twenty began to battle his own way in the world. He worked by the month for a short time, and was married, in 1848, to Matilda J., daughter of Thomas W. and Margaret (McLaughry) Paddock, who was born in New York and married in 1805. The mother died in 1830. Mr. Young was a

renter for a number of years after his marriage, and then bought out the heirs to his father-in-law's farm of 200 acres, now increased to 350 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Young are the parents of these children, viz.: Cyrus, Marshal, John H., Bayard T., Thomas E., Mary A. and Oliver M., who is attending the Indiana State University. Husband and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Young is a warm Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Taylor. His parents, Thomas and Lucy (Barbee) Young, were born in the "Blue-grass State" in 1783 and 1790, respectively. They were reared and married in that State, and in 1817 removed to Illinois, where the father followed the life of a farmer. After joining the Baptist Church he began ministerial work, and devoted the most of his time to that calling. He was a man of ability and wide influence. His death occurred about 1847, and the mother's in 1846.

BUSSERON TOWNSHIP.

HENRY BARTLEY is one of Busseron Township's most prominent farmers. He is the seventh of ten children and was born in Illinois, October 4, 1824, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Latlove) Bartley, who were natives of the "Empire" and "Keystone" States, respectively. They came to Knox. County, Ind., during the very early settlement and died when Henry was quite young. Only four of the family are now living. Our subject's educational advantages were limited. He was reared among relatives and friends and endured many hardships. When about fifteen years of age he began working for himself by the month. When twenty-two years of age he began farming on Shaker Prairie and a few years later married and settled where he now lives. He has developed his farm from a dense woodland to well-cultivated fields, and now owns over 500 acres of very fertile land. His residence is a nice two-story frame building and his barns and granaries are spacious and convenient. January 12, 1851, he married Margaret Polk, a native of this county, born April 19, 1830. To them were born thirteen children, three of whom died

in infancy, and ten now living: Sylvester, Leander, Helen (wife of Crawford Dunkerly), Irene (wife of Rolen Yerkes), Eugene, Harriet, Margaret, Elizabeth, Nellie and Mamie. Mrs. Bartley is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Bartley is honest and industrious and is one of the highly respected men of the county. He is a Republican.

LEANDER BARTLEY is the second of a family of thirteen children of Henry and Margaret (Polk) Bartley (see sketch of Henry Bartley). He was born in Knox County, Ind., November 5, 1853, and was reared on a farm, securing a common school education. He made his parent's house his home until nearly twenty-two years of age, when he went to Kansas and farmed about five years. He then returned to "Hoosierdom," married and located on the farm where he now resides. He has succeeded well and owns ninety acres of very fertile and well-cultivated land in Shaker Prairie. February 26, 1884, he led to Hymen's altar, Miss Nettie Hollingsworth, born October 20, 1854, daughter of William P. and Louisa (Stevenson) Hollingsworth, both natives of this county and living in Widner Township. Mrs. Bartley is a member of the Christian Church. He is and always has been a Republican, and is an energetic and honest young farmer.

SYDNEY G. BLANN, a wealthy farmer of Busseron Township, Knox Co., Ind., was born in Sullivan County, Ind., March, 31, 1833, and is the fourth of a family of eleven children of Allen S. and Hettie (Hardin) Blann, who were born in the "Blue-grass State" in 1802 and 1809, respectively. They were married in their native State, and came to Indiana about 1832, settling in Sullivan County. The mother died in 1863. The father is yet residing in the township and is a feeble old man. He has been a member of the Christian Church for many years, and is one of the highly respected old pioneers of the county. He was township trustee one term. Sydney G. was reared mostly in Knox County, on a farm, securing a very limited education. At the age of twenty-two he began farming for himself on the place where he now lives, and at the present time is the owner of over 1,100 acres of very fine land. His residence is a frame building in a very fine location. November 3, 1863, he was married to

Sarah S. Sproatt, daughter of John Sproatt, Jr., one of the early settlers of the county. The wife was born January 13, 1836, and has borne seven children, one of whom died at the age of twelve years. Their names are Edward P., born August 3, 1864; John A., born October 13, 1865, and died April 13, 1878; Frances M., born September 17, 1867; Mary O., born September 11, 1869; William W., born September 30, 1871; Herbert U., born October 12, 1873; Charlie E., born January 26, 1877. The husband and wife and one child, Frances M., belong to the Christian Church. Mr. Blann has always been a very firm and uncompromising Democrat. He has never aspired to a public office but is recognized as one of the very prominent and moral citizens of the county.

WILLIAM H. BLANN was the seventh of a family of eleven children of Allen S. and Hettie (Harden) Blann, (elsewhere written) and was born in Knox County, Ind., on Shaker Prairie, September 3, 1842. He received a limited education, owing to the poor facilities of the day, and was reared on a farm. On attaining his majority he began working for himself as a farm hand, and soon after began farming for himself on his present farm. He has followed agricultural pursuits all his life, and has been quite successful, now owning 125 acres of very fine land. His farm is well improved and has a fine two-story frame residence. He was married, October 17, 1872, to Miss Jennie Sullenger, born in Knox County February 14, 1850. Her parents were among the pioneer settlers of Busseron Township. Four children have blessed their union: Curtis, born July 16, 1873; Samuel, born August 17, 1875; Johnnie, born June 26, 1878, and died April 8, 1879, and Della P., born September 17, 1882. Both Mr. and Mrs. Blann are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Democrat, and one of the prosperous and respected farmers of the township.

BEN L. BLANN was born August 5, 1853, and is the youngest of eleven children of Allen S. and Hettie (Hardin) Blann. He was reared on Shaker Prairie on a farm, and secured a limited early education. He lived with his parents until eighteen years of age and then worked about in different capacities, and

farmed two years for himself before he married. He has continued as a tiller of the soil since that time, settling on the farm where he now resides in 1879. He owns sixty-eight acres of exceptionally good land. January 18, 1874, he took for his life companion Martha Ellen Calvert, a native of the county, born July 4, 1853. To them were born these three children: Claude C., born August 18, 1875; Winfield S., born June 25, 1880, and Everett H., born April 5, 1884, and two other children who died in infancy. Mr. Blann is a stanch member of the Democratic party, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. He is a good citizen, energetic and honest.

GEORGE BOND was born in Shenandoah County, Va., March 25, 1816, and is the second of twelve children of Joseph and Mary (Ashelman) Bond. When twenty-one years of age he left his native State and came to Knox County, Ind., with his parents, worked as a farm hand for about nine months and then began farming on his own responsibility, and has ever since continued. In 1855 he and George H. Bond erected a frame, buhr-process flouring-mill, which they operated about five years, when it caught fire and was consumed. A year later the present brick mill was erected by Mr. Bond, George H. Bond and another gentleman, at a cost of $20,000, with a capacity of 100 barrels per day. In five years' time the junior members of the firm retired from that business and the mill is now operated by our subject. He was for some time engaged in the merchandise business with his brother, Adam Bond. He has been a very successful business man, and was at one time very wealthy, but lately has met with some financial reverses. In 1845 he was married to Sarah Robertson, a native of the county, who died about 1857, leaving three children, two now living: Joseph A. and Dora (wife of N. F. Concle, a merchant of Topeka, Kas.). Mr. Bond took for his second wife Emma Watson, of Sullivan County, Ind. To them five children were born, three now living: Rush L., Charles L. and Nora E., all at home. Mr. Bond is a member of the Christian Church, and his wife and daughter of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a worthy citizen of the county, is a Republican and a firm believer in prohibition.

WATTS BOND, a prominent merchant of the county at

Oaktown, was the ninth in a family of ten children born to Joseph and Mary (Ashelman) Bond, both of whom were natives of Virginia. They both died when the subject of this sketch was very young, and he was reared to the age of manhood by his brother, Adam Bond. He secured a limited education. He began farming for himself after leaving his brother, and continued successfully eight years. He then entered upon mercantile business, and has ever since been a successful merchant, carrying a full line of general merchandise, and controling the leading trade of the place. He transacts a business of probably $20,000 per year, and carries a stock of at least $8,000. He also owns 225 acres of land, and successfully manages it as a farm, which is under good improvement. His residence is in town, and is a large two-story frame building. Mr. Bond was married October 8, 1868, to Sallie E. Bratton, a native of Green County, Ohio. Politically he is a Democrat, and he is one of the prominent men of the county. He is a moral and upright man, and is highly respected by the entire community.

JOSEPH BOND may be mentioned as one of the prominent farmers of Busseron Township. He was born in Shenandoah County, Va., March 30, 1830, and is the eldest of seven children born to Samuel and Eliza (Orndorff) Bond, both born and reared in the same county as our subject. They came to Knox County in 1834 and lived and died here. The father was born in 1811 and was three times married; the second time to Sarah McClure, in 1857, and the third time to Sarah J. Walker, in 1871. He was a farmer and died January 18, 1877. Our subject was seven years old when he came to this county. His boyhood days were spent on the farm and in attending to district schools. He remained with his parents until twenty-four years of age, when he began farming for himself and has ever since continued. He has been a very prosperous farmer of the county, and owns 591 acres of the very finest land of Shaker Prairie. He has a large two-story residence and convenient surroundings. October 12, 1854, he was married to Sarah J. Latshaw, a daughter of Robert Latshaw, one of the early settlers of the county. She was born December 19, 1831, in Sullivan County, Ind. Their marriage was blessed with seven children, two of

whom died in infancy, and five are yet living: Robert F., born December 13, 1855; Samuel, born February 11, 1857, and died July 26, 1864; William H., born February 8, 1859; Eliza, born July 13, 1861, and died September 14, 1862; Martha L., born March 21, 1863; Dora E., born December 11, 1865, and Franklin T., born December 31, 1869. All the family but the youngest are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Bond is a Republican in politics, and is much respected and esteemed.

WILLIAM BOND, a leading citizen of Busseron Township, is the second of a family of seven children, and was born March 2, 1832, in Virginia. He came with his parents, Samuel and Eliza (Orndorff) Bond, to Indiana when quite young, and spent his boyhood days on a farm and attending the common schools, where he secured an ordinary education. He resided under the paternal roof until twenty-two years of age, when he married, and has since followed the free and independent life of a farmer. He has met with flattering success in his undertakings and is now the owner of 450 acres of fertile land, well improved, with a good two-story frame residence. He deals extensively in live-stock, especially mules and horses. He is considered an excellent neighbor and farmer, and is a Republican in politics. November 20, 1853, he was married to Hester A. Summers, a native of the county, born October 1, 1835. To this union ten children were born, eight of whom are living: Samuel A , born March 1, 1855; Mary E., born June 19, 1857; Caleb H., born June 2, 1859; Leander H., born January 26, 1863; Edwin G., born March 16, 1865, and died September 8, 1869; Jesse T., born April 7, 1867; William W., born August 4, 1869, and died September 4, 1870; Murray W., born August 15, 1871, and Hester J. and Lester J. (twins), born November 20, 1873. Mr. Bond, wife, and all but three children are members of the Christian Church. Mrs. Bond's mother resides with her, and is over eighty-four years old.

ROBERT F. BOND is the eldest of a family of seven children born to Joseph and Sarah J. (Latshaw) Bond. He was born and reared on the farm where his father now lives, and was educated in the graded schools of the county. He resided with his parents until twenty-four years of age, when he married and located on

his present farm. He has succeeded quite well, and now owns 120 acres in one tract and twenty-five acres in another. His home farm is well improved with a fine frame residence, commanding an extensive view of Shaker Prairie. He was married, November 2, 1879, to Mildred B. Asher, a native of Illinois. They had two children, viz.: Charles M., born July 20, 1880, and Effie E., born September 20, 1883. Mrs. Bond died November 17, 1883, and March 5, 1885, he was married to his present wife, Mollie Stamer, a native of Knox County, born December 21, 1858. Both are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Bond is a strong Republican, and is an energetic and prosperous young farmer.

WILLIAM G. BOWEN, farmer, was born on Shaker Prairie, Knox Co., Ind., March 8, 1852, and is one of nine children of William R. and Matilda (Sprinkle) Bowen. The father was born in Knoxville, Tenn., February 5, 1815, and the mother in Wytherville, Va., July 3, 1819. They were married in the mother's native State December 28, 1837. The father died August 13, 1866, and the mother November 15, 1865. Our subject lived on the home farm with an elder brother for a few years, and then went to Vincennes, where he attended school three years. After his return to the farm he worked until grown up, when he married and lived on the home farm for some time, and in 1879 moved to the farm where he now resides. He has succeeded quite well in his business ventures, and now owns sixty-five acres of well-improved land. July 15, 1875, he led to the hymenial altar Miss Florence J. Pugh, daughter of Dr. J. W. Pugh, whose sketch appears in this work. She was born January 24, 1855, and has borne her husband four children, three now living, viz.: Walter, born July 5, 1876, and died September 15, 1877; William H., born June 27, 1878; Margaret, born December 14, 1881, and Freddie, born July 2, 1884. Mr. Bowen is a Democrat in politics, and is respected as a moral and upright young farmer.

WILLIAM W. CULLOP, farmer, of Busseron Township, was born March 4, 1829, in Virginia. He was the third of eight children of Peter and Elizabeth (Fox) Cullop. The parents were born in Smith County, Va., in 1800 and 1802, respectively. After having a family of eight children they came to Knox Coun-

ty, Ind., where they spent the remainder of their days. The father died in 1863, and the mother March 25, 1885. Our subject was reared to manhood on an Indiana farm, and secured a somewhat limited education. At the age of twenty-one he began working for himself, and two years later married and settled on his present farm. He owns 240 acres of land, and gave eighty acres to his son. His farm is well improved with a good frame residence. March 11, 1852, he married Jane M. Patterson, a native of Knox County, Ind., born May 29, 1834. Nine children were born to them, six of whom are living: William A., Thomas E., Mary E., Samuel, Fannie, Henry, Ella, James E. and Dolly. Mrs. Cullop died June 25, 1874. She was an earnest Christian worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Cullop is a member of the I. O. O. F. and a Democrat in politics. His birth was on the first day of Andrew Jackson's administration, and he claims an uncompromising membership with that party. He was trustee of Busseron Township six and a half years, and filled the office acceptably and well.

CHARLES F. DRUMMOND, proprietor of the Drummond Hotel, at Oaktown, Ind., was born April 1, 1843, in Illinois, being the second of six children of Charles E. and Catharine (Tarwater) Drummond. The father was born in Maine in 1815, where he remained until 1830, when he came to Knox County, Ind., and learned the blacksmith's trade. He then married and went to St. Louis, Mo. The mother was born near Knoxville, Tenn., in 1810, and came to Terre Haute, Ind., when a girl, thence to this county, where she married. They resided about five years in St. Louis and then returned to Indiana, where the father followed blacksmithing all his life. He died February 24, 1879. The mother died January 17, 1862. Charles F. was reared in Busseron Township, and his schooling was confined to the log schoolhouse of early days. At the age of eighteen he began working for himself, and August 17, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers, and was in the service nearly nine months. He received a wound in the foot which yet disables him, and for which he was discharged at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 6, 1863. He cultivated the soil for several years after his return, and then sold out and removed to Bicknell,

where he kept a hotel two years. He then came to Oaktown and worked with his father until 1873, when he removed to and resided in French Lick Springs in Orange County for one year. He then returned to Oaktown, and after a residence of eight years moved to Shoals, Ind., but returned to Oaktown in 1884 and has since kept hotel and has been quite successful. He has accomodations for fifteen or twenty persons, and receives the trade of the traveling public. He keeps a first-class house, and in connection with that works at the carpenter's trade to some extent. He was married, November 2, 1864, to Nancy Keith, a native of Tennesee. She died June 24, 1871, having borne three children, two living: Robert S. and William P. Robert is a telegraph operator and William is a farmer. Mr. Drummond was married to Lizzie Wilson May 17, 1874. They have two children: James E. and Lillie B. Both Mr. and Mrs. Drummond are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Democrat in politics.

CHARLES L. HAUGHTON, a prominent merchant of Oaktown, Knox Co., Ind., was born November 14, 1848, in Cambria, Niagara Co., N. Y., being the youngest of a family of six children of Hiram and Elizabeth (Potter) Haughton, both natives of Courtland County, N. Y. The father was born in 1800, was a farmer, and lived and died in New York, his death occurring in 1862. The mother died in 1860, May 6, at the age of fifty-seven years. Our subject was reared to manhood in his native State, living on a farm till his father's death, when he entered a New York collegiate institute, and secured in all a fair business education. For some time he was unsettled, and worked about in different avocations. In 1868 he came West, and was in Minnesota, Iowa and other States. He engaged as a clerk for his brother at Oaktown in 1872, in which capacity he continued a time and then took an interest with his brother in general merchandising, and later established his present business in connection with a partner, who retired and left Mr. Haughton in the business, in which he has continued ever since very successfully, carrying a complete line of general merchandise, and also dealing in grain. In 1877 Mr. Haughton was united in marriage to Emma C. Pugh, daughter of Dr. John W. Pugh, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Four children have blessed this union, two of whom have

died and two are yet living: Daisy H. and Mary. He is a member of I. O. O. F, and F. and A. M. fraternities, being Past Grand in the former and Worshipful Master in the latter. Politically he has always been a zealous Democrat. He is one of the prominent young business men of the county, and is highly respected as an honorable and upright citizen of his town and Knox County.

BARNET LATSHAW, a well-to-do farmer of Busseron Township, is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Porter) Latshaw, and was born May 26, 1820, in Sullivan County, Ind. His parents were born, reared and married in Pennsylvania, and moved to Ohio, where they lived several years; thence to Vincennes, Ind., and there settled in Sullivan County, but returned to Knox County in 1835 and located on the farm where our subject now lives. The father was associate judge of the circuit court in Sullivan County, and represented said county in the State Assembly in 1834. He died September 11, 1845. The mother died in 1863. Our subject received such education as could be obtained in his day. At the age of twenty-five he began tilling the soil on his own responsibility, and has followed that calling ever since, being one of the most successful farmers of the county. He owns over 500 acres of excellent land, about 300 acres being under cultivation. In 1874 he was married to Eliza (Martin) Latshaw, widow of James Latshaw. All her children by her first husband are dead. Her marriage with our subject has been blessed with five children, all living, viz.: Albert S., Sallie, William B., Hattie H. and Olga. Mrs. Latshaw is a member of the Christian Church. Politically he has always been a Democrat, and is one of the substantial farmers of Knox County.

JAMES S. MARTIN was born near where he now lives, September 5, 1846. He is a son of William D. and Rachel (Threlkeld) Martin, and is the fourth of their five children. The father was born in Kentucky, in 1811, but was reared in Sullivan County, Ind. He was a well-to-do farmer, and in politics was a Whig, then a Republican. He died January 17, 1873. The mother was born in Knox County, Ind., in 1818, and died when our subject was about two years old. Her husband married again, and became the father of five children. James S. secured a common school education in boyhood, and afterward attended a commercial

college in Vincennes. December 24, 1874, he was married to Cassander McClure, and located on the farm of 120 acres where he now lives. His land is very rich and well improved, on which is erected a handsome two-story frame residence. Mrs. Martin was born February 21, 1855, and became the mother of two children: Walter M., born June 29, 1876, and died July 22, 1876, and William Wayne, born November 11, 1879. The wife is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Martin is a very firm Republican, and was postmaster of Oaktown about four years. He is a wide-awake farmer, and is doing well financially.

HIRAM H. McCLURE, deceased, a prominent farmer, and native of Knox County, Ind., was born Sept. 6, 1824, and was the youngest of eleven children of Samuel and Jane (Curry) McClure, natives of Kentucky, born June 1, 1784, and August 25, 1783, respectively. They were married in 1805, and came to Indiana a few years later. They were among the early pioneers, and lived in a fort to protect themselves from the Indians. The father was in the war of 1812, in the battle of Tippecanoe. He died November 17, 1851, and the mother June 22, 1839. Hiram H. was reared on the home farm, where he lived and died. At the age of twenty-one he married, and began his career as a tiller of the soil. He was quite prosperous and owned about 200 acres of very fine land, well improved with a good brick residence. He was married, May 7, 1845, to Rosella Seaney, born in Illinois, October 28, 1828. They became the parents of nine children, all but one now living: Sarah J., born October 29, 1846; Mary E., born October 2, 1848, and died April 23, 1863; Samuel B., born June 22, 1850; Albert B., born November 19, 1852; Henrietta P., born June 16, 1855; Margaret A., born August 6, 1858; Flora A., born March 16, 1861; Edgar M., born August 29, 1867, and Jasper F., born April 14, 1871. Mr. McClure was a zealous member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and his wife and their children were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a very strong Republican, and was trustee several terms. He was very just and honest in his business transactions, and was much respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., and his death, which occurred November 20, 1876, was a great loss to the community. The mother still resides on

the old homestead. Samuel B. McClure is the third child of Hiram McClure, and was born near where he now resides, June 22, 1850. He received a fair business education, and attended the commercial college at Terre Haute, Ind., three months. He made his parents' house his home until about twenty-five years of age, when he married and located on his present farm, where he has followed agricultural pursuits very successfully. He owns seventy-five acres of very fertile land, well improved, with a good two-story frame residence in a pleasant location. He has a hay-cellar, made of pressed hay and cemented, which is very convenient, and the only one in the county. February 21, 1878, he was married to Fannie Shepard, daughter of James M. Shepard, whose sketch appears in this work. One child was born to them January 23, 1880, which died November 3, 1881. Both husband and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. McClure is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has always given his aid and support to the Republican party.

WILLIAM McGOWEN, druggist, of Oaktown, Ind., was the eldest of four children of John and Sarah (Balthus) McGowen. The father was born in Pennsylvania, and when eighteen years old came to Knox County, Ind., locating at Vincennes, where he learned the gunsmith's trade. He established a ferry on the West Fork of White River, in Martin County, but had only lived there four years when he was killed by the Indians May 12, 1812. The paternal grandfather was Scotch by birth, and the mother's father was of German descent. The mother survived the father many years, and married again. She died about 1838. Our immediate subject was born in Knox County. September 29, 1805. He was reared in the wilderness, and when his father was killed the family returned to Knox County, where he was reared to manhood. He received a very limited early education, and has acquired the most of his education since attaining his majority. He endured many of the privations incident to frontier life. At the age of twenty-three he married, and began farming for himself. In 1858 he began the practice of medicine, and in 1868 he sold his farm and engaged in the drug business and practice of medicine in Oaktown, where he has been rather unsuccessful, as fire destroyed his house and entire stock of drugs, which were unin-

sured. He rebuilt, and continued in the drug business. July 31, 1828, he was married to Elizabeth Shannon, of Kentucky, to whom were born ten children, six now living: Sarah (widow of Jonathan Hart), Jemimah A. (wife of John Morris), Mary E. (wife of William Morris, father of John Morris), Clarissa (widow of George Bensinger), Thomas S. and William C. Mrs. McGowen died March 12, 1866, and January 19, 1868, he married Susan (Johnson) Bowen, to whom were born four children, two now living: Winnie M. and Charles T. This wife died May 26, 1877, and he married his present wife, Margaret (Hoke) Taylor, February 19, 1878. He has been a member of some church for over sixty years. He is one of the oldest citizens of the county, and none are more highly respected than he. He was a Democrat until 1852, since which time he has been a very ardent Republican. He was one of the original board of trustees of Jefferson Township, Sullivan County. He is thoroughly a self-made man, and is next to the oldest native-born resident of the county.

WILLIAM A. POLK was born in Widner Township, Knox Co., Ind., May 16, 1833, and is one of seven children born to James and Hannah (Shepard) Polk, who were born in Kentucky, and are yet living, in Knox County, Ind. William A. secured a somewhat limited early education, but at the age of twenty-one had sufficient education to enable him to begin teaching. He taught about three terms, and worked on a farm between times. He was agent for the McCormick machines fifteen years, and part of the time was clerk in a store in Oaktown in the winter seasons. In 1861 he and his employer began clerking for other parties, and bought grain for a few years. In the spring of 1865 he purchased an interest with Adam Bond in a general merchandising store, and continued successfully with him for four years. In 1869 he formed a partnership with his present partner, Roland S. Walker, and they carry a full and select stock of general merchandise. They are the undertakers of the town, and conduct their business in two buildings, each 22x60 feet, and a cabinet shop and wareroom besides. Mr. Polk was married in 1858 to Kate Harper, of Knox County. They have two children: Eugene E. and Katie. The wife died in 1876, and in April, 1878, Mr. Polk was married to Martha A. Parker, also a native of the

county. They have two children: Theresa and Chauncey. Mr. Polk is one of the first citizens of the county, and is a Republican in politics, and was postmaster of Oaktown for several years. He is quite well off, financially, and owns a pleasant farm besides his town property.

DR. JOHN W. PUGH was born in Virginia, January 30, 1827, and is one of fourteen children born to M. and E. (Caudy) Pugh. The parents were natives of Virginia, and the father learned the tanner's trade in Washington, D. C. He was married in Virginia, and in 1836 came with his family to Indiana, where he followed the life of a farmer. He died at the age of sixty-eight. Our subject came to Indiana when nine years old. He secured a good early education in Grant County, and when twenty-one years of age began the study of medicine, continuing four years. He then took a course of lectures at the medical college of La Porte, Ind., and then began practicing at New Cumberland, Ind. He graduated in the medical college of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1867. The next year he located at Oaktown, where he is the leading physician of the place. In 1848 he wedded Margaret McCormick, a native of Delaware County, Ind. Nine children were born to them, three of whom are living: Emma C. (wife of Charles L. Haughton), Florence J. (wife of William G. Bowen) and Sallie, who resides with and keeps house for her father, as the mother died May 15, 1884. He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities, Knight Templar degree in the Vincennes Commandery. He is a zealous Democrat, politically, and is one of the leading physicians and citizens of the county. He was the first president of the Knox County Medical Society, and is a member of the State and American Medical Associations.

JAMES M. SHEPARD is one of the enterprising and wealthy farmers of Busseron Township, Knox Co., Ind., and was born on the farm where he now resides, June 2, 1830, one of six children of Horace B. and Patsey (Harper) Shepard (elsewhere written). James secured such education as could be obtained in the subscription schools of early times, and has spent his life on the farm. At the age of twenty-one he went to California, and

for three years was engaged in gold mining and raising hogs. He returned to the "Hoosier State" in 1854, and settled down to farming, and has ever since continued, very successfully. He owns 325 acres of excellent land on Shaker Prairie, besides having assisted his children to a start in life. He has a handsome frame residence, and is so situated as to enjoy life. December 6, 1855, he was married to Mary Lauderdale, who was born in Knox County, July 21, 1835. Six children have been born to them: Fannie B., born February 9, 1857, now the wife of S. B. McClure; Horace J., born April 17, 1859, married and living near his father; Henry C., born February 22, 1861, married and living in Widner Township; Jennie H., born April 8, 1863, wife of Caleb H. Bond, farmer; Virgil O., born January 13, 1865, and Walter S., born September 21, 1871. The youngest two are yet residing at home. Mrs. Shepard is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and her husband is a member of the I. O. O. F. and F. & A. M. He has been a Republican since the existence of that party, and previous to that time was a Whig. He has been justice of the peace two terms, and is very highly respected and esteemed by his neighbors and friends.

JOHN N. SHEPARD, a prominent farmer of Busseron Township, Knox Co., Ind., was born in said township January 26, 1836, near where he now lives. He was the youngest of seven children of Horace B. and Patsy (Harper) Shepard, who were born and reared in Woodford Township, Ky., and came to Knox County, Ind., during its very early settlement. The father was born in 1799, and followed the life of a farmer until 1861, when he moved to Vincennes and was appointed collector of revenue. He was county treasurer and represented the county in the State Legislature before moving to the city. He is now living a retired life in Vincennes. The mother was born in 1798, and died in 1866, and the father afterward married Mary Ship, of Kentucky. Our subject was reared to manhood on a farm in Busseron Township. What education he has was secured in the old log schoolhouse of primitive days. He resided with his parents until their removal to Vincennes. He married at the age of twenty-three, and has followed farming very successfully to the present time. He owns 400 acres of very fine land, well improved, on

which is erected a good two-story frame residence. He has also been engaged in mercantile business in Oaktown at various times, and his son, George H., is now in the hardware business in that town. Mr. Shepard was married, December 3, 1858, to Margaret C. Sproatt, daughter of Benjamin Sproatt. These five children have been born to them: George H., Benjamin H., John F., Edward and Guy L. Mrs. Shepard is a member of the Christian Church, and he belongs to the I. O. O. F. He belongs to the Democratic party, and takes an active interest in political affairs. He was trustee and justice of the peace of the township, and is one of the enterprising men of Oaktown and Knox County.

JOHN H. E. SPRINKLE, a very prominent old farmer of Busseron Township, was born in Wythe County, Va., in 1822, and was one of a family of four children born to Henry and Elizabeth (Ernst) Sprinkle. His father was born near Hagerstown, Washington Co., Md., in 1757. In 1807 he married Elizabeth Ernst, and engaged in the hatter's trade at Wytheville, Va., a knowledge of which trade he obtained from his wife, whose father was a hatter. Henry Sprinkle was the owner of an extensive plantation and a large number of slaves, who were very dutiful, and who often requested him never to sell them. He lived to the ripe old age of ninety-four, dying in 1851, his wife having preceded him to her long home in 1836. The immediate subject of this sketch was born in Virginia, and lived there until he arrived at the age of twenty-three, when he removed to Knox County, settling on the farm where he now resides, the property having been previously purchased by his father from the Shakers in 1835. He has ever since continued farming very successfully, and now owns 750 acres of the finest land on Shaker Prairie, which is under the best improvement. His residence is a commodious two-story brick building, in a most excellent location, surrounded by both natural and artificial beauties, and commanding an extensive view of Shaker Prairie. On this farm stands the oldest and largest pear tree in the State, set out by the Shakers and still bearing fruit. Mr. Sprinkle also has an old-fashioned eight-day clock, which has been running for ninety-six years. It is a fine specimen of skilled mechanism, and is said to contain in its case over 3,000 pieces of wood. Besides the

time of day, it records the day of the month and the changes of the moon. Mr. Sprinkle was married, December 4, 1845, to Rhoda La Hue, who was born in Wythe County, Va., about 1827. By her he had two children: Henry B. and Mary M. L. She died May 9, 1849, of cholera, while *en route* to her old home in Virginia. Mr. Sprinkle was married the second time, January 1, 1851, to Barbara Brouillette, a daughter of Capt. Pierre Brouillette, a prominent early French settler and a warm admirer of Gen. Harrison. She was born in 1821, at Vincennes. The result of this marriage was six children, four of whom are living: Wythe P. B., Welcome B., John R. R. and Jefferson M. All the children are still at the old homestead except Welcome B., who is practicing medicine at Irving, Ill. Since locating in this county Mr. Sprinkle has been engaged mainly in farming, though he has been engaged in merchandising and distilling a short time. Politically he has always been a Democrat, casting his first vote for James K. Polk for President. Under the administration of President Buchanan he had an appointment in the United States Land Office. He was an efficient member of the board of county commissioners in 1863, and in many other ways he has been a faithful public servant, and by his neighbors is held in the highest esteem. As a member of the I. O. O. F. he was instrumental in procuring the establishment of a lodge at Oaktown. He was one of the commissioners appointed to effect a compromise between the county and the holders of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad bonds. He was disbursing agent under President Buchanan, and was also United States Marshal, appointed by the governor for collecting the official vote for President Lincoln and Vice-President Wilson. His children are as follows: H. Bowen, the eldest by first marriage, was born October 7, 1846, in this county. He was reared on the farm, and had the educational advantages supplied by the common school, and afterward he attended school at Vincennes. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to the harness trade for three years. He then returned to the farm, and has ever since lived with his father. He has never married. Mary M. L. was born January 27, 1849, also in this county. She was but little over three months old when her mother died, and was brought up by her grandmother, La Hue, in

Virginia, where she remained until the close of the war, when she came to her father in Indiana, where she has lived ever since. She was educated at St. Rose Academy, Vincennes. By the second marriage have been born the following children: Wythe B. P., the eldest, was born November 11, 1851, in Vincennes. He was raised on the farm and obtained a fair education. He served a three-years' apprenticeship at the harness trade, and followed his trade about eight years, when he returned to the farm. He now has complete charge of the home farm, and himself owns forty acres, and lives with his father. He was married, September 16, 1874, to Mary Anne Madigan, a lady of Irish descent, by whom he has one daughter, Estella B., born July 10, 1875, and now in Vincennes, attending school. His wife died October 3, 1879. Welcome B., the second child by the second marriage, was born at Carlisle, Sullivan Co., Ind., January 26, 1853, was brought up on the farm, and served three years at the harness trade. He studied medicine under Dr. J. W. Pugh at Oaktown, graduated at Louisville Medical College, and located at Palmyra, Ill., where he remained two years, when he removed to Irving, Ill., where he is now living, practicing medicine and running a drug store. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married, November 18, 1880, to Ida Allman, daughter of R. J. Allman, a prominent physician of Palmyra. John R. R. was born October 13, 1857, where he now lives. He was brought up on the farm and in Vincennes, where he attended school, and was also at St. Mary's Institute, Dayton, Ohio, and at the Cecilian College of Kentucky. He then remained with his parents until his marriage, when he established a drug store at Irving, Ill., and ran it four years. He then conducted a drug store at Oaktown one year, when he was burned out, and then commenced farming where he now lives and owns forty-three acres of land. He was married, October 17, 1877, to Sallie A. Tewalt, a native of Sullivan County, Ind. They have two children: Okie A. T., born July 24, 1879, and Cokie A. T. W., born May 7, 1885. Both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church. Julia M. was born October 13, 1858, and died in July, 1862. J. Monticello was born March 2, 1861, on the present farm. He was educated at Dayton, Ohio. He stud-

ied dentistry at Vincennes, under Dr. T. B. Girard, and graduated at the New York College of Dentistry. He located at Carlisle, and enjoyed a successful practice. B. Powhattan P. was born October 7, 1866, and died at the age of thirteen months. All the sons but H. Bowen are members of the I. O. O. F.

BENJAMIN SPROATT, a very prominent old farmer of Busseron Township, was born November 5, 1813, at New Albany, Ind. He was the sixth of a family of nine children born to John and Keziah (Sikes) Sproatt. The father was born in England, where he was raised until arriving at the age of sixteen, when he came to South Carolina with his parents, and thence to North Carolina, where he married and remained a short time. The mother was born and reared in North Carolina. After their marriage they came to New Albany, Ind. when there were but settlements in the place. For nine years the father ran a ferry across the Ohio River, the first one at the place. He also assisted to survey and plat the town of New Albany, and was one of the prominent men of the place. From New Albany he moved to Busseron Township, with all his family, in March, 1821, and followed farming the remainder of his life. At the present time there are but two of his family living, the subject of this sketch and Reason R. Benjamin Sproatt's early education was obtained mainly in the primitive log schoolhouse, with but indifferent teachers. His early life was spent amid pioneer surroundings, and he frequently carried corn to mill on horseback quite a distance. His father once put up a wind-mill, and later a horse-mill, and ground corn for the neighbors. The subject remained with his parents until twenty-four years of age, when he married and settled where he now lives. He is a successful farmer, and has owned 500 acres of land, but is now dividing it among his children. He started the second store in Oaktown, and is now connected with his sons in the same store. He was married, December 5, 1837, to Mary Pifer, a native of Virginia, born April 15, 1814, and came to Indiana about 1835. To them have been born six children, all of whom are now living: Margaret C., the wife of John A. Shepard; John W., whose sketch appears elsewhere; George W., a farmer; Commodore P., a partner in the store; Eliza H., yet at home, and Mary, wife of John W. Wolf, of Sulli-

van County, Ind. The family has been remarkably healthy. all of them having good physical constitutions. Mr. Sproatt and all of his family are members of the Christian Church. Politically he has been a zealous Democrat, and he is highly respected as a moral, upright citizen. He is thoroughly a self-made man, and though one of the oldest inhabitants of the township, is yet strong and hearty.

JOHN W. SPROATT was born near Oaktown, Ind., August 29, 1840, and is the second of six children born to Benjamin and Mary (Pifer) Sproatt. He was reared to manhood on an Indiana farm, and acquired a somewhat limited education. He resided with his parents until twenty-five years of age, when he engaged in the mercantile business with his father, and has ever since successfully continued. He now owns, in connection with his brother, 100 acres of very fine land. They deal in all kinds of general merchandise, keeping a good and full line of goods. The business was established in 1865 by Benjamin Sproatt and John N. Shepard, but in 1870 became known under its present firm name, John W. and Commodore P. being the present members of the firm. The former is the oldest business man of the town. He was married, in 1868, to Sallie E. Bond, daughter of Adam Bond. They have three children, viz.: Urban, Minnie, and Pearlie. Mr. Sproatt and family are members of the Christian Church, and politically he has always been a zealous Democrat, and belongs to one of the highly respected families of the county.

WILLIAM H. H. STIPE, a very prominent old farmer of the county, was born at Crab Orchard, Ky., September 11, 1818, son of Henry and Jennie (Adams) Stipe, both natives of the "Bluegrass State." They came to Knox County, Ind., on Christmas day, 1824, and located near Vincennes. The father was a farmer and mechanic, and was one of the prominent men of the county, being a captain of militia to guard against the Indians. They moved to Busseron Township in 1825, where both parents died, the mother in 1843, and the father in 1849. Our subject received his early education in the historic log schoolhouse of early times. After attaining his majority he worked about as a farm-hand three or four years, and then married and began farming on rented land on the edge of Shaker Prairie.

After the death of his parents he settled on the homestead farm, where he yet resides. He has been in the saw-milling business eight years, and has done a great deal of contract work for railroads and levees. He owns 100 acres of land, with a good brick residence. He was married April 14, 1840, to Eunice Joseph. To them were born eleven children, two only of whom are living, Eunice, born September 1, 1843 (wife of James Winemiller), and Lillie Bell, born January 9, 1862 (wife of David Harmon). Mrs. Stipe died July 8, 1862, and April 29, 1866, he wedded Julia Jean, who died January 26, 1869, after bearing two children, both deceased. March 14, 1869, Mr. Stipe married America J. Proctor, born in Kentucky. She is a member of the Christian Church, and he belongs to the I. O. O. F., and has been a life-long Republican in politics. He lost two sons in the late war. His grandson, Harrison Pirtle, is now living with him.

ROLAND S. WALKER, a prominent merchant of Oaktown, Ind., was born April 9, 1836, in Sullivan County, Ind. He was the fifth of eight children born to George W. and Rhoda (Blevence) Walker, born in Virginia and Kentucky respectively. The father was taken to Kentucky when quite young, and was there reared and married. About 1827 he came to Sullivan County, Ind., and there lived on a farm until his death in 1882. The mother died in 1880. Roland S. was educated in the common schools. At the age of twenty-one he married, and began farming for himself, continuing eight years. He then engaged in the saw-milling business in Knox County a short time, and then kept a grocery store for about three years, when he became connected with W. A. Polk in the general merchandise business. He has been quite prosperous in his enterprises, and now owns 200 acres of very fertile land well improved. He engages quite extensively in live stock. In 1860 he led to Hymen's altar Mary E. Bond, who died in 1869 after becoming the mother of two children: Jennie B. and William E. In 1871 Mr. Walker married Nancy A. Sproatt, who died in 1878. His last marriage to Hattie Kable was consummated in 1880. The wife is a member of the Christian Church. He is a Republican in politics, and one of the leading business men of the town.

DAVID WILLIAMS, farmer, was born in Floyd County, Ind., July 26, 1844, and is a son of Samuel and Lavina (Lewis) Williams, who were the parents of nine children. The father was born in Clark County, Ind., in 1813, and in 1819 went to Floyd County, where he now lives, a farmer. The mother was born in the same county as our subject, in 1815, and died January 16, 1860. Our subject spent his boyhood days on a farm and in attending the common schools. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Ninety-third Indiana Volunteers, and served in the war of the Rebellion three years. He was wounded in the leg by a gun-shot at Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1864, from which he is yet disabled, and receives a pension. After his return home, he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He lived in Missouri from 1869 to 1870, then returned to Floyd County, Ind., and in the spring of 1872 came to his present farm. He deals quite extensively in grain, and owns 130 acres of fine land, under good cultivation, with a good residence and very large barn. He was married April 19, 1869, to Clara Taylor, born in Floyd County, November 10, 1845. Seven children were born to them, three of whom were at one birth, and are all dead. Those living are Mark G., Claude D., Delretta and Lavina. Mr. Williams is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically is a very firm Democrat. He has never aspired to office, but is one of the prominent men of the county.

JOSEPH A. WOLFE may be mentioned as a prominent farmer of Busseron Township. He was born in Sullivan County, Ind., February 9, 1841, and is the eldest of three sons of Uriah Wolfe, who was born in Virginia in 1817, and was reared in Sullivan County, Ind. He was married in that county, and has passed his life on the farm, where he now lives. Two of his sons are living in Sullivan County. The mother, Eliza Garrett, was born and reared in Greene County, Ind., where she died in 1841. Joseph A. was educated in the common schools of his native county. When about twenty-four years of age he married, and began doing business for himself. After living in Sullivan County about five years, he located on his present farm, near Oaktown, where he has prospered, and now owns 140 acres of land in Knox County and seventy acres in Sullivan County. His home farm is well

improved and very fertile. November 4, 1863, he was married to Eliza B. Fry, who was born February 10, 1846, and died May 10, 1868, leaving one child, Herbert E., who is now a teacher of Busseron Township. Mr. Wolfe's second marriage took place January 20, 1870, uniting him to Mary Kackley, daughter of Elias and Lucy Kackley. She was born in Kentucky March 30, 1837, and is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Wolfe is a very zealous Democrat, and is highly respected as a moral and upright man.

VIGO TOWNSHIP.

DANIEL R. ALTON, proprietor of the livery and feed stable at Bicknell, Ind., is a son of Benjamin and Mary J. (Walker) Alton, and was born May 5, 1844. The father was a farmer, born in 1823, in Indiana. He was married about 1843, and died at the age of thirty-three, in 1856. The mother was a native of the "Keystone State," and after her husband's death married Jacob Harvey, and both now live near Bicknell. Our subject secured a common school education, mostly acquired at home. He resided with his mother until twenty-three years old, and was one of the "boys in blue," enlisting August 1, 1861, in Company E, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three years or during the war. He took an active part in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Pulaski, Franklin, Nashville, Mobile, and many lesser engagements. He was wounded at Antietam by a minie-ball, which has since disabled him from manual labor. He was mustered out at Vicksburg and received his discharge at Indianapolis in 1865. He was commissioned second lieutenant in 1863, and in 1864 was promoted to first lieutenant. On returning home he worked on the farm, and April 11, 1867, married Lizzie J. Gettings, born in Daviess County, Ind., in 1852, daughter of William and Mary Gettings. They have these eight children: Cora M., Mary J., Effie, Thomas M., Maud, Willie R., Lizzie and Charles H. Mr. Alton has been a farmer, and in 1879 came to Bicknell, where he has since resided and practiced law. He was admitted to the bar in 1877. In 1882 he established his

feed and livery stable, and owing to energy and enterprise is doing well financially. He has succeeded well in his legal practice, and is one of the leading lawyers of the county. He belongs to the Republican party, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

AMBROSE ARTHUR may be mentioned as one of the prominent old farmers of Vigo Township. He was born in Knox County, Ky., January 25, 1824, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (McFarland) Arthur. The father was a native Tennessean, born in 1801, and a farmer by occupation. He was married in 1824, in Kentucky, and in 1830 came to Indiana. He died in Greene County in 1860. The mother was born in the "Blue-grass State" in 1803, and died in 1863. When our subject was a lad Indiana was very new, and his opportunities for acquiring an education were very limited. In 1845 he married Mary Watkins, daughter of Myer and Nancy Watkins. She was born in Kentucky in 1823, and died in 1852, leaving these two children: Wesley and Nancy Ann. After his wife's death Mr. Arthur returned to the paternal roof and lived with his father and mother several years. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, and numerous lesser engagements. In 1864 he returned home on furlough, and while there, April 4, married Maria Jones, daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Jones. She was born in 1838, in Monroe County, Ind. They have seven children: Mary, Caturah, Lizzie, Burton Theodore, Emma, Fletcher and Lillie. Soon after the marriage Mr. Arthur returned to the army and remained until hostilities ceased. He was discharged at Indianapolis in 1865. He owns 160 acres of land and is one who is respected and esteemed by all classes. He belongs to the Republican party, and cast his first vote for J. K. Polk. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HUGH BARR, JR., proprietor of the livery and feed stable of Edwardsport, is a native of Daviess County, Ind., where he was born April 16, 1847. He is one of five children of William and Margaret Barr, born in Indiana in 1818 and 1821 respectively.

The father married in Daviess County, moved to Knox County in 1848, and farmed near Edwardsport. He died in February, 1867. The mother sometimes resides by herself and sometimes with her son, M. P. Hugh was educated in the schools near home. When twenty-one years old he married Sarah E. French, born in Monroe County, Ind., January 24, 1848, daughter of William and Nancy French. They have six children: William V., Margaret E., Ann, Martha, Dora and Blanche. Mr. Barr attended to the ferry until 1876, when he purchased a half interest in the livery and feed stable of the Love Bros. In 1877 he became sole owner, and has since carried on the business with marked success. He keeps a good stable and gives the best of satisfaction to his customers. He owns an interest in the ferry, and farms about seventy-five acres of land. He is gentlemanly and obliging, and is considered a strictly straightforward and honest business man. He is a Republican and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN E. BARROWS is a son of Heman B. and Eliza C. (Hunter) Barrows, who were born in Illinois and Kentucky in 1823 and 1826 respectively. The father was a farmer, and at the time of his marriage lived in Vincennes, Ind., where he followed tailoring about four years, and then moved to Edwardsport, where he purchased 40 acres of land, but soon sold out and bought 115 acres in Washington Township, where he has since lived. He owned about 450 acres of good land, but has given all but 245 acres to his children. John E. was born in Knox County October 28, 1852. He attended the district schools, and the graded schools of Bruceville one year. When twenty years of age he began doing for himself, but made his home with his parents until twenty-seven years of age. April 27, 1879, he married Helen E. Gammon, daughter of Lewis and Mary (Minich) Gammon. She was born March 17, 1858, in Knox County, Ind. They have one child, Omar P. In 1881 Mr. Barrows purchased fifty acres of land and his father gave him fifty acres more, and upon this farm he lived until 1882, when he bought twenty acres in the suburbs of Bicknell, and now lives there. He is a young man of good habits and bids fair to become a wealthy and prominent citizen. He is a

Democrat, and cast his first vote for S. J. Tilden. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

THOMAS BARTLETT, merchant, of Edwardsport, Ind., was born in Johnson County, Ind., January 17, 1835, and is one of the eight children of George and Fannie (McQuaid) Bartlett, both born in Kentucky, in 1800. They came from Johnson County, Ind., in 1825, and twenty years later went to Monroe County, where they lived five years and then went to Fayette County, Ill., where he remained until his death in the fall of 1855. The mother died in Johnson County, Ind., in 1838. Our subject made his home with his father until he was twenty years old. He received his education in the old log schoolhouses, and, in April, 1854, he married Malinda Ginger, born in Illinois in 1837, daughter of William and Mary Ginger. Mrs. Bartlett died September, 1856, having borne one child (deceased). In March, 1860, Mr. Bartlett married Mary Jane Killion, who was born in Daviess County, Ind., in March, 1838, daughter of David and Matilda Killion. To them were born eight children, seven living: Fanny M. (wife of Charles H. Shepard), Dora J. (wife of Joseph M. Freeman), John T., Ida May, Ota Irene, Ethel and Edna. After his first wife's death Mr. Bartlett abandoned farming, and came to Edwardsport and commenced blacksmithing, following that until 1860 when he purchased a one-half interest in a saw-mill. He soon sold out and resumed farming, but in 1865 began merchandising. He and William Hollingsworth were partners for seven years and then our subject became sole proprietor. He was connected with C. C. Azbell and A. R. Perkins in business, but since 1877 has carried on the business alone. He is one of the leading merchants and has the largest stock in the village. He has many friends and is carrying on a successful business. He is a Democrat in politics and in 1880 was appointed county commissioner to fill an unexpired term. He made a good officer and was re-elected in 1882. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and he and wife belong to the Christian Church.

SAMUEL A. BUNTING, a prominent pioneer farmer of Vigo Township, Knox Co., Ind., was born in New Jersey August 24, 1817, and is the only child of Samuel and Elizabeth (Matlic) Bunting, who were of English descent. The father was born in

New Jersey in 1788, and was a tiller of the soil. In 1831 he came to Knox County, Ind., and purchased 160 acres of land. Several years afterward he returned to his birthplace and died January 14, 1856. The mother died when quite young. Samuel A., our subject, was educated in the subscription schools of New Jersey. He came to Indiana when fourteen years old, and remained with his father until attaining his majority. In September, 1845, he married Elizabeth Scott, daughter of Archibald and Catharine Scott. She was born in Knox County, November 23, 1823, and has borne thirteen children, twelve now living: Samuel A., Sarah E. (wife of Thornton McClure), Thomas S., John M., Daniel, William H., Mary (wife of Lewis Knowland), George W., Fannie and Halleck (twins), Rebecca and Eliza (wife of Charles Stewart). After marriage Mr. Bunting located on the old home place which his father gave him and where he has since resided. He has been very industrious and owns over 600 acres of land. He has a fine brick residence and good barns. His political views are Republican and he cast his first vote for Harrison.

HON. CHARLES E. CRANE, attorney, collector and insurance agent, is a son of Edwin D. and Sarah B. (Keyes) Crane, and was born in Palmyra, N. Y., February 14, 1836. The father was born in New York in 1812. He was married in 1832 and moved to Michigan in 1838, where he tilled the soil. He died in 1868. The mother was of Puritan stock, born at Plymouth Rock, Mass., in 1813. She was taken to the "Empire State" when a child. After her husband's death she lived with her son-in-law, John D. Smead, at Blissfield, Mich. She died June 28, 1884. Our subject was reared on a farm and received his early education in the graded high school at Adrian, Mich. At the age of fifteen he entered the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, Mich., and attended two years. In 1854 he began teaching, and a year later became principal of the high school at Hudson, Mich. In 1856 he went to Tennessee and had control of an academy at Liberty, where he remained two years, when he was given charge of the academy at Auburn, Tenn. He was a successful educator, and while teaching studied law. May 2, 1861, he wedded Amanda E. Seay, daughter of William B. and Mary F. Seay. Mrs. Crane

was born December 28, 1837. They have one child, Charles J. Owing to political excitement and interrupted traveling, they went to Michigan in a two-horse carriage, making the trip in nineteen days. He was one of the "boys in blue," and in 1862 was commissioned quartermaster of the Twenty-sixth Regiment Michigan Independent Volunteers. In 1863 he resigned and returned home. He began buying wholesale walnut timber and shipping East. In 1869 he came to Knox County, Ind., where he has since resided. He formed a partnership with Mr. Drewey in the saw-mill and stave-factory business. They had a large trade with good success. In 1873 they moved the machinery to Illinois and continued the work. Three years later he abandoned that work and began tilling the soil. He possesses more than ordinary business ability, and owns 260 acres of land, besides four houses and lots in Sandborn, where he is at present keeping a first-class hotel. He is a Democrat and was nominated and elected for the State Legislature in 1874. In 1881 he was appointed drainage commissioner, and held the position four years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church. During his life in Tennessee he was a correspondent for two Northern newspapers, and was a fluent and ready writer for the Detroit *Free Press* while in the army.

ROBERT CURRY is one of eight children born to the marriage of Thomas Curry and Catherine Barren, who were born in Durham County, England, in 1809 and 1812 respectively. The father was a coal miner in his native country, and after coming to America followed mining a few years and then became a tiller of the soil. He and wife came to the United States in 1833 and located in Kentucky. He lived there and in Cannelton, Ind., about seven years, and in 1880 moved to near Huntingburg, Ind., where he bought eighty acres of land. In 1854 he sold out and came to Knox County and resided near Edwardsport until his death—April 23, 1876. The mother died September 18, 1877. Robert was educated in the district schools and lived with his parents until twenty-two years old, working on the farm. April 8, 1866, he married Margaret Walker, who was born in Daviess County, Ind., May 31, 1841, daughter of John and Anna (Smiley)

Walker. They have two children: Kittie and Orris Asa. Mr. Curry was a farmer and miner of Edwardsport for some time, and then moved to Loogootee, where he bought the livery and feed stable of Hugh Barr, but a year later returned to Edwardsport and resumed farming. In 1879 he and his brother James bought 180 acres of land in Vigo Township, where our subject has since lived, with the exception of a short time spent in Edwardsport. He is a man of excellent reputation and is a skillful farmer, now owning 260 acres of fertile land. He was a soldier in the late war, enlisting July 4, 1863, in Company A, One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for six months. He remained in the field until March, 1864, when he was discharged. The same year he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry for 100 days. He then returned home. He is a Republican in politics and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and I. O. O. F. of Edwardsport. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

JAMES Z. CURRY, a farmer of Edwardsport, Ind., is a son of Thomas and Catharine (Barren) Curry, and was born in Dubois County, Ind., May 5, 1848. His boyhood days were spent in assisting his parents on the farm and in attending the district schools, where he secured a fair education. He resided with his parents until twenty-three years old, and April 8, 1871, married Mary F., a daughter of Simpson and Elizabeth (Patton) Hulen. Mrs. Curry is a native of Daviess County, Ind., where she was born December 8, 1853. They became the parents of six children, viz.: John T., Lora E., Chester C., Mabel P., Ralph and Maud. Mr. Curry resided with his parents two years after marriage, but at the expiration of that time moved to Edwardsport, where he has since resided, with the exception of two years spent on the farm near the village. He owns 200 acres of land, 175 being under cultivation, and also owns an excellent house and lot in Edwardsport. He has been successful as a farmer and is highly esteemed as an honest and upright man. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and I. O. O. F., and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

GEORGE W. DONALDSON, merchant of Bicknell, is a son of Winthrop F. and Jinsey Ann (Goodman) Donaldson, and was born in Knox County, Ind., February 11, 1856. The parents were born in Indiana in 1827 and 1833, and died in 1876 and 1862 respectively. The father was a farmer and owned considerable land in Knox County. He was twice married, and was the father of eleven children. Our subject was reared without a mother's care, but made his home with his father until he was twenty years old. He was educated in the district schools and attended the high school of Vincennes one year. When only seventeen years of age he began teaching and continued that work twelve years, with the exception of one year when he farmed. His teaching was confined to Steen and Vigo Townships, and he was superintendent of the graded schools of Bicknell his last two terms. He was an excellent educator, and made many friends. October 10, 1878, he wedded Sarah A., daughter of Isaac H. and Hannah Gilmore. She was born in Knox County December 19, 1858, and has borne her husband three children: Myrtle, Bessie and Madie. In the spring of 1885 Mr. Donaldson purchased the general merchandise store of George Fuller, of Bicknell, and has carried on the business very successfully to the present time. He carries the largest stock of goods in the town, and owing to his courtesy and honesty is doing a paying business. He is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Hancock. In 1885 he was commissioned postmaster of Bicknell, and is giving satisfaction to all parties. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, No. 292, of Wheatland, Ind.

J. H. FARIS is one of nine children of John and Emily (Redmond) Faris, and was born in Woodford County, Ky., April 20, 1829. The father was of Irish lineage, born in Kentucky in 1800. He was a tiller of the soil, and at the time of his marriage lived in Lawrence County, Ind., but after living in his native State for some time he returned to "Hoosierdom," and settled in the same county as before until 1852, when he came to Knox County, where he died in 1878. The mother was of French descent, and was born in the same State and year as her husband. She died in 1875. Our subject received a limited education, owing to the scarcity of free schools and shortness of the terms. He resided

at home until twenty-two years old, and January 11, 1853, married Mary Jane McMurray, who was born in Knox County in 1831. She died November 20, 1875, and July 11, 1877, he married Jemimah Guthrie, born November 7, 1846. She was a daughter of Hiram and Anna Guthrie. Mr. Faris was a farmer of Vigo Township, where he owned 320 acres of good land. He sold out in 1879 and purchased 120 acres in the same township, where he now lives. In 1884 he erected himself a nice dwelling house, and is very well fixed financially. He is a Democrat in politics and cast his first vote for Franklin Pierce. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JOB FREEMAN was born in England October 4, 1844, and is the fourth of a family of six sons and one daughter of Joseph and Susan (Manley) Freeman, natives also of England, born in 1815 and 1816, respectively. The father was a coal miner and came to the United States in 1849, locating in Ohio. His family came the next year. At the time of his death in 1856 he was residing near Briar Hill, Mahoning Co., Ohio. After the father's death the mother resided on the home place until the last few years, when she has lived in Edwardsport, and is now residing in Liverpool, Ohio. Our subject was six years old when he came to America, and worked in coal mines until twenty years old. He was one of the "boys in blue," and in May, 1864, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for 100 days. The company went to Norfolk, Va., and into North Carolina through the Dismal Swamp and back to Washington. He then received his discharge and returned home. In 1864 he went to Illinois and passed the winter, but returned to the "Buckeye State," and in the fall of 1865 went to Washington, Daviess Co., Ind., and resumed work in the coal mines. March 8, 1868, he wedded Martha Jane, a daughter of William and Margaret Tranter. She was born August 20, 1849, and bore her husband six children, four now living: William J., Clarence J., Grace M. and Mabel G. The family moved to Edwardsport in 1872, where he was made inside foreman of the coal mine of Shepard & Haslet. In 1877 he purchased an equal share in the mine, the firm being known as the Edwardsport Coal Company. At times they employ 130 men, and mine on an average about 40,000 tons per

year. In 1884 they bought the Bicknell coal mines, and are known as the Indian Creek Coal Company. Mr. Freeman is full of push and energy, and is a thoroughly honest business man. He is a Republican and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and I. O. O. F., and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN R. HADDAN is a son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Piety) Haddan, and was born in Sullivan County, Ind., November 20, 1819. At the age of twenty-three, November 18, 1842, he married Martha Ross, daughter of Hugh and Sarah Ross. She was born in the same county as our subject in 1821. She died in June, 1853, leaving one child, named Mary (wife of Richard Johnson). Mrs. Haddan died in June, 1853, and October 25 of the next year Mr. Haddan married Angelina Piety, daughter of William and Sally Ann Piety. She was born June 12, 1831, and has borne her husband ten children, only these four now living: Helen (wife of John Stevenson), May (wife of William Allgord), Jesse B. and Rachael. Mr. Haddan lived on the old home place two years, and then came to Knox County in 1845 and bought 241 acres of land in Vigo Township. He has 160 acres under cultivation, and in 1871 erected him a fine brick dwelling-house and added other improvements. He is a successful farmer, and is considered a good and honest citizen. He is a Republican and cast his first vote for Henry Clay. He was postmaster of Edwardsport fourteen years, commissioned under Fillmore. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. Our subject's father was of Irish descent, born in West Virginia in 1792. He was a farmer, came to Indiana when sixteen years of age and settled in Sullivan County. He was quite prosperous, and at one time owned 392 acres of land. He was in the war of 1812 and in the famous battle of Tippecanoe. He was twice married, the second time to America (Nash) Benefield. The father died in Sullivan County in January, 1870. The mother was born in Hardin County, Ky., in 1794, and died in the fall of 1856.

CAPT. BENJAMIN HARGIS is one of the prominent farmers of Vigo Township. He is of Irish and German lineage, was born in Perry County, Ind., January 25, 1825, and is one of a family of five sons and four daughters of William

and Elizabeth (Kepler) Hargis. The father was born in Hardin County, Ky., in 1805, and followed farming and also did flat-boating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. At the time of his marriage in 1823 he was a resident of Perry County, Ind. He resided eighteen years in Daviess County, and in 1858 sold out and moved to the "Lone Star State," where he died October 9, 1863. He was twice married and was the father of thirteen children. His second wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Robbins, has lived with her children since his death. She is now residing in Knox County. Our subject's mother was born in Indiana January 8, 1807, and died October 5, 1852. Benjamin received a fair education and worked on the home farm until twenty-seven years old. September 11, 1859, he married Martha J., a daughter of Isaac and Eliza Robbins. She is a native of Knox County, born January 20, 1843. They lived for some time in Edwardsport, where he and his brother John purchased a grist-mill, but sold it at the end of five years and purchased a saw-mill, which they operated about the same length of time. In 1875 he purchased fifty-five acres of land in Vigo Township, where he has since resided, and now owns 135 acres. He was a soldier in the war, enlisting July 20, 1861, in Company B, Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three years, or during the war, and was commissioned captain in the regiment, and while waiting at Indianapolis was taken sick, but joined his regiment at Georgetown, Mo., but was again taken sick and was honorably discharged in 1882, and owing to his weak constitution, never returned. He bears an unsullied reputation, and is an excellent neighbor and citizen. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Gen. Taylor. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife belong to the Missionary Baptist Church.

JOHN HARGIS is a son of William and Elizabeth (Kepler) Hargis (above mentioned), and was born in Perry County, Ind., August 8, 1827. He received about the same education as his brother, Charles F., and made his parents' house his home until he was twenty-two years of age. May 2, 1850, he married Susan McLin, daughter of George and Anna (Morgan) McLin. Mrs. Hargis was born in Daviess County, Ind., May 1, 1830, and has borne eleven children, viz.: Alice B. (wife of James Logston),

William H. (deceased), George W., Benjamin F. (deceased), John F. (deceased), Samuel J. (deceased), Dora B. (deceased), Hulda J. (deceased), Mary F., Anna K. and Charles B. Mr. Hargis located on the old homestead after his marriage, where he lived one year and then removed to Edwardsport and operated a saw-mill with his brother Benjamin for about five years. In 1859 they purchased the grist-mill at that place, and six years later sold out, and our subject purchased the old saw-mill, which he remodeled and worked until 1871. He then went to Tennessee, where he purchased 500 acres of land and began farming. Three years later he sold out and returned to Hoosierdom and located on eighty acres of land in Knox County. He has increased his farm to 296 acres of excellent bottom land. In politics he is Republican, and his first vote was cast for Gen. Taylor. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. fraternity, and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

CHARLES F. HARGIS was born in Daviess County, Ind., September 23, 1846, and is the youngest of nine children of William and Elizabeth (Kepler) Hargis. Charles was educated in the subscription and district schools near his home, and when nine years old went to Texas with his parents and lived about nine years. In the spring of 1867 he returned to his native state and located at Edwardsport, and worked in a saw-mill for his brothers, Benjamin and John. December 24, 1874, he married Angie Beal, born in Martin County, Ind., October 8, 1855. Her parents were John W. and Paulina (Philips) Beal. To their marriage these children were born; Benjamin Franklin, born April 2, 1878; Achsa Ethel, born November 10, 1882; and Mary Elizabeth, born July 25, 1885. After his marriage Mr. Hargis bought seventy-one acres of land near Edwardsport, where he located and lived until the freshet, in August 1875, when he was compelled to abandon his house and float away in a canoe. His entire crop of corn, wheat, oats, etc., was completely destroyed. In August of the same year he purchased 120 acres of land in the same township, where he has since resided. By good management he now owns 200 acres of good land. He is considered a good and honest citizen, and in politics is a Republican, casting his first vote for U. S. Grant. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

THOMAS J. HILBURN, harness-maker and undertaker of Bicknell, Ind., was born November 23, 1851, in Green County, Ind., and is one of four children of Ezra and Mary (Chambers) Hilburn. The father was of Irish-Swiss descent, born in South Carolina in 1825. He was a teacher by profession, and was a resident of Bicknell when he died, in July, 1885. He was justice of the peace seven years and assessor of Vigo Township eight years. The mother was of Dutch-Irish lineage, born in Indiana in 1827, and since her husband's death has resided on the old home place. Thomas J. attended the district schools near home until sixteen years of age. When seventeen years old he left home and began doing for himself. He worked on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad about five years, and was appointed as foreman on a section on the Cincinnati & Vincennes Railroad, working in that capacity three years. He then worked at the carpenter's trade in Bruceville two years and then continued railroad life again. He was fireman on an engine on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad for about three years. In 1884 he came to Bicknell and commenced business as a harness-maker and undertaker, continuing the business ever since. He purchased the establishment of Andrew Cleveland, and took as his partner J. S. McClure, of Bruceville. They are thoroughly honest and are doing well financially. September 11, 1875, he wedded Mattie McClure, daughter of J. S. and Catharine McClure. Mrs. Hilburn was born June 6, 1857, in Knox County, Ind. They have four children: Elsie, Halcyon, Earl and Oscar Ross. Politically Mr. Hilburn is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Hancock. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

S. E. HOLLINGSWORTH may be mentioned as one of the prominent farmers of Knox County, Ind., and is a son of Abraham and Sarah (Dunn) Hollingsworth. He was born in the above named county October 25, 1826, and is one of six children of German-Irish descent. The parents were born in South Carolina and Kentucky, respectively, in 1797. The father went to the "Buckeye State" with his parents when quite young, and shortly after came to Indiana, about 1809 or 1810. Here the father had one brother killed in the battle of Tippecanoe, and one by the In-

dians. They lived in a fort, but afterward farmed, where the father owned at one time 520 acres of land. He died December 18, 1872. The mother died April 10, 1869. Our subject attended the subscription schools, when an opportunity afforded, and assisted his father on the farm until twenty-five years of age. December 18, 1850, he married Nancy Jane Delay, daughter of Alexander and Rachel Delay. She was born in Lawrence County, Ind., February 18, 1832. They became the parents of seven children, three of whom are living: Malinda T., (wife of Thomas Howard), Mary A. and Joseph M. Malinda is residing in Kansas, and Mary and Joseph are at home. Mr. Hollingsworth has resided in Vigo Township since his marriage, and is one of its first farmers. He owns 447 acres of land, on which is erected a fine brick dwelling-house and good barns. He deals extensively in fine stock, especially the Poland-China hog, and makes his purchases of the first-class stock breeders of his own and neighboring States. He has been very successful, ships to a large number of States, and makes his purchases regardless of price. He has taken many first premiums at different fairs, and deserved much credit for his energy in improving the breed of hogs in his neighborhood. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Gen. Taylor. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, principal of the Bicknell schools, was born in Wayne County, Ind., February 19, 1845, son of Levi and Primellar (Knight) Johnson, born in Xenia, Ohio, and Nashville, Tenn., in 1813 and 1820, respectively. In early life the father was a potter by trade, but later became a Methodist Episcopal minister. He was married in 1833, and lived in Clarksburg until 1842, when he moved to Richmond. He preached for about thirty-six years in some of the principal cities of Indiana, and was the oldest minister in the Methodist Episcopal Conference when his career ended. He received a paralytic stroke, while delivering a discourse, and died from the effects, January 12, 1884. He was one of the leading Methodist Episcopal ministers, and his death was a great loss to the church. The mother died in 1881. William H. received his education in the cities where his father preached, attending at Indianapolis, Evansville, Carlisle, New Al-

bany and Bluegrass academies for two years each. At the early age of seventeen he began teaching, and has followed that calling to the present time. Between 1863 and 1877 he lived in Daviess County, with the exception of sixteen months, when he taught in the graded schools of Bloomington, Ind. He has taught in the graded schools of Washington, and ranks high as an educator and disciplinarian in all the schools he has taught. In 1877 he took charge of the schools of Freelandsville, remaining five years. He taught the "young idea" in Oaktown three years, and then came to Bicknell, where he is now stationed. His political proclivities are Republican, and he cast his first vote for U. S. Grant. August 2, 1866 he wedded Emma Singleton, daughter of William and May H. Singleton. She was born August 27, 1848, in Illinois. To them were born five children, four of whom are living: Levi Stanton, Mollie Cora, Carrie Mary and Charles Clarence. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS E. JONES, farmer, is one of thirteen children of Joshua and Elizabeth (Conyers) Jones, and was born in Monroe County, Ind., January 21, 1833. He attended the public schools in boyhood, and made his home with his parents until thirty-five years of age. After attaining his majority he followed the occupation of farming. In April, 1870, he was married to Victoria Norris, daughter of Jameson and Martha Norris. Mrs. Jones was born January 18, 1844, in Kentucky. They have three children: Lulu, Edward A. and John R. In 1875 they located in Sandborn. Mr. Jones owns forty-four acres of land in Vigo Township. He is well respected and is honest and straightforward in his business dealings. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont. He was postmaster at Sandborn nine years, and in 1868 was elected justice of the peace of the township, and has held the position ever since, with the exception of one year. He was a strong Union man, and in 1861 enlisted in Company B, Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three years. He was in the battle of Vicksburg and numerous minor engagements. He received his discharge in September, 1864, at Indianapolis. He is a Mason, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His father

was a farmer; born in Kentucky about 1800. He came to Indiana in 1831. He died in Knox County in 1865. The mother was a German by birth; born in Kentucky in 1811. Since the death of her husband she has lived with her children, and is now residing with her son, John W.

WILEY McGINNIS, druggist, of Sandborn, Ind., was born in Owen County, Ind., September 20, 1853, and is a son of Harrison and Perlina (Brasier) McGinnis. The father was of Irish lineage, born near Louisville, Ky., in 1818. He came to Owen County, Ind., in his youth, where he lived and followed agricultural pursuits, owning at the time of his death, in 1867, nearly 400 acres of land. The mother was born in Kentucky, in 1823, and resided on the home farm until 1877, when she moved to Morgan County, where she died in 1882. Our subject was educated in the district schools and aided his mother on the farm until twenty-seven years old. In 1880 he abandoned agricultural pursuits and came to Sandborn, and began clerking in the dry goods store of McGinnis & Co., and also for their successors in the business, being with both firms over five years. In November, 1885, he bought the drug store of R. W. Ross, and has since continued at that work. May 7, 1881, he married Laura A. Stafford, daughter of D. S. and Marinda Stafford. She was born in 1861, in Knox County, Ind. They have one child, named Medford L. Mr. McGinnis has the finest stock of drugs in the village, and is doing well financially. He is a useful citizen, and is a Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for R. B. Hayes. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 408, of Pleasantville, Ind.

LYTTLETON BENNETT,* senior member of the firm of Bennett & Myers, butchers, of Edwardsport, Ind., was born about the year 1852, near Knoxville, Tenn., and is one of eight children of Eli and Lyda (Douglas) Bennett. The mother died when our subject was quite young. He received a common school education and in 1862 he and his father came to Daviess County, Ind. When he was seventeen years of age he and his brother began farming in partnership. December 17, 1874, he married Sarepta Carpe, daughter of Wilson and Susan E. Carpe. She was born October 27, 1848, in Ohio, and has borne these two

*Placed here to have the sketches of the partners together.

children: Nellie and Bertha. In 1879 Mr. Bennett bought forty acres of land in Daviess County, where he lived a number of years, and in September, 1885, he came to Edwardsport and formed a partnership with W. B. Myers in the butcher business, and is doing quite well financially. When Mr. Bennett was married he was worth nothing to speak of, but by his energy, perseverance and economy now owns ninety-one acres of land in Daviess County and a house and lot in Edwardsport. He is a good business man, and in politics is very conservative, but rather favors Republican principles. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM B. MYERS was born in Daviess County, Ind., May 9, 1862, son of Jacob T. and Mary J. (Ward) Myers, who are Germans by descent. They were born in Daviess County, Ind., the mother about 1840. The father was a farmer and owned 166 acres of land in Daviess County, where he lived until his death in 1866. The mother yet resides on the home place. Our subject was left fatherless when about three years of age. He assisted his mother on the farm until about twenty years of age. In 1879 he went to St. Joseph, Mo., and hired out as a day laborer. In December, 1880, while stepping from a car, he sprained his left ankle so severely that it was found necessary to amputate the foot in order to save his life. In 1882 he returned home and entered school at Cornettsville where he remained until 1885. He then formed a partnership in the butcher business with Lyttleton Bennett. Mr. Myers is a young man of stirring business qualifications and good habits, and promises to become one of the leading business men of the town. He is a Republican and cast his first vote for J. G. Blaine.

ALFRED NEAL, farmer, of Vigo Township, was born in the "Hoosier State" April 3, 1848, son of Emri and Elizabeth (Weaver) Neal, and is one of eight children. The father is of Irish descent, born in Indiana in 1806. He was a successful farmer and owned at one time 680 acres of land. He was one of the first settlers of Knox County, Ind., and died April 4, 1876. The mother was born in Indiana in 1813, and after the death of her husband she lived on the old home place with her son Noah. She died November 29, 1879. Our subject attended the dis-

trict schools and resided on the home farm until twenty-three years of age. February 13, 1871, he married Mary Catharine Wampler, whose parents were Daniel and Susanah (Slinkard) Wampler. Mrs. Neal was born in Knox County November 26, 1851, and bore her husband two children: Flora May, born in 1873, and Elizabeth Susanah, born in 1876. After his marriage Mr. Neal located on a 100-acre tract in Vigo Township, which was given him by his father. By industry and close attention to business he now owns 150 acres of land and a fine frame dwelling-house, and has added many other improvments. He has an excellent reputation, is politically a Democrat and cast his first vote for Horace Greeley.

ELISHA PERKINS, farmer, was born in Daviess County, Ind., December 22, 1833, and is one of a family of seven sons and four daughters of Alfred and Rebecca (Ellis) Perkins, who were of English and Irish descent, born in Kentucky in 1808 and 1811, and died in 1880 and 1870 respectively. The father came to Indiana in his youth where he farmed, owning 120 acres of land. Our subject received a somewhat limited education in the subscription schools, owing to the shortness of the terms and the scarcity of schoolhouses. He resided with his parents until eighteen years of age, and after leaving home hired out as a day laborer on a farm. He went to the "Sunny South," and chopped wood in Mississippi, and August 29, 1858, married Bridget Lavelle, born in Indiana February, 14, 1838. Her parents were John and Mary Lavelle. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have no children of their own, but have reared these two children: Theodore S. Johnson, whom they took at the age of three years and who is now nineteen years old, and Effie Ready, who was five years old on coming to them and is now eight. Mr. Perkins farmed in Daviess County some time after marriage, but in 1863 came to Knox County, and two years later purchased seventy acres of land in Vigo Township, where he has since made his home. He is a Republican and cast his first vote for Millard Fillmore. He is an excellent citizen and a member of the Christian Church, and his wife of the Baptist Church.

HARRISON C. PURDY, a prominent old farmer of Edwardsport, Ind., was born in Sullivan County, Ind., February 22,

1828, son of William M. and Sarah Ann (Terry) Purdy. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1793. He was a merchant, and was married in Kentucky. He came to Indiana in a one-horse wagon in 1816. In 1822 he began merchandising. He went on horseback to Richmond, Va., and then to Philadelphia to buy goods. He was one of the first settlers and leading business men of Carlyle, Ind., and died in November, 1832. The mother was born in Kentucky in 1795, and died in December, 1847. The mother and her family came to Edwardsport after the husband's death, and Harrison remained with her as long as she lived. Owing to the newness of the country and the sparsely located schoolhouses, his early education was somewhat limited. When twelve years old he worked for $2 per month, and the highest wages he received was $7. June 20, 1850, he married Elizabeth Sarah, daughter of David C. and Latitia Nicholson. She was born April 17, 1830, in Sullivan County, Ind. To them were born seven children, five of whom are living: Iowa, wife of Thomas Chambers; Nettie, widow of Peter Clemons; Alice, wife of Dr. E. W. Hungate; William, physician and surgeon in Russelville, Ill., and John, who is a physician of Edwardsport. After marriage Mr. Purdy purchased twenty acres of land, which he has since increased to 360 acres by his energy and industry. He also owns town property in Vincennes and Edwardsport. Mrs. Purdy died July 20, 1864, and June 20, 1865, Mr. Purdy married Sarah Jane Hollingsworth, daughter of Thomas and Amy Hollingsworth. She is a native of Knox County, born April 17, 1832. They have three children: Vienna, Eva and Jessie. In 1865 Mr. Purdy established a general merchandise store in Edwardsport, but in 1872 returned to the farm. He is a man of good business qualities, is a Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for Zachary Taylor. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL T. REEVE, furniture dealer and undertaker, of Edwardsport, was born in Indiana November 13, 1831, son of Joseph and Sarah (Ireland) Reeve. The father was of Welsh descent, born in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1808. He was a farmer, and lived successively in Ohio and in different parts of Indiana,

finally settling in Edwardsport, Knox County, in 1865, where he has since resided, and is one of the oldest men in the township. The mother was of English and German descent, born in Ohio in 1810. She died February 3, 1863. Samuel T. attended the subscription schools in boyhood, and when twenty-three years old began doing for himself. October 29, 1854, he married Hulda Hargis, daughter of William and Elizabeth Hargis. She is a native of Daviess County, born in 1835. Three children were born to them, these two living: William S. and Effie H. July 15, 1862, Mr. Reeve enlisted in Company C, Eightieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three years, or during the war. He was in the battles of Perryville, Resaca, Atlanta campaign, Franklin and Nashville, and numerous minor engagements. He was commissioned duty sergeant in September, 1863, and was later made orderly sergeant. He was sunstruck while in the Atlanta campaign, which has affected his general health ever since; otherwise he was uninjured. He received his discharge at Camp Denison, Ohio, June 6, 1865. Owing to the effects of the sunstroke he was unfitted for farm work, which he had hitherto followed, so he came to Edwardsport and engaged in the cabinet-making business with Ewald Villnock. In 1876 Mr. Reeve became sole proprietor, and has been quite successful. He is a Republican and cast his first vote for Fremont. He was trustee of Vigo Township eight years, and at last refused a renomination. Mrs. Reeve died June 4, 1877, and February 9, 1879, he wedded Anna Worth Johnson, daughter of Jacob and Matilda Johnson. She was born in Illinois in December, 1848. They are the parents of three children. Hulda, Lou and Ellis. Mr. Reeve is one of the prominent business men of the town, and is much respected for his many good traits of character.

WILLIAM S. REEVE was born in Knox County November 1, 1857, and is the eldest son of three children born to Samuel T. and Hulda (Hargis) Reeve, both of whom are natives of Indiana. William remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-one years of age, attending the country schools during the winter season. In 1872 he obtained a clerkship in the drug store of J. F. Scudder, of Edwardsport, which position he held eight years, and during a part of this time he acted as deputy

postmaster. June 10, 1879, he was married to Kate Milam, fifth child of William S. and Emily (Beckes) Milam, born March 13, 1859. Three children have been born to William S. Reeve and wife: Hulda May, born June 4, 1880; Roy Frank, born February 2, 1882, and Emma, born April 10, 1884. In the fall of 1882 Mr. Reeve engaged in the hardware and farming-implement business, in partnership with Hugh Barr, of Edwardsport. In the fall of 1883 Mr Reeve purchased the entire stock himself, and continued the business alone till the spring of 1885, when he traded his stock for a saw-mill, which he still owns. The mill is situated on the river bank at Edwardsport, and gives employment to about thirteen men, and saws from eight to ten thousand feet per day. Mr. Reeve has no church relationship, but his wife became a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at the age of sixteen; recently, however, she became a member of Missionary Baptist Church at Edwardsport. In politics Mr. Reeve has always been a stanch Republican.

J. L. REEVE, M. D., of Edwardsport, Ind., was born in the town August 27, 1857, and is a son of David I. and Harriet C. (Lemen) Reeve. The father was born in Daviess County, Ind., June 4, 1834. At the age of seventeen he began learning the carriage-maker's trade, but in 1870 took up house and sign painting instead, following that fourteen years. In 1884 he began harness-making, and is now engaged in that business in Edwardsport. July 6, 1854, he married a daughter of William and Rebecca Lemen. Dr. Reeve secured his literary education in the schools of Edwardsport, and attended the graded schools of Indianapolis for three years. At the age of twelve years he began learning the painter's trade under his father, but after attaining his majority taught school for one term with good success. In September, 1879, he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, Ky., where he remained for two years, graduating from the institution as an M. D. February 25, 1881. Since that time he has practiced his profession in Edwardsport, and has won the confidence of the people. May 9, 1883, he wedded Ella G. Graham, born in Clark County, Ind., July 2, 1856. She was a daughter of William and Catharine Graham, and died August 23, 1884. Dr. Reeve is a Democrat, and cast his first

vote for Hancock. He is one of the leading young men of his party, and in 1882 was elected township trustee, and re-elected in 1884. He is a true gentleman, and has won many and true friends in the county.

ADAM RENNER, a well-to-do farmer of Vigo Towns hip was born in Germany June 30, 1827, and is a son of Jacob and Minnie (Wemmer) Renner, natives of Germany, born in 1800 and 1805, and died in 1875 and 1854 respectively. The father was a blacksmith, and came to the United States in 1850. He resided in Morgan County, Ind., until his death. Adam was reared at home, and attended school eight years in his native land. At the age of seventeen he began learning the wagon-maker's trade, and in 1848 came to America and settled in Maryland, where he resided until 1851, when he came to Morgan County, Ind., and purchased 130 acres of land, and began his career as a farmer. In September, 1852, he wedded Ann Miller, daughter of Henry and Mary Miller. She was born in Germany, October 23, 1827, and has borne these children: Charles, Mary (wife of John Woesell), Louisa (wife of Allan Campbell), Sarah, Ida (wife of James Burton), Henry and Dellie. In 1870 he came to Knox County and bought 140 acres in Vigo Township, where he now resides. He is one of the leading German farmers in the township, and owns 480 acres of land. He bears an excellent reputation, and is honest and industrious. He favors Democratic principles, and his first vote was cast for Gen. Taylor, in 1848. He was at one time a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM F. SHIVELY, postmaster of Edwardsport, was born June 2, 1832, in Dubois County, Ind., and is one of eleven children of Jacob B. and Anna (Mavity) Shively. The father was of German descent, born in Kentucky in 1797, and was a Christian minister, and also farmed to some extent. He and family came to Orange County, Ind., and in 1830 moved to Dubois County, remaining until 1841. He died in the winter of 1867. The mother was of French descent, born in Virginia January 14, 1799, and moved to Kentucky with her parents when only three years old. She died in Dubois County. William F. received part of his education in the subscription schools, but the greater

part was acquired at home. At the age of eighteen he left the parental roof and started for California, going via the Gulf of Mexico, Isthmus of Darien and up the Pacific coast. During his stay in the "Eldorado State" he worked in the gold mines. He returned to Indiana in 1851–52, being three months on the voyage. August 6, 1854, he married Alice Curry, daughter of Thomas and Catharine Curry. She was born July 3, 1835, in Pittsburgh, Penn. They have seven children: Thomas J., Benjamin F., Anna C. (wife of William H. Pennington), Elizabeth (wife of Thomas Mattox), William F., Jr., Mary C. and Leland S. Mr. Shively worked at the carpenter's trade in Boonville, Ind., one year. In 1864 he came to Knox County, and began farming near Edwardsport. In 1864 he was drafted in the army, and served in Company H, Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the field until hostilities ceased. He received his discharge at Indianapolis July 3, 1865. He then resumed his trade, and farmed in connection. He is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first vote for Buchanan. September 11, 1885, he was commissioned postmaster of Edwardsport, by A. E. Stevenson, acting Postmaster General, and has served since October 1, and has given almost universal satisfaction. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

ALFRED SIMONSON, one of the oldest citizens and merchants of Edwardsport, Ind., was born in Vigo Township, Knox Co., Ind., October 1, 1815, and is one of four children of Mary Simonson. She was of Scotch-English descent, born about 1770 in South Carolina, and died in Daviess County, Ind., 1834. She was the second person buried in the Crown Hill Cemetery at Edwardsport. Alfred's early life was one of continued privation and hardship. He worked at various kinds of manual labor, but more especially in spinning cotton under the direction and for the maintenance of his mother. He worked in the harvest during the summer, and received $7 or $8 per month, but during unfavorable weather worked at the spinning wheel. His school days were very few. At the age of twenty-two, by the strictest economy, he had saved from his meager earnings sufficient means to purchase a team. He then rented a farm of Nathan Bascum in Daviess County, and began working for himself. This was the

initial step to a prosperous and successful career. November 11, 1841, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Reuben and Anna (La Gier) Perkins. She was born February 8, 1821, and has borne her husband ten children, eight now living: George W., Emeline (wife of Dr. W. B. Anderson), Jefferson G., Lafayette L., Flora C., Laura (wife of Stephen Slinkard), Dora, and Cora. All are living at or near home. In 1837 Mr. Simonson purchased about 100 acres of land in Daviess County, which he cultivated until 1846, when he moved to Edwardsport and engaged in merchandising, and in addition carried on boat-building and pork-packing until 1861. He was also engaged in manufacturing flat-boats for the South, and made many profitable trips to the Lower Mississippi River towns. In 1870 he made his son Jefferson his equal partner in business. He is a Democrat, but has never held public office excepting township trustee of Steele Township, though often solicited to do so. In 1848 he joined the Charity Lodge of F. & A. M. of Washington, Ind. He is not a member of any church, but leans toward the Cumberland Presbyterian faith. He is very public spirited, and takes a prominent part in all movements for the advancement and prosperity of his town and county. He was the prime mover in organizing and building the Edwardsport Graded School. He aids and assists the poor in innumerable ways, and his word is equivalent to a bond. He has a fine estate and a handsome brick residence, and a good brick store with a large stock of goods. He is the oldest merchant in Knox or Daviess Counties, and is yet an active and energetic old gentleman.

M. B. SLAWSON, blacksmith, of Edwardsport, Ind., was born in Lawrence County, Ill., December 8, 1821, son of Jesse and Rachel (Reeves) Slawson, who were of German lineage, born in New York and Pennsylvania in 1780 and 1785, respectively. The father was a farmer, and came to Knox County when about eighteen years of age, and was married in 1808. He was one of Gen. Harrison's body guards in the war of 1812, serving three years, and was in the battle of Tippecanoe. In September, 1845, he went to the mineral springs of Martin County to get medical aid for his eyes, but died there on the 5th of the month. The mother died in 1869. Our subject received limited advantages,

and acquired his education mostly at home. At the age of eighteen he commenced as an apprentice under his brother, Abner R., learning the blacksmith's trade. At the end of four years he gave up that work and returned to the farm. In October, 1843, he married Jane Lemon, born in Knox County in 1843. She died August 8, 1844. A year later he returned to his trade, but not being satisfied with his location, he traveled in Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Indiana, and in 1848 married Amelia Tibbets in Valparaiso, Ind. She was born in 1830. They have one child, William. In 1850 he returned to his birthplace, and the next year came to Edwardsport, where he has since lived with the exception of six years spent on the farm. The second wife died May 30, 1852, and August of the same year he married Hester Cox, daughter of William and Hannah Cox. Mrs. Slawson is a native of Knox County, born January 30, 1823. They have these children: Thomas, Amanda, and Emma. Subject is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Gen. Harrison. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

DR. THOMAS SPAULDING is the eldest of four sons of William and Ann (Ferguson) Spaulding, and was born March 8, 1844. The father and mother were natives of Scotland and Ireland, born in 1798 and 1808, respectively. The father was a stone-cutter, but later in life became a farmer. He came to the United States at an early day, and during the voyage the vessel was wrecked, after being out upward of three weeks, and the crew drifted back to Cork, Ireland, where they refitted the vessel and made another and successful voyage, landing in America six months after their first start. He was married in Pennsylvania in 1843, and soon after came to Indiana, where he has since resided. Thomas Spaulding received his early education in the district schools, and later attended school at Wilmington and Dillsborough. In 1863–64 he attended the Oberlin University, and in 1866–67 was a student in Hanover College, Ind. In 1868 he began the study ofmedicine under Dr. H. G. Osgood, at Gosport, Ind. In 1869 he entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and took a course of lectures which lasted five months. He then entered the Eclectic Medical Institution of the same city,

and graduated as an M. D. in June, 1870. He located in Edwardsport, where he has since practiced with good success. December 14, 1870, he married Sarah, daughter of Wilkinson and Julia Smith. His wife was born in Dearborn County, Ind., in 1840. To them were born three children, one now living, Julia. Mrs. Spaulding died October 20, 1878, and November 2, 1881, he married Laura H. Burtt, daughter of Eli and Paulina Burtt. She was born in Clark County, Ind., November 30, 1858. They have one child, named Aileen. Mrs. Spaulding is a member of the Christian Church. The Doctor is one of the leading physicians of Vigo Township, and as a citizen stands high in the estimation of the people. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant. He belongs to the I. O. O. F.

GEORGE L. SPALDING, M. D., of Sandborn, Ind., was born near Washington, Daviess Co., Ind., October 11, 1851, and is the eldest of twelve children of John and Mary A. (Pate) Spalding, and is of English, Welsh and Irish lineage. The father was born in Daviess County in 1830. He is a farmer, and owns 240 acres of land, and is one of the leading men of the county. He held the position of county treasurer, and made a capable and efficient officer, and accordingly was re-elected to his second term. The mother was born in Martin County in 1832. Our subject received a common school education, and in addition attended the high school at Shoals for eleven months. When seventeen years old he began teaching school, continuing three terms. In the meantime he had begun studying medicine, and was under the direction of Dr. E. C. Dyal, of St. Mary's, Ind., for four years. He studied by himself until 1874, and then began practicing at Owl Prairie, now Elnora, remaining there until 1879, when he moved to Sandborn, where he has since resided. Dr. Spalding has a good knowledge of his profession, and by his courteous and gentlemanly bearing, and good success in his practice, has won the confidence of the people. He entered the medical department of Butler University in 1880, and remained five months. He is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first vote for Horace Greeley. He and wife are members of the Catholic Church. May 16, 1873, he married Julia A. Wade, daughter of Benjamin A. Wade. She was born in Daviess County, Ind.,

March 17, 1857, and died March 9, 1875, leaving one child—William T. June 20, 1877, the Doctor married Della Champlin, who was born in Ripley County, Ind., November 14, 1855. They have three children, viz.: George L., Helen and Mary. The Doctor is a member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society.

AUGUST H. F. STOELTING, farmer and grain merchant of Westphalia, was born January 13, 1853, in Indianapolis, Ind., and is the eldest of four children of Frederick and Mary C. (Isensee) Stoelting. The father was born in Germany in 1818, where he worked as a joiner and cabinet-maker. He came to the United States when a young man, and located in Indianapolis, Ind. In 1858 he began his career as a merchant, and continued selling goods for nine years, at the expiration of which he began farming, and afterward moved to Knox County, Ind., where he purchased 208 acres of land in Vigo Township, where he settled and has since resided. The mother was also a German, born in 1815. Our subject received a very good education in the German and English languages in the city schools of Indianapolis. When sixteen years old he came with his parents to Knox County, Ind., and resided with them until eighteen years of age. March 17, 1875, he married Mattie Willis, born in Knox County, Ind., in August, 1850, daughter of Flemming and Mary Willis. To them were born these children: Mary Oliatta, Ernest Frederick, Frank Willis and Minnie Alma. Since his marriage Mr. Stoelting has resided on his father's farm. He speculates to some extent in grain, and is a good farmer and a wide-awake and successful business man. He is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for S. J. Tilden. He is a member of the Evangelical Church, and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES WHITNEY is a native of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he was born March 7, 1848, and is one of four sons and four daughters of Amos and Matilda (Wright) Whitney. The father was born in Maine in 1813, and was a farmer and stock speculator. He went with his parents to the "Buckeye State" in 1821, and in 1856 moved to Daviess County, Ind. In nine years' time he went to Cherokee County, Kas., where he died in 1878. The mother was born in Ohio in 1809, and died in Daviess County, Ind., in 1863. James received a common school educa-

tion, and when six years old came to Indiana. When eighteen years old he began farming for himself, and December 3, 1868, married Elizabeth Goodman, daughter of James and Margaret Goodman. She was born in Daviess County, Ind., about 1849. To them were born five children: Joseph (deceased), Dora, (deceased), Mary, James (deceased) and Julia (deceased). Mr. Whitney has led the free and independent life of a farmer until 1878, when he moved to Knox County, and was ferryman on the White River until 1884, when he moved to Edwardsport and purchased twenty-six acres of land. His wife died November 7, 1879, and his daughter Mary kept house for him until her marriage, in July, 1885, to Edward Reeve. Since that time he has made his home with her. Mr. Whitney is an honest business man, and is a Republican, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant. He is a Mason.

HENRY F. WINTERS, apiarist, of Bicknell, was born March 30, 1851, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and is the only child of Frederick P. and Minnie (Gardsmith) Winters. The father was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1816. He came to the United States about 1833, and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was married in 1852, and came to Ripley County, Ind., and in 1875 came to Knox County. In 1878 he removed to Alabama, where he bought eighty acres of land and began raising fruits. He has been twice married, and is the father of two children. Our subject's mother was also a native of Germany, where she was born in 1817. She came to the United States about 1835, and died in Ripley County, Ind., in 1864. Our subject received a common school education, and resided with his father until twenty-three years old. In 1875 he came to Bicknell, Ind., where he purchased a one-half interest in a grist-mill, but in 1883 sold his interest, and has since been engaged in the culture of bees, and in connection raises vegetables and small fruits. He was married to Catharine Paul October 5, 1873. She was born in Germany July 26, 1852, and is a daughter of John and Catharine Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Winters became the parents of four children, viz.: John E., Frederick C., William F. and Minnie C. Our subject favors Republican principles, and cast his first vote for U. S.

Grant. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

AMOS M. WRIGHT, farmer, was born in Washington County, Ind., August 7, 1841, and is the youngest of seven children of Amos and Jane (Gross) Wright, and of Irish descent. The parents were born in Kentucky and Virginia in 1805 and 1804, respectively. The father was a minister of the Christian Church, and in his young days did some farming. He resided in Washington County, Ind., at the time of his marriage, and came to Edwardsport in 1860, where he lived until his death in February, 1880. The mother died in 1870. Amos was educated in the district schools and resided with his parents until twenty-six years old. He was one of the boys in blue, enlisting in Company C, Eightieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry in August, 1862. He took part in the battles of Perryville, Resaca and a number of engagements of lesser note. While in the battle of Resaca he was wounded in the left ankle by a gun shot, which disabled him for ten months. He was in the hospitals at Chattanooga and Nashville, and Jeffersonville, Ind. He returned to service in April, 1865, and in June of that year was discharged at Indianapolis. May 19, 1867, he married Ann E. Hulen, born in Daviess County, Ind., in 1844, and daughter of Simpson Hulen. To them were born nine children, seven of whom are living: Charles M., Fannie B., John N., Mary M., Cora F., Elsie E. and Bessie B. Mr. Wright located in Edwardsport after his marriage, where he has since resided, a well-to-do and highly-esteemed citizen and farmer. He is a Republican in politics and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ALTON (deceased), farmer, and one of the early settlers of Harrison Township, Knox Co., Ind., was born in the "Keystone State," July 25, 1799. He was a son of John and Catharine (Adams) Alton. He left his native State in his youth and came to Knox County, Ind., with his parents. October 29, 1829, he married Margaret Barkman, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Barkman. Mrs. Alton was born March 6, 1802, in Knox County. They have no children living. About 1827 Mr. Alton purchased 100 acres of land in Harrison Township, where he lived until his death. He was one of the first settlers of the county, and was quite successful as a farmer, owning at the time of his death 235 acres of good land. He was a good financier, and was always accommodating to those who needed assistance, never taking advantage of any one who was financially embarrassed. He was a Democrat in politics, and died May 17, 1866. In 1849 he took an orphan child to raise—George W. McGiffin—who was born in Mississippi, September 1, 1844. May 3, 1871, he married Elizabeth Barkman, daughter of William and Dema Barkman, who was a niece of Mrs. Alton. Mrs. McGiffin was born December 9, 1849, in Knox County. They have three children: John W., George Wallace and Charles W. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Alton has lived on the old place with Mr. McGiffin, who has charge of the farm and looks carefully after Mrs. Alton's interest. He is a man of good judgment, and takes the same interest in the farm as though it were his own. He himself owns 250 acres. Mrs. Alton is the oldest native resident of the township. She has never been over fifty miles from home, and has never lived outside of the township. Mrs. Alton and Mr. and Mrs. McGiffin are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

ISRAEL F. BYERS was born January 30, 1832, in Fayette County, Ind., and is one of eleven children born to Philip and Mary (Grovinup) Byers. The father was of German descent

and was born February 8, 1798, in Kentucky. He went with his parents to Ohio when an infant, where he lived until about five years after his marriage, and then moved to Indiana, and about five years later returned to the "Buckeye State" and in 1845 came to Indiana for the second time. He became the owner of 146 acres of land in Knox County. He died September 7, 1869. The mother was of Welsh descent born in 1803, in Pennsylvania. She was taken by her parents to Ohio when only three years old. She died in 1849. Our subject was reared on a farm and secured his education in the schools of the "Buckeye State." June 20, 1856, he was married to Mary Phillippe, daughter of Peter and Rebecca Phillippe. She was born in Knox County February 1, 1836. To them were born these children: Melissa, deceased, and Mary, wife of John Wells, who is living in West Virginia. They lived on the home place until 1865, when they located on a farm of 100 acres in Vigo Township. In 1870 they gave up farming and moved to Wheatland, and began merchandising and speculated in grain. He continued in this business until 1877, when he purchased a large amount of land in Harrison Township and began farming. June 24, 1859, his wife died, and March 29, 1860, he married Mary A. Wampler, daughter of Joel and Jane Wampler. She was born July 14, 1839, and has borne seven children: Catharine and Elizabeth (twins), David, Luther, Charles, Annie and Alice. Mr. Byers has been very successful in his business enterprises, and in politics has been a life-long Democrat. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PROF. ALLEN CAMPBELL, superintendent of the schools of Monroe City, Ind., was born March 2, 1850, in Knox County, Ind. He is the youngest of ten children born to Henry K. and Mary (Ogden) Campbell. The father was of Scotch-Irish descent and was born in North Carolina about 1810. He came to Indiana in his youth and afterward bought property near Petersburg. After several years he came to Knox County and bought eighty acres of land in Harrison Township, where he lived until his death, with the exception of eight years spent in Pike County. He died in the fall of 1860. The mother was of German and Scotch descent, and was born about 1815, in the State of

North Carolina. She died in the fall of 1865. The father died when our subject was but ten years old, and he then made his home with his brother-in-law, John Williams, son of ex-Gov. Williams, until sixteen years of age, when he enlisted in the Regular Army October, 1867, in Company G, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, for three years. After arriving at Charlestown he was transferred from Company G to Company B, of the same regiment. His travels were mostly in Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana. He was honorably discharged October 8, 1870. He then hired out as a farm hand in his native State for two years, and then went to Illinois and Missouri and remained there two years, chopping wood and working on the farm. He attended no school until twenty-three years old. In 1873 he attended a subscription school three months, commencing at compound numbers and completing Ray's Third Part Arithmetic in that time. He improved every opportunity he could for studying, and many a night has "burnt the midnight oil" in order to secure a good education. He has succeeded beyond his expectations and deserves much credit for his perseverance. He taught his first district school in 1875, and since that has devoted his time to that calling and has been very successful. In 1879–80 he taught the graded school at Sandborn, and has been superintendent of the graded schools of Monroe City for the last four years. In 1882 he began studying law and has had a number of cases before the justice of the peace and has had good success. September 4, 1884, he was married to Lucy Renner, daughter of Adam and Anna Renner. She was born in Indiana May 10, 1857. They have one child, Henry Adam. Mr. Campbell is a Democrat and cast his first vote for Horace Greeley. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is also a member of the Palm and Shell Lodge. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PHILIP COOPER, one of the old citizens of Harrison Township, Knox Co., Ind., was born in 1817 in Ohio, is the son of Frederick and Nancy Cooper. The father was a native of Germany and followed milling and distilling as an occupation. He left his native country in his youth and came to the United

States, and at the time of his marriage lived in the "Buckeye State." About 1820 he came to Knox County, and lived there until his death in 1840. The mother was born in Ohio and died in Knox County, Ind., in 1837. Our subject received no education to speak of, as his parents were poor and his services very much needed at home. There were no free schools at that time and the schoolhouses were very few and scattered. He made his home with his mother as long as she lived. In 1842 he wedded Mary Ann, daughter of John and Margaret Brock. She was born in 1819, in Knox County. To them were born eight children, six now living: Crysley, Jackson, Philip, George, Margaret (wife of Adam Like) and James. The wife died in 1862, and the following year he married Mary Jane (Warner) Hewett, daughter of Enos and Elizabeth Warner. She was born in Illinois May 16, 1838. They have seven children living: Mary (wife of Jacob Like), William, Elizabeth, Matilda, Elijah, Clark and Rosielle. Mr. Cooper purchased forty acres of land soon after marriage, where he has since resided. He has been painstaking and industrious, and is laying up a competency for his old age. He now owns 970 acres of land, being one of the largest land holders in the township. He has been a life-long Republican and cast his first vote for Gen. Harrison. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN DOWNEY, one of the old citizens of Harrison Township, was born in Burke County, N. C., November 23, 1810, and is the eldest of eleven children born to the marriage of Patrick Downey and Lucy Cox. The father was of English, Irish and Scotch origin, and was born in the same place as our subject, in 1780. He was a farmer. During the fall of 1833 he fell from the roof of a house, receiving injuries from which he afterward died. The mother was born in North Carolina in 1783. After her husband's death she came to Indiana, and died in 1866. The subject of our sketch was reared at home, and received a limited education in the subscription schools, not attending more than five months during his life. He resided with his parents until twenty years old. October 14, 1830, he married Mary Myers, daughter of John and Catharine Myers. She was born in Lincoln County, N. C., September 19, 1807. They became the parents of five

children: Albert J.; William F., deceased; Elizabath C., wife of John Myers; John F., deceased, and Samuel M., deceased. In 1834 Mr. Downey left his native State, and came to Knox County, Ind., and rented land for three years. In 1837 he purchased fifty acres, where he settled and has since lived. He has been hard-working and economical, and now owns 180 acres of land, besides having given 375 acres to his children. His farm is well improved, and has good buildings. In politics Mr. Downey is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Gen. Jackson. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

ALBERT J. DOWNEY, one of the prominent farmers of Harrison Township, was born January 19, 1833, in North Carolina, and is the eldest of five children of John and Mary (Myers) Downey. Albert received a common school education, and made his parents' house his home until after attaining his majority. October 3, 1853, he married Elizabeth Myers, daughter of Frederick and Michel Myers. Mrs. Downey was born in Knox County, Ind., December 16, 1833, and has borne her husband eight children: Mary J., wife of James Junkin; Michel E., wife of David M. Myers; Nancy C., wife of Ephraim Haines; Asenath L., wife of Joseph Like; Margaret A., wife of George Like; Emma B., John F. and William M. Mr. Downey purchased fifty acres of land in Harrison Township, and after residing there fifteen years sold out and bought the 125 acres where he now resides. By good management and close attention to business he now owns 200 acres, and is well to do financially. He has a fine frame residence, and is a man highly esteemed and respected by all. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for James Buchanan. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

CHARLES N. HANNAH, farmer, was born October 7, 1831, in the State of Tennessee, son of Joel and Minerva (Blackwell) Hannah. The father was a native Tennessean, born in 1812, and was a farmer. In 1832 he and family came to the "Hoosier State," and lived about four years in Vanderburg County, and then moved to Gibson County, where he died in the fall of 1856. He was married three times, and was the father of seven children. The mother was born in 1813, in Tennessee, and died in 1843. Charles N. was about twelve years old when his mother died. He only

attended school about nine months during his life, owing to the fact that the country was new and the schoolhouses few and far between. He resided some time with Thomas Hugo and William Bass, and when fifteen years old began fighting the battle of life for himself. At the age of eighteen he came to Knox County, and hired out as a day laborer, continuing for five years. October 5, 1854, he married Elizabeth Teague, daughter of Elijah and Catharine Teague. She was born April 15, 1832, in Knox County. To them were born nine children, these seven now living: Samantha, wife of Felix Walton; Tempa, wife of H. H. Wease; Artamissa, wife of John Taylor; Louella, Charles N., John B. and Elizabeth A. After marriage Mr. Hannah began farming for himself on rented property, continuing eleven years. In the meantime he accumulated enough property to enable him to purchase forty-five acres of land where he located and has since resided. He has been very industrious, and now owns 165 acres of good land. He is honest and upright in his dealings, and in 1876 was appointed to fill an unexpired term as justice of the peace, and proved himself capable and efficient, and was nominated and elected for the next four years. He married fifty couples, and for the last eighteen months has been deputy prosecutor of Harrison Township. He is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Pierce. His wife died July 5, 1885, and his daughter, Louella, has since kept house for him.

HENRY HOLMAN, a prominent German farmer, of Harrison Township, was born in the Province of Lippe Detmold, November 27, 1827, son of Henry and Mary (Taeigler) Holman, who were also Germans, the father being a farmer. Our subject attended school in the old country from seven to fourteen years of age. A year later he left home and hired out as a farm laborer, receiving $10 for the first year, and an additional dollar for each year. He worked thus for five years, and received for his last year's service $15. November 21, 1854, he married Wilhelmina Weyand, daughter of Daniel and Gertrude Weyand. She was born in Germany, October 4, 1833, and bore her husband four children, only one living, Lewis A., born June 26, 1875. In December, 1848, he came to America, and worked on the Erie Canal at intervals for about three years. The first summer he was cheated out of his

wages. In 1853 he purchased forty acres of land in Knox County, Ind., where he has since lived. He commenced life with no capital but his hands, and after coming to the United States had to contend with sickness and many hardships, but his energy and economy have triumphed over all difficulties, and he now owns over 700 acres of land. In 1871 he erected a two-story frame residence, and in 1885 built him a good frame barn, and has added many other improvements. He is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first vote for Pierce. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a soldier in the late war, having enlisted in 1865 in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and remained in the field until hostilities ceased. He received his discharge at Nashville, Tenn., in October, 1865.

WILLIAM HUFFMAN, one of the old citizens of Knox County, Ind., was born where he now resides October 15, 1811. He is the youngest son of a family of five sons and eight daughters born to John and Nancy Huffman. The father was of German lineage, a farmer by occupation, and was born in Pennsylvania January 1, 1756. He was a resident of his native state at the time of his marriage, and in 1804 came to Knox County, Ind., and purchased 200 acres of land in Harrison Township, where he resided until his career ended. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and assisted in quelling the Indians and Tories in Pennsylvania. He died in 1823. He was twice married, and was the father of nineteen children. The mother, a Pennsylvanian by birth, was born in 1764 and died in 1844. Our subject received a limited education, and at the age of twelve years was left fatherless, consequently his assistance was much needed at home. He was surrounded by adverse circumstances, and when his father died he was willed the home place with the proviso that he was to care for his mother until her death, which proviso he faithfully fulfilled. June 19, 1835, he married Julia Ann Kirk, daughter of William and Sarah Kirk. To them were born thirteen children, nine of whom are living: James, William, Thomas, Nancy (wife of J. P. Scott), E. Jane (wife of Benjamin V. Beckes), Julia (wife of Alfred Duffy), George W., Florence (wife of Henry Smithmier), and Millard F. James is a Texas farmer, William

is in Kansas farming, Thomas and George are in Lawrenceville, Ill., practicing law, and the remainder are living near home. Mrs. Huffman died about 1873, and in 1878 Mr. Huffman married Rebecca (Adams) Reeves, who died in March, 1880. On November of the same year he married Mary M. (Collins) Alma. She was born in Greene County, Ind., November 10, 1826. Mr. Huffman owns 157 acres of land, and has always been hard working and enterprising. He is one of the oldest native residents of the county and is yet quite vigorous. He has been a life-long Republican in politics and cast his first vote for Henry Clay. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

DR. T. J. HUNT was born in Orange County, Ind., November 24, 1854, son of Thomas and Alvina (Mayfield) Hunt, natives of Indiana and Tennessee, respectively, and born in 1821. The father is a lawyer by profession, and is one of the leading men of Orange County. He held the position of county treasurer for about ten years, and was a member of the State legislature one term. He also filled an unexpired term as county auditor, and at one time was one of the examiners of the county treasurer's record, and proved himself to be a very efficient officer. The mother died in 1866. Our subject received his literary education in Paoli, and made his home with his people until twenty years of age. At the age of eighteen he began the study of medicine under Dr. Holland and his brother, Frank Paoli, and at the end of two years entered the Louisville Medical College and took a preliminary course of lectures lasting for five weeks. He then returned and resumed his reading eight months, and in 1875–76 took a regular course of lectures in the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis. He then located in Charlottsville, Ill., and began his practice. At the end of eighteen months he returned and located at Pond Creek Mills, Ind. In 1879–80 he completed his course at Indianapolis, graduating in February, 1880. He remained in Pond Creek until 1884, when he came to Monroe City, where he has since practiced his profession and has the entire confidence of the people. He belongs to the Democratic party, and cast his first presidential vote for S. J. Tilden. November 29, 1880, he married Nancy, daughter of James and Serena Perry. She was born in Knox County in 1865. They have three children, viz.: Gertie B., Claudie B. and Essie M.

ROBERT A. JOHNSON, one of the prominent farmers of Harrison Township, was born November 23, 1843, in Daviess County, and is one of a family of nine children of Abner and Eleanor (Wallace) Johnson. The father was of Irish descent, born in 1805 in Knox County, Ind., and was a miller and farmer by occupation. Our subject's grandfather, James Johnson, was born June 9, 1756, in Pennsylvania. He came to Indiana in 1785, and located in the old French village, or now the city of Vincennes, where he lived only a short time, when he entered 400 acres of land in Johnson Township, where he lived until 1819, when he sold out and moved to Lawrence Co., Ill., and died September 8, 1826. He raised a family of fourteen children, and lived to see them all grow to the age of maturity and to see them all married, it being one of the largest families in the county. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was one of the very first white men in the State. At one time he knew every white man in the State. Abner married June 15, 1828, and afterward lived in Lawrence County, Ill., with his mother for a few years, and about 1830 moved to Daviess County, Ind., and entered eighty acres in Veal Township, where he settled and lived until 1853, when he sold out and moved to Martin County, where he remained until his career ended. He was not permitted to live the time allotted to man, but was cut down in the prime of life. He died February, 1857, being fifty-two years old. The mother was born February 23, 1811, in Daviess County. She died February 21, 1849. The subject of this sketch was reared without a mother's love or training, she having died when he was a lad of only three summers. He made his home with his father as long as he lived, or until he was thirteen, and after that he was compelled to fight the battle of life alone. He was one of the boys in blue. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three years or during the war. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, capture of Mobile, and numerous minor engagements. He remained in the field until hostilities ceased. He was discharged November 15, 1865, at Galveston, Tex. November 10, 1866, he married Ann Bonewetts, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Bonewetts. Mrs. Johnson was

born January 28, 1848, in Knox County. They have eight children living: William F., Melvin Le Roy, Lucinda Isadore, Robert Ephraim, Leversa Ann, Ernest, Luella and Kenneth. After marriage he bought fifty acres in Harrison Township, where he settled and lived until 1874, when he sold out and bought 100 acres and lived here two years, when he again sold and bought 116 acres where he now resides. Mr. Johnson bears an unsullied reputation, is highly esteemed as an honest and worthy citizen. In politics he is a Republican, having cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN J. LASSWELL (deceased) was born in Rockcastle County, Ky., February 19, 1831, and was one of a family of six children born to William and Susanah (Kamp) Lasswell. The father was of English and Irish descent, and was born in Virginia, in 1796. He was a farmer, and also did butchering at times. He was married in Kentucky, and came to Indiana in 1834. He died in 1867. The mother was of the same origin, and born in the same State as her husband in 1794. She died May 23, 1850. Our subject resided with his parents until twenty years old. He was married, September 26, 1850, to Susanah Brock, daughter of John and Margaret Brock. Mrs. Lasswell was born September 1, 1831. They have had thirteen children, only four of whom are living: Martha A., wife of Walter Delamater; Lindon Downey, James Harris and Lydia Myrtle. They purchased eighty acres of land in Crawford County, which they farmed for six years. About 1850 Mr. Lasswell began merchandising, continuing until 1865, when he sold out and came to Knox County, locating in Monroe City, where he followed the same business. He was a Democrat, and was justice of the peace two years in Crawford County, and for sixteen years of Harrison Township. He was notary public and insurance agent in connection with his other business. When twenty-three years old he was ordained a minister of the General Baptist Church, and lived a good and useful life. He was a member of the Masonic order and I. O. O. F. He died July 22, 1885. Since his death his wife has been keeping a hotel and a livery and feed stable. She is energetic and enterprising, and keeps a good house. She is a member of the Baptist Church and Rebecca Lodge.

PLEASANT MARTIN was born September 26, 1829, in Jefferson County, N. C. His parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Banks) Martin, were natives of North Carolina. The father was born in 1799, and was a farmer by occupation. In 1834 he and family came to Indiana and located in Jefferson County, where they lived about eighteen years, then moved to Jackson County, and in 1864 came to Knox County, where he has since resided. He is now over eighty-six years old. He has been married four times. His last wife was Binda McConnell, with whom he is now living. The mother died in 1844. Our subject received the education and rearing of the average farmer's boy, his education being somewhat below the average, on account of scarcity of schools. He came with his parents to Indiana when only five years, and received his rearing in the wilds of the "Hoosier State." When about eighteen he began earning his own living, and December 8, 1850, he married Elizabeth Banks, daughter of Jesse and Sarah Banks. She was born in 1826, and bore her husband one child, viz.: Tishey (wife of John Like). After marriage Mr. Martin purchased thirty-seven acres of land in Jackson County, and began farming. In 1855 his wife died, and March 10, 1857, he married Elizabeth A., daughter of William and Elizabeth Cochran, born June 7, 1834. To them were born eleven children, nine of whom are living: Jacob, Matilda (wife of Clark Reel), Dilla, Elizabeth, Charlotte, Alice, Commodore and Isadore (twins), and Cyrus. Mr. Martin settled in Pike County in 1863, and a year later came to Knox County, where he purchased forty acres of land, but soon after bought forty acres in another section. He again sold out, and located on the farm of 200 acres, where he now lives. He is considered an excellent citizen and neighbor. He is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Pierce. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN R. McCOY was born in Knox Co., Ind., November 23, 1834, and is one of two children of Robert and Louisa (Steen) McCoy. The father was of Irish descent, born in Knox County in 1806, a farmer by occupation. Our subject's paternal grandfather, John McCoy, was a native of Virginia, and came to Indiana at a very early day. He entered 400 acres of land, and was in the war of 1812, and was shot and killed in the battle of Tip-

pecanoe. Robert was married in 1827, and located on the home place, of which he received 324 acres. He owns 447 acres of land, and is the oldest native resident of the township. He has been married three times, and is the father of fifteen children. The mother was of Irish descent, and died about 1838. The father, Richard Steen, was one of the prominent early settlers, and was quite influential, Steen Township being named in his honor. Our subject's mother died when he was but four years old. He walked from one to four miles to receive instruction, and made his home with his father until he was thirty years old. March 13, 1864, he married Sarah Alice Adams, born June 26, 1838, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Adams. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy have four children: Ulysses G., Benjamin F., James N. and Libbie A. Ulysses is married and living in Steen Township; Benjamin F. is a student in the Purdue University, and the other two children are at home. In 1861 Mr. McCoy commenced the saw-milling business, and two years later rented a saw-mill of ex-Gov. James D. Williams, which he operated five years. In 1863 he purchased 100 acres of land, on which he located in 1868. He has been very industrious, and now owns nearly 700 acres of land. In 1885 he erected a frame barn 60x74 feet, the largest in the township. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ALEXANDER McGARRAUGH was born January 26, 1840, in Knox County, Ind., and is one of five children of Joseph and Eliza Jane (Welton) McGarraugh. The father was Irish by birth, and lived in Greenfield, Ohio, at the time of his marriage. He was a tanner and farmer. He came to Knox County, Ind., and purchased eighty acres of land in Harrison Township. Here he settled and remained until his death, about 1845. The mother was of German descent, and was born in Knox County, in 1816. After her husband's death she married William Soden. Since his death, in 1863, she has lived with her children. The father died when Alexander was about five years old. He lived with his mother until eight years of age, and then made his home with his grandfather, David Welton, who was killed by a falling tree. He then lived with William C. Welton, with whom he remained until

he was grown. He received a limited education in the district schools. May 8, 1859, he married Margaret Ann Stroud, born August 28, 1841, daughter of Robert and Ann Stroud. Mr. and Mrs. McGarraugh are the parents of these children: William A., Robert J., Alice M. and Anna E. Mr. McGarraugh began farming on his own responsibility after marriage. August 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Eightieth Indiana Infantry, and was in numerous skirmishes. While at Johnson House Hospital, near Louisville, Ky., he received a stroke of paralysis, which disabled him for five years. He was discharged May 2, 1863. He purchased land in different parts of Knox County, and finally bought fifty acres near Monroe City, where he has since resided. He owns two houses and three lots in the village, and is considered a good citizen. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln.

JAMES A. MOREHEAD is one of seven children of Robert and Nancy (Bence) Morehead, and was born in Knox County, Ind., February 29, 1844. The parents were of Irish and German origin, born in 1811 and 1817 respectively. The father was a mechanic and engineer by occupation, and at the time of his marriage lived in New Albany, Ind., where he was engineer on a steamboat on the Ohio River. He purchased 240 acres of land in Knox County, and after living in New Albany and Evansville for some time, he located on his farm. He died August 23, 1852. Since that time the mother has been twice married. Her second husband was Chandler Schoonover, and her last, Robert Small, with whom she is now living at Wheatland. The father died when James A. was but eight years old. He acquired his education in the district schools, and made his home with his mother until twenty-three years old. He was one of the boys in blue, enlisting in November, 1864, in Company G, Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three years or during the war. He traveled through Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and remained in the field until hostilities ceased. He was honorably discharged at Vicksburg, November 13, 1865. February 3, 1870, he married Martha Baker, daughter of Thomas Baker. To them were born two children, both of whom are dead. His wife died in April, 1872, and October 1, 1874, he married Rose E.

daughter of Thomas and Catharine Wallace. She was born October 9, 1857. They have one child, Flora Ethel. Mr. Morehead is well to do financially, and in politics is a Republican, casting his first vote for U. S. Grant. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ISAAC SMALL, an old settler of Harrison Township, Knox Co., Ind., was born in said county, January 6, 1822, and is a son of John and Anna (Frederick) Small. The father was of German lineage, born in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1796, was a blacksmith by trade, and in connection tilled the soil. He left his native State in his youth and came to Knox County, Ind., where he lived at the time of his marriage. He located about seven miles from Petersburg, in Pike County, and purchased 120 acres of land. In 1838 he sold out and moved to Clark County, Ill,, where he remained until his death in 1841. The mother was also a German by descent, and was born in Knox County, Ind., in 1802. After her husband's death she and her children resided together. She died March 17, 1884. Our subject received little or no education, owing to the poor facilities at that time and the need of his services at home. On his birthday, 1843, he married Sarah Thomas, daughter of James E. and Nancy Thomas. She was born in Knox County, January 29, 1826, and bore nine children, four now living: James E., Nancy A. (wife of Lewis C. Reel, Jr.), Harriet and Laura. James is living with his parents and has succeeded well financially. He owns 100 acres of land, and deserves much credit for his perseverance and sterling qualities. Mr. Small began life a poor boy, but by indomitable energy now owns 228 acres of land. September 27, 1884, his dwelling house caught fire and was consumed with nearly all its contents. He immediately erected himself another, a very commodious and handsome one, and has added other improvements. He is an excellent citizen and has been a life-long Democrat. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. James was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in Company I, Sixth United States Infantry, and was in many Southern and Western States. He was discharged at Drum Creek, Kas., and then returned home.

JESSE R. SNYDER is a son of James R. and Rebecca (Sampson) Snyder, and was born in Knox County, Ind., February 4, 1838. He was reared at home and received his education in the common schools, and afterward attended a subscription school at Petersburg about two months. He was one of the boys in blue, enlisting in the service July 15, 1862, in Company G, Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry for three years or during the war. He participated in the battles of Franklin, Bean Station, Atlanta and numerous others, and was one of the fortunate ones, not receiving a wound during the service. He received his discharge July 7, 1865, at Indianapolis. November 7, 1861, he married Margaret Thorn, daughter of John H. and Lochia Thorn. To them were born four children: Mary (wife of James H. Shouse), John H., James and Margaret. The wife died April 21, 1872, and May 24, 1874, he married Louisa Gates. She was born March 24, 1850, and is a daughter of Jacob and Angeline Gates. They became the parents of these children: George, Andrew, Ellen, William, and an infant. Mr. Snyder from time to time purchased land, and now owns 207 acres of land. He is a Republican and cast his first vote for Lincoln. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and G. A. R. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and his wife of the Christian Church. His father was a German by birth, and was born in Pennsylvania in 1817. He came to Indiana with his father, Leonard Snyder, who operated an ox mill and ground corn and wheat for his neighbors. James R. was a successful farmer, and at the time of his death, 1875, resided in Harrison Township on 176 acres of land. The mother was of Scotch descent, born in Kentucky. She died in 1850.

N. B. SPARKS, M. D., of Monroe City, Ind., was born April 2, 1815, in Belmont County, Ohio, and is one of nine children born to Jesse R. and Margaret (Burris) Sparks. The father was of Scotch descent, and was born about 1785 in Maryland. He was a shoemaker, and in connection did auctioneering. He lived in his native state when married, but soon after moved to Belmont County, Ohio, where he became one of the leading citizens and was sheriff for several years. He came to Dearborn County, Ind., in 1820, where he died in 1865. The mother was also a na-

tive of Maryland, and died in 1850. Our subject received his literary education in the subscription schools. He learned the shoemaker's trade and worked at it until twenty-five years of age. In December, 1837, he married Harriet Skaats, daughter of Jacob and Hannah Skaats. She was born November 29, 1822. They have four children living, viz.: Mithadese, Laura V., James W., and Rosella (wife of A. C. Falls). About 1839 Dr. Sparks commenced the study of medicine, and in 1847-48 attended the Eclectic Medical School at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the summer of 1848 located in Brookville, Ind., where he remained three years practicing his profession. He then lived in Westport, Ind., five years, and in 1856 moved to Elizabethtown, where he remained nine years. At the breaking out of the war in 1861 he was commissioned by Gov. Morton as physician and surgeon of the Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. He served until January 12, 1862, when he resigned, and was afterward commissioned special physician and surgeon to go where ordered. In 1863 he came home and in 1867 came to Knox County, Ind., and a year later located in Monroe City, where he has since resided. He is the oldest physician in the village and has excellent success in his practice. He is a Democrat and cast his first vote for Harrison. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SOLOMON STUCKY, farmer of Harrison Township, Knox Co., Ind., was born in said county October 9, 1826, and is the eldest of four sons and four daughters of Jacob and Polly (Tevebaugh) Stucky. The father was of German descent, born in Indiana in 1800. He was a miller by trade, and was a resident of Pike County, Ind., when married. He died May 8, 1837. The mother was also of German descent, born May 1, 1802, in Knox County. After her husband's demise she married John Taylor, who lived only a few years. Until her death, August 9, 1877, she lived with her son Solomon, our subject. He received his education in the district schools of Pike County, and made his home with his parents as long as they lived. At the age of sixteen he came to Knox County, and worked for his uncle, Riley Tevebaugh, for three years, and then became a tiller of the soil on his own responsibility. October 8, 1851, he married Elizabeth Ann

Wilson, daughter of John and Rutha Wilson. She was born in 1836 and bore her husband these two children: Burnetta (wife of John G. Warner), and Elvina (wife of Henry P. Warner). About 1847 Mr. Stucky bought eighty-four acres of land in Harrison Township, where he located and has since resided. He possessed a patriotic spirit, and accordingly, in November, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Fifty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three years, or during the war. He was in the battles of Stone River, Perryville, Nashville, Franklin and many others of lesser note. While skirmishing near Rome, Ga., he was captured by the enemy and taken to Belle Isle and retained fifteen days. He was then paroled and sent home. He again enlisted and remained in the field until hostilities ceased. He received his discharge at Indianapolis in January, 1866. In January, 1854, Mr. Stucky lost his wife, and his mother then kept house for him until her death. Since that time his daughter, Burnetta (Mrs. J. W. Warner) and her husband have lived with him. Mr. Stucky owns 123 acres of land and has an unsullied reputation. He is honest in all his dealings, and is a Republican in politics. He is a member of no church, but contributes liberally to the support of all benevolent and charitable institutions.

JOHN W. TEVEBAUGH, farmer, is one of eight children born to the marriage of John Tevebaugh and Anna Richards, and was born in Knox County, Ind., August 1, 1836. He was reared on a farm and received a very limited education, not securing more than a week's schooling during his life. He gave his father the benefit of his labor until the latter's death. May 23, 1873, he married Isabel Marsh, daughter of John and Arie Marsh. She was born October 18, 1853, in Tennessee. To them were born these children: Willie, Arie, Kenelisha and Gertrude. Mr. Tevebaugh located on 150 acres of the old homestead, given him by his father, where he now resides. He has a fine dwelling-house, and is very prosperous. He belongs to the Republican party, and his first vote was cast for Lincoln. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His paternal grandfather was born in Virginia, and was among the very first white settlers of the county. He lived in a fort seven years, to protect himself against the Indians, and was a minute man in

the war of 1812. Our subject's father resided in Knox County at the time of his marriage, where he bought 300 acres of land, and remained until 1856, when he purchased land in Sections 22 and 27, and resided there until his death, January 10, 1869. He was married three times, and was the father of ten children. The mother was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in Tennessee. She was married in Knox County, and died about 1846.

DAVID R. VANKIRK, merchant, of Monroe City, Ind., was born in Knox County, Ind., April 17, 1828, and is one of thirteen children of John and Lavina (Risley) Vankirk, born in Virginia and Indiana in 1794 and 1806 respectively. The father came to this State and county when only one year old. He was a farmer, and owned at one time about 1,200 acres of land. He was a private in the war of 1812, and the mother draws a pension of $8 for the same. He died March 11, 1885. The mother is yet living. David R. received his education in the subscription schools, and made his parents' house his home until thirty years of age. In 1859 he was married to Mary Risley, daughter of William and Eliza Risley. She was born in Knox County in 1843. They have two children—Esther, Curtis and Martin. After marriage Mr. Vankirk purchased 100 acres of land, and has continued a tiller of the soil to the present time, and owns about 550 acres of land. About 1868 he purchased a one-half interest in a grocery store in Vincennes, his partner being George Rose, and lived there one year, when he sold out and returned to the farm. In 1873 he erected a large store-room in Monroe City, and began keeping general merchandise goods. He is one of the leading business men of the town, and has been for the past twelve years. In connection he carries on farming. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and I. O. O. F., of Monroe City. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

MARTIN L. VAN NADA, merchant, of Monroe City, was born August 7, 1850, in Newberg, Warrick Co., Ind., and is one of a family of eight children born to George and Jane (Kilpatrick) Van Nada. The father was of German descent, and was born in Warrick County, Ind., September 20, 1819. He was a merchant and farmer, and at the time of his marriage was a res-

ident of his native county. He lived in Warrick and Gibson Counties until 1877, when he moved to Petersburg, Pike County, where he now resides. He has retired from active business life since 1884. The mother was of Scotch origin, born in Gibson County in 1818. She died July 9, 1871. Our subject attended the district schools, and was a student in the Newberg High School for one year, and the Indiana State Normal School, at Terre Haute, in the spring of 1874. At the age of nineteen he began teaching school, continuing fourteen years in Knox, Warrick and Gibson Counties. He taught one term in the graded school at Monroe City, and met with good success. February 16, 1876, he married Meta, daughter of John and Eliza Steele. She was born March 28, 1852, in Switzerland County, Ind. She was educated in the Richmond High School and Hiram Hadley's Academy, at Richmond, for one year; Antioch College, Ohio, two years; the Indiana State Normal School, at Terre Haute, seven months, and one year at the Northern Indiana Normal School, at Valparaiso, Ind. At the age of sixteen she began teaching, following that vocation in Wayne, Union and Knox Counties, Ind., and was considered an excellent teacher. In March, 1885, Mr. Van Nada began merchandising, and is receiving a large share of the trade in his neighborhood. He is honest and trustworthy, and in politics is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Horace Greeley. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife is a Presbyterian.

E. C. VAN TRESS, M. D., was born in Orange County, Ind., June 1, 1851, son of William and Elizabeth (Carter) Van Tress. The father was of German origin, born in Kentucky in 1801. He was a farmer and carpenter, and came to Indiana in his youth. He owned 240 acres of land in Orange County, where he lived until his death in 1873. He was taken suddenly ill while at Bedford, and was not able to return home. He was buried in the cemetery at Orleans. The mother was born in Kentucky in 1814, and was of German-Irish descent. She died August 13, 1868. Our subject attended the district schools and the academy at Orleans for five years. When seventeen years old he began teaching, but taught only one term. When about twenty years of age he began studying medicine with Dr. J. C. Pierson, with whom he

remained three years. In 1874 he entered the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, remaining one year. He then practiced two years in Bicknell, Ind., and in 1880–83 attended the Medical College at Indianapolis, graduating as an M. D. in March, 1883. He then traveled through the South quite extensively, but returned to Knox County in 1878, and located at Monroe City, where he resumed his practice and has since resided. July 27, 1870, he wedded Nannie Trueblood, daughter of Josiah and Rachel Trueblood. She was born in Indiana March 14, 1854. They have one child—Bertie. Dr. Van Tress is the leading physician and surgeon of Monroe City, and is a Democrat in politics.

ELIJAH W. WALLACE was born in Daviess County, Ind., November 1, 1850, son of Thompson and Elizabeth (Chapman) Wallace. He was educated in the district schools, and resided with his parents until twenty-two years old. February 6, 1873, he married Mary E. Dunn, daughter of James and Elizabeth Dunn. She was born in Knox County in 1853. They have five children: James, Joseph, Nannie, Gracie and William. In 1870 he purchased forty acres of land, and after marriage forty acres more. He now owns 205 acres, and an interest in the old home place. In 1882 he erected a fine dwelling house, and has added many other improvements. He is a Democrat, a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His father was of Scotch descent, born in Daviess County in 1823. He was a prominent man of the county, and served as justice of the peace for about twelve years, and was county commissioner two terms. He lived first in Harrison Township, and afterward moved to Knox Township, where he bought 160 acres of land, and lived there until his death. He died March 2, 1880, and was the father of eight children. His father (our subject's grandfather), William Wallace, came to Indiana and located in Steen Township, and after several years moved to Daviess County. He was among the very early settlers, was a very prominent man, and at the time of his death was a member of the State Legislature.

JAMES R. WILLIAMS was born April 27, 1853, in Knox County, Ind., and is the only son of two children born to

Ebenezer and Anna (Burris) Williams. The father was of Scotch-Irish descent, born December 25, 1814, in Knox County. He was married in 1849, and was a farmer by occupation. He located on sixty-six acres of land in Steen Township, and his father gave him 100 acres more. Here he lived until his death. He was married four times, and was the father of four children. The mother was born in Steen Township, and died in 1854, leaving James, a child eighteen months old. At the age of fourteen he, in company with his father and several others, went to Kansas. Near Vandalia, Ill., a gun in James' hands was accidentally discharged, the shot taking effect in the right arm of Mary E. Chambers, a young lady of the company. The wound proved so serious that further traveling was impossible. They rented and remained in a schoolhouse about three weeks. James' father then returned home. He died in the spring of 1867. James then made his home with his uncle, Joseph Williams, until he was eighteen years old. In 1874 he purchased forty acres of land, but owing to ill health sold out and took a trip westward to the Pacific coast. He remained in California about six years, and then returned to his native heath. January 20, 1881, he married Elizabeth King, born January 28, 1853. They have two children: Leonard Lesley and Stella Elizabeth. After marriage Mr. Williams lived in Lawrence County, Ill., one year, and in 1882 returned to Knox County and purchased 145 acres of land. He is energetic and enterprising, and is a Republican in his political views. His wife is a member of the Lutheran Church.

JAMES D. WILLIAMS, one of the enterprising young farmers of Harrison Township, was born August 25, 1863, in Knox County, Ind. He is one of five children born to George W. and Rachel M. (Reed) Williams. The father was born January 27, 1832, in Knox County, and was a farmer by occupation. His father, James Douglas Williams, ex-governor of Indiana, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, January 16, 1808. He came with his parents to Indiana in 1818, and settled in Knox County, near the historic city of Vincennes, where he resided until he went to Indianapolis to assume control of the State government. The little education he received was in the pioneer schoolhouse

at times when his services could be spared from the farm. His father died when he was twenty years old, and as he was the eldest of the children the care of the family devolved upon him. Three years afterward he married Nancy Huffman, who lived until 1880. They had seven children, only two now living: John and Eliza. The public career of Gov. Williams has been a long one, and, with the exception of his term in Congress, has been identified with State interests. In 1839 he was elected justice of the peace, and in 1843 was first elected to the State Legislature, and served seven years in the House and twelve years in the Senate. In 1855 he was elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture, being a member sixteen years. In 1874 he was elected to Congress from the Second Congressional District, and before his term expired was nominated by the Democratic party as candidate for governor. The contest between him and Gen. Harrison resulted in the election of the former by a plurality of over 5,000 votes. He died November 20, 1880, before his term expired. He was buried in the Walnut Grove Cemetery, near the site of his old home. July 4, 1883, the monument thirty feet high, which was erected to his memory, was unveiled in the presence of a large concourse of people. Daniel Voorhees, B. Harrison, ex-Senator McDonald and other prominent men of the State were among the speakers. He was careful and painstaking, and very self-reliant, and probably consulted fewer persons in regard to his official duties than any of his predecessors for generations. He was simple and economical in his tastes, and accumulated a handsome competency. George Williams was a resident of Knox County at the time of his marriage, and always made that county his home. He owned 267 acres of land, and died February 9, 1875. The mother was of German descent. She was born in the county in 1842, and died October 5, 1871. James D. Williams was educated in the district schools, and in addition attended Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind., finishing the course in 1882. September 23, 1885, he married Mattie, daughter of Anderson and Caroline Nicholson. She was born November 25, 1859. James D. owns 179 acres of the old home place of ex-Gov. Williams, his grandfather and namesake. He is a young man of push and energy, and is a mem-

ber of the Democratic party, and cast his first vote for Grover Cleveland. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WIDNER TOWNSHIP.

PHILIP BROWER was born in South Carolina, October 26, 1822, and is a son of John and Catharine (Keller) Brower, of Pennsylvania, born in 1787 and 1791, respectively. The father was a millwright, and in 1845 came to Indiana and located in Sullivan County. Our subject, in June, 1846, enlisted in the Second Indiana for seven years in the Mexican war, and was in the battle of Buena Vista. He was discharged June 30, 1847, at New Orleans, and returned home July 4, of the same year, and farmed until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when, in October, 1864, he was drafted in Company F, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, and participated in many battles in the Southern States. He was in the last battle of Nashville, Tenn., and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., June 15, 1865, and received his discharge at Indianapolis. He then returned to farming, and June 7, 1849, he was married to Charlotte Dean, daughter of John and Nancy Dean, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. To them were born these children: Nancy C. (deceased), Susan, James, John Wesley, Robert M., Rosetta R. (deceased), Albert R., Louis S. Mr. Brower located on the farm of forty acres where he now lives in 1851. He also rears stock. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for James K. Polk.

REV. PHILIP A. FROHNE was born in Prussia, September 21, 1839, and is one of two children born to Ernst and Wilhelmina (Schirre) Frohne, natives of Germany. Our subject sailed from Bremen to the United States with his mother and sister, his father having died when Philip was only seven years of age. They landed at New Orleans and came to Evansville, Ind., where they lived a few weeks, and his mother was married to Louis L. Luetkemeir. They then moved to Knox County, and settled near Edwardsport, where they purchased the farm upon

which our subject was reared. He gained a common school education, and in 1861 attended the Evangelical German School at Marthaville, Mo., from 1861 to 1866, preparing for the ministry. After finishing his education he went to Howard's Grove, Wis., and was pastor of that place for thirteen years. In February, 1869, he was united in marriage to Frederica Olm, daughter of John and Frederica (Peterson) Olm. Since 1879 he has had charge of his present congregation. Mr. Frohne and wife have been members of the church since very early childhood, and have reared their children in the same belief. To them were born the following children: John, Emma, Theodore, Louisa, Martha, Hulda, Pauline and Amanda.

WILLIAM P. HOLLINGSWORTH, farmer, was born very near where he now lives August 28, 1823, and is one of eleven children of Bernard and Nancy A. (McKeigh) Hollingsworth, natives of South Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. William P. lived with his parents until twenty-five years of age, and was reared on the home farm. He secured a good common school education. June 6, 1850, he led to the hymeneal altar Miss Louisa Stephenson, a native of Indiana and daughter of Samuel Stephenson. Eight children were born to them, named Ferdinand, Jeannette and Eliza are deceased, Amanda, Lavina, Alexander, and two who died in infancy. Mr. Hollingsworth was not in the late war, but did service in the Home Guards. After his marriage Mr. Hollingsworth's father presented him with fifty acres of land, which he has increased to 103 acres, all under cultivation. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for Harrison. He and family are members of the Christian Church, and he is a good citizen and farmer.

N. D. JOHNSTON, farmer, is a son of Insley D. and Sarah (Pearson) Johnston, who were born in the "Keystone State," in 1782 and 1794, respectively. The father was one of the first settlers and the first postmaster of the town. The mother died in June, 1833, and the father married again. Our subject received a good common school education, and at the age of nineteen attended Kenyon College for one year. He then learned the tanner's trade, and January 3, 1838, was united in marriage to Sarah Arbuckle, born November 17, 1817, daughter of John and Eliza-

beth (Lowther) Arbuckle, natives of Pennsylvania. After his marriage he lived in Ohio until 1846, when he moved to Indiana and followed his trade for about ten years, and then returned to Ohio, where he lived twelve years. In 1846 he returned to the "Hoosier State," and settled at Worthington. After residing in different parts of the State he moved to Knox County in 1875, and settled on his farm of 160 acres. He became the father of these children: William Wiley, Sarah E., Mary A., John I., Eliza C., Martha, Angeline and Ella. Martha and Mary A. are deceased. Mr. Johnston is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Harrison. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. His son, William, was assistant surgeon in the Eighty-fifth Indiana Regiment, and is yet practicing that profession. Subject was born in Martinsburgh, Knox Co., Ohio, October 22, 1820.

J. F. JOHNSON is one of thirteen children born to the marriage of Chilton and Margaret (Haver) Johnson, and was born in Greene County, Ind., April 6, 1839. The father was a Virginian, born in 1800. In 1804 they came West, and finally settled in Sullivan County, Ind., near Carlisle, where they lived two years, and then settled permanently east of Carlisle. The mother was born in 1804, and after living in Greene County until 1854 they moved to Knox County, and purchased the farm where our subject now lives. The father died March 15, 1882. He was a Republican, and cast his first vote for John Q. Adams, and his last for James A. Garfield. The mother died in July, 1877. At the age of sixteen our subject came with his parents to Knox County, where he has since lived. He was married, October 1, 1868, to Elvira Wampler, daughter of Stephen and Rebecca (Meyers) Wampler. Mr. Johnson always resided with his parents. He has followed the occupation of farming all his life, and now owns 120 acres of land, 100 acres being under cultivation. He is a stanch Republican and cast his first vote for Lincoln. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of his father's family these children are now living: Harriet, Wampler, Amanda, Robins, John F., Thomas H. and William C. —all good, substantial citizens.

WILLIAM G. KEITH was born April 21, 1823, in Knox County, Ind., son of W. and Elizabeth (Storm) Keith. The

father was born in Kentucky and immigrated to Indiana in 1819, where he farmed. The mother was also a native of Kentucky. Our subject secured a common school education, and resided on the farm until eighteen years of age, when he flat-boated to New Orleans, following that occupation about seven years. March 21, 1846, he wedded Perthena Stone, daughter of Dudley and Mary Stone, who were natives of the "Blue-grass State." After his marriage Mr. Keith began farming eighty acres of land, which he cleared himself, and has kept adding others until he now owns 120 acres. To them were born these children: Alonzo, Lavina, Annie, Alice, Mattie and Wilmetta. At the breaking out of the war Mr. Keith enlisted in Company H, Fifty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and did service in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and was in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga and Atlanta. He was in a provisional brigade, and together with 1,300 comrades was taken prisoner at Rome, Ga., and held for seventeen days on Belle Isle, when they were exchanged. At Columbia, Tenn., his hand was crippled making breastworks, and after remaining at the hospital at New Albany three months he was discharged in 1865. He has since followed farming. He is a Republican and cast his first vote for Clay. He and family are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN MABES was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., July 27, 1834, and is a son of Christian and Mary Mabes. When but four years of age his parents moved to Dearborn County, Ind., and here he was reared on a farm. After attaining his majority he left home and worked at saw-milling in Ripley County, Ind. In 1858 he was married to Kate Hornberger, daughter of John Hornberger, a native of Germany. After working in the saw-mill for some time he moved to Dearborn County, and commenced farming. In 1871 he removed to Knox County, and located on the farm where he now lives. He purchased 220 acres of land and has added to this till he now owns 520 acres of good farming land, 300 acres being in a good state of cultivation. He and wife became the parents of these children: John, Mary, Martha, Frank, Albert and Benjamin living, and Christ, Edward, George and Samuel are dead. He is a Republican in his political views, and he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

DR. M. M. McDOWELL was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, March 10, 1845, and is the eldest of five children born to the marriage of Dr. James McDowell, born in Pennsylvania in 1820, and Mary Moore, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Mordecai Moore, who established the salt works in Jefferson County, Ohio. Our subject resided with his parents until sixteen years of age. The war broke out about this time and he enlisted in Company G, Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, in the fall of 1862, and was soon after made surgeon of his company, and was in the battles of Perryville, Petersburg and at Appomattox Court House. He was slightly wounded at Petersburg; the ball which wounded him killed a comrade standing close by. He had his left leg broken by an accident at Nashville, and July 4, 1865, was mustered out and returned home. He worked one year with his father in Sullivan County, Ind., and then began reading medicine, and in the fall of 1866 began studying under his father. He attended the Kentucky Medical College in 1867–68, and then came to Freelandsville, where he has since practiced. In 1878 he graduated in his profession. September 29, 1870, he was married to Sarah B. McConnell, daughter of Andrew and Nancy McConnell, natives of Ireland and Indiana respectively. To them were born these children: Mary C. and Leonidas (deceased), James, William, Bailey and Twiley. The doctor has had good success in his practice in Freelandsville, is the leading practitioner of his community, and owns 840 acres of land in Knox County and deals extensively in live stock. He is a Mason, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. A. J. McGAUHY is a native of Daviess County, Ind., born November 15, 1855, son of James P. and Mary Jane (Wells) McGauhy, born in North Carolina and Indiana, in 1815 and 1814 respectively. The father came to Indiana at an early day, and after his marriage farmed and taught school and also studied law, which he practiced in Knox, Daviess and Martin Counties. In 1844 he was elected to represent those counties in the State Legislature, and was candidate afterward for the Senate, but defeated. He continued the practice of law until his death, March 18, 1877. Our subject attended the common schools, where he secured a good practical education. At the age of four-

teen he began learning the carpenter trade, at which he worked during the summer months and attended school during the winter seasons. At the age of twenty-three he began teaching the "young idea," and shortly afterward began the study of medicine. After reading four years he attended a course of lectures in the University of Medicine of Columbia, Mo., and then attended the university at Louisville, Ky., one course and graduated at this college in February, 1884. He then practiced at Sandborn, Ind., a short time, and then moved to Freelandsville, where he has since resided and practiced his profession. He is a Republican and cast his first vote for Garfield in 1880.

CHARLES F. MEIR is a native of Germany, born July 11, 1824, son of Frederick W. and Catharine (Ottensmeyer) Meir, who were Germans by birth. Charles F. was the youngest of four children, and after attaining his twenty-first birthday was married to Christine Walting, daughter of Charles H. and Charlotte Walting. To them were born these children: Henry, Fred, Caroline, and one who died in infancy. In December, 1851, they embarked for the United States and landed in New Orleans, January 1, 1852, and came directly to Indiana, and five years later located permanently in Knox County where he now lives. He first purchased eighty acres of land and has added to it from time to time until he now owns 160 acres, 120 of which he has cleared and cultivated himself. Mr. Meir is a Democrat and cast his first vote for Buchanan. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church, and he is an excellent farmer and stock-raiser. In September, 1864, he was drafted in Company E, Fourty-fourth Indiana Infantry, and was in the engagements at Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn. He received his discharge in 1865 and returned home.

DR. HERMAN MEYER, was born in Westphalia, Prussia, July 29, 1822, and was one of eight children of Nicholas and Sophia (Meyer) Meyer. The father was born in Bremen, December 29, 1775, and when very young began studying medicine at Geni, and at the age of twenty-two was married and made body physician to the Grand Duke of Weimer, and later to Jerome Napoleon. He died February 26, 1855, at Menden, Westphalia. Our subject was reared at Menden, and at an early age went to

Berlin with his parents, and later entered the medical college of that city, where he graduated. He came to America in 1853 and landed at New Orleans. Previous to this he had traveled extensively in France and Belgium, and it was his intention to go to Peru, South America, but after staying one winter in New Orleans he went to Evansville, Ind., where he lived three years. He then came to Vincennes, where he lived two years, and then located at Freelandsville, where he owns ten acres of land and is the oldest practicing physician in the township. He has practiced for thirty-two years and has done well from a financial standpoint. In 1855 he led to Hymen's altar Henrietta Datering, daughter of Henry and Minnie (Oberman) Datering, who were natives of Germany. To Dr. and Mrs. Meyer one child was born, viz.: Alma, born October 13, 1856.

CHARLES W. MILLER is a native of Knox County, Ind., son of Abraham and Jane (Ferguson) Miller, natives of Kentucky, born in 1807 and 1814 respectively. They were married in Knox County near where our subject now lives. He was twice married, the first time to Maria Lemmon and the second time to Jane Ferguson. He died October 13, 1867. Charles W. was born October 21, 1853, and was reared by his parents on a farm. He resided with his mother, and in January, 1875, he was married to Helen A. Nicholson, daughter of Reuben and Maria Nicholson of Indiana. Mr. Miller has resided on his present farm since his marriage, and became the father of four children: Herbert H., William O., Charles C. M. and Horatio. Mr. Miller is a strong supporter of Republican principles and cast his first vote for Grant. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1870, and his wife is a member of the same. He owns 220 acres of land, 180 of which are under cultivation, and takes considerable interest in raising stock. He took no part in the late war, but two of his brothers were in the service, one dying from the effects of a wound. The father had many thrilling experiences with wild animals in early times, and at one time had his nose broken by a wolf which he had caught in a trap.

FREDERICK OTTERMAN was born in Germany in August, 1826, and is a son of Frederick and Sophia (Fritger) Otter-

man. He was one of eight children and resided with his parents and assisted them on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he came to America in 1848. He sailed from Bremen and landed at New Orleans in December of that year, and came almost immediately to Evansville, Ind., thence to Vincennes, where he worked at farming, and in 1851 was married to Hannah Bergherm, daughter of D. Bergherm. To them were born these six children, viz.: Minnie, Simon, Lida, Henry, Lany and August, all of whom are dead except August and Lany. Mr. Otterman located on his present farm after his marriage, and purchased forty acres of woodland. This he cleared, and now owns 100 acres of fertile and well-cultivated land. He is a good farmer and stock-raiser, and has endured many of the hardships which attended the early settlers.

HON. JAMES F. PARKER (deceased) was born in Virginia Oct. 29, 1819, son of Thornton and Elizabeth (Sheets) Parker, also natives of Virginia. In 1826 James F. came with his parents to Indiana, where he remained with his parents until 1842. He worked on the farm during the summer seasons and attended school during the winter. He was a student in the Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Ind., one year, and at the age of twenty-three went to Benton County, and August 25 of that year was married to Rachel N. Justice, born June 9, 1824, daughter of Bogie and Jane Justice, who were wealthy and respected citizens of Benton County. Her father helped organize the county and was its first clerk. Our subject farmed for some time and then read law under Robert Gregory of Lafayette, and in 1853 commenced practicing at Oxford, and became county auditor, commissioner and clerk, and in 1854 was elected to represent Tippecanoe and Benton Counties in the State Senate. In 1861 he helped organize Company D, Fifteenth Indiana Infantry, and went as its lieutenant and was promoted its captain at the battle of Shiloh. He fought at Shiloh, but on account of ill health resigned in 1862 and returned home. He was elected county treasurer in 1868, and in 1872 removed with his family to Knox County and settled on the farm of 223 acres. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., and died December 24, 1884, of cancer of the stomach. His wife has been a member of the Christian Church since thirteen years of age.

JOHN PEARCE was born December 9, 1836, in Sullivan County, Ind., son of R. W. and V. (Haddan) Pearce. The father's people came from Kentucky and the mother's from Virginia. John, the subject of this sketch, was reared in his native county and made his parents' house his home until twenty-three years of age, when he began teaching school, but also continued farming. September 13, 1860 he was united in marriage to Adalaide Pearce, to whom these children were born: Afelia, Emma, Wesley, Ella and George. Mrs. Pearce died February 23, 1877, and in 1879 he was married to Ellen Ely, daughter of John Jacobs and widow of John Ely, and became the father of these children: William, Helen and John. Mr. Pearce has resided in Daviess, Sullivan, and finally settled in Knox County, where he now resides. Mr. Pearce was a soldier in the late war, enlisting September 1, 1862, in Company F, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; in 1863 was sent to New York to quell the riot. He was in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Boston Station, Morton's Ford and the Wilderness, where he was wounded in the right eye, losing the sight. He was in the hospital eleven months and received his discharge in 1865. He has since followed farming, and owns 115 acres of land, all under cultivation. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Lincoln. He has been justice of the peace since 1883, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES POLK is of Scotch descent, and was born in Shelby County, Ky., September 5, 1804, son of Charles and Margaret (McQuaid) Polk. His ancestral grandfather was a native of Virginia. The father came to Knox County, Ind., in 1806, and settled near Vincennes, where he died in 1845. James was reared on a farm near Vincennes, and in 1811 was taken by his father to Kentucky on account of Indian troubles, and there remained two years. He then returned to Indiana, and the most of his education was acquired in the forts, where he resided for protection from the Indians. He resided with his parents until twenty-two years of age, and then began farming on the land where part of Edwardsport now stands, and taught the first school at that place or on White River. Only two of his early scholars are now living.

In 1829 he was married to Harriet Shepherd, daughter of John and Mary (Kipp) Shepherd, natives of Kentucky. He owns 500 acres of land and rears stock. His children's names are Louisa, William A., Edmond, Charles, Mary (deceased), Horace and Helen (deceased). Mr. Polk has always taken an active part in the educational interests of his township. He has been justice of the peace ten years, and held the office of county commissioner three years, and has been assessor and trustee of the township. He cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay. He is a member of the Christian Church, as was his wife, and is one of the old pioneers of the county. There has not been a death in his family for fifty-one years. His son, Edmond Polk, was born in Knox County, Ind., February 25, 1836. He resided on his father's farm until twenty-one years of age, and secured a common school education. December 23, 1858, Sallie Salter became his wife, and they located on the farm where they now reside, and he owns 165 acres of land. October 25, 1864, he was drafted in Company C, Forty-fourth Indiana Infantry, and served one year. He was at Chattanooga and Knoxville, and was discharged in July, 1865. He has always been a Republican, and cast his first vote for Lincoln. He has held the office of justice of the peace, and is at the present time director of the Knox County Agricultural Society, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

CHARLES POLK was born in Knox County, Ind., December 14, 1849, and is one of twelve children of Isaac Polk. He was reared on a farm and resided with his parents until thirty years of age. He acquired a common school education, and December 18, 1879, was united in marriage to Miss Sartor, daughter of James and Eliza Sartor, natives of Knox County, Ind. To their union two children were born: Myrtle and Claud. Mr. Polk's political views are Republican, and his first vote was cast for Gen. U. S. Grant. He is not a member of any secret society or church. He has been quite prosperous in his business undertakings, and owns 280 acres of land, 150 acres being under cultivation. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM J. RIDGWAY is a native of the "Hoosier State," born in Sullivan County January 20, 1831, son of Benjamin and

Catharine (Trunnel) Ridgway, natives of the "Blue-grass State." The father was born in 1801, and after attaining his majority came to Indiana. The mother was of Scotch and German descent, and bore her husband eight children, our subject being the third. He secured a common school education, and after farming for himself two years was married, March 8, 1855, to Malinda Bicknell. He then farmed on the old place two years, and then purchased eighty acres of land two miles east of Oaktown, on which he lived until 1880, when he sold out and bought fifty acres where he now lives. He rears considerable stock and is doing quite well financially. He and wife became the parents of these children: Theresa, Benjamin, John T., Willis, Hammet and Arean. Mr. Ridgway is a Democrat politically and cast his first vote for Buchanan. His wife has been a member of the Christian Church for fifteen years.

WILLIAM RITTERSKAMP is the eldest of eight children of John and Julia (Kircher) Ritterskamp, natives of Prussia. The father came to the United States in the fall of 1849, and landed at New York. They came overland to the Indiana line and finally at Linton, Ind.; owing to a misunderstanding the man who was assisting them on their journey abandoned them, and Mr. Ritterskamp was obliged to depend on his own resources. He hired another team and soon after reached Freelandsville and located on a farm near the village. Our subject was born August 16, 1844, in Prussia, and was reared with his parents on an Indiana farm and made his home with them until eighteen years of age, when he went to Evansville and clerked in the general merchandise store of William Rahm. A year later he returned home and assisted his father on the farm two years, and then clerked for William McCord and the La Plante Bros., of Vincennes, for fifteen months. May 10, 1866, he was united in marriage to Louisa Heithecker, daughter of Adolph and Frederick Heithecker, natives of Lieppe Detmold, Prussia. Mr. Ritterskamp farmed one year after marriage and then took an interest in his father's general merchandise store in Freelandsville, and he and his brother, John E., still continue the business and carry an excellent stock of general merchandise, and deal also in grain. They are the proprietors of the Freelandsville

Flouring-Mills, which have a capacity of seventy-five barrels per day. His wife died January 11, 1872, having borne these children: William J., Julius F. and one deceased. May 21, 1874, Mr. Ritterskamp wedded Wilhelmine Heins, daughter of Gerhard and Wilhelmine (Ottensmeier) Heins. To their marriage were born these children: Laura, Louisa, Hellena, John (deceased) and Gottfried. Our subject has always been a Democrat. He is a member of the Evangelical Church, and he, father and brother own 900 acres of land.

DANIEL ROBBINS was born in Knox County, Ind., January 29, 1839, and is the third of seven children. He was reared and educated very near where he now lives, and assisted his father on the farm in every way that he could. In March, 1864, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. Miller, and to them were born five children. His first wife died, and he took for his second wife Miss Mary Freeland, who was a daughter of Robert Freeland, the founder of Freelandsville, Ind., and to their marriage one child was born. Mr. Robbins is a Democrat in politics, and took no part in the late war, although his sympathies were with the union of the States. He has never offered his name as a candidate for any office, and is not a member of any secret organization. He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is one of the representative farmers and stock raisers of his township.

G. W. SIMONSON was born in Daviess County, Ind., August 27, 1842, and is the eldest of nine children born to Alfred Simonson, also a native of Daviess County, born in 1815. The mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Perkins, was born in 1817. Our subject received the education and rearing of the average farmer's boy. At the age of twenty-three he was married to Lois Warren, born in Greene County, Ind., April 26, 1849, daughter of William and Ann (Johnson) Warren. The father was a native of the "Emerald Isle," and the mother of Louisville, Ky. To Mr. and Mrs. Simonson were born nine children, viz.: Cora L., Alfred W., Daisy, George L., Anna L., Bessie F., Chester, Bonnie and Charlie. After his marriage, which occurred March 22, 1866, Mr. Simonson moved to Knox County, and settled on the farm of 530 acres of land where he now

lives, 250 acres being under cultivation. He is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for McClellan. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for sixteen years, and is considered one of the best and most successful stock raisers in the township. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY WAGNER is a native of Germany, born March 16, 1850, and is the youngest of four children born to John and Dora (Struf) Wagner. The father died when Henry was but eleven years of age, and he then made his home with his uncle until nineteen years of age, when he embarked for the United States, and reached Baltimore after an uneventful voyage of three weeks. He came directly to Vincennes, Ind., and worked for about two years on a farm for his brother. November 9, 1871, he was united to Hannah Grava, born in Knox County, Ind., January 21, 1852, daughter of J. H. and D. Grava, of Westphalia, Germany. To them were born these four children: Christ, Dora, John and Willie. Mr. Wagner has always been a tiller of the soil, and on December 8, 1882, he purchased the farm of ninety-six acres upon which he now lives. He has seventy-five acres under cultivation, and is doing well. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Grant. He and family are members of the Evangelical Church. Mr. Wagner has been very fortunate, as his worldly possessions consisted of 50 cents when he first reached Vincennes, Ind.

DECKER TOWNSHIP.

LUTHER M. ANTHIS was born and reared in Decker Township, Knox Co., Ind., and was born October 25, 1849. He is the second of eight children born to the marriage of Leander D. Anthis and Maria Coughran. The father was a native of Knox County, Ind., born in 1820. His father, Jacob Anthis, was a native Tennessean. Leander Anthis was twice married—the first time to Martha Horner, who bore him two children. After her death he married our subject's mother. Luther M. was reared on the farm, and has always followed the occupation of farming.

After attaining his majority he was married to Sarah J. Mull, daughter of Peter Mull. The marriage occurred in 1872, and in September, two years later, his wife died. March 25, 1877, he took for his second wife Isabel Bickman, born November 9, 1859, daughter of Peter Bickman. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Anthis. They are quite well to do financially, and own 100 acres of land. Mr. Anthis' father and grandfather were among the very early settlers of Decker Township.

J. M. J. CARNAHAN was born in Knox County, Ind., January 10, 1859, and is a son of J. M. Carnahan, who was born in Daviess County, Ind., in 1828, where he remained until eleven years of age, when his father, William Carnahan, a native of Ireland, died, and he then made his home with J. McKinley. When twenty-one years of age he began farming for himself, and four years later was married to Lucretia Steffey, our subject's mother, a native of Virginia, and daughter of Joseph and Mary Steffey. The mother died, and the father again married, and reared two children. From 1839 to 1883 the father resided in Knox County, and since the latter date has lived in Kansas and in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory. Our subject received a common school education, and spent his boyhood days on a farm. At the age of twenty-one he was married to Jennie Wright, daughter of J. V. B. Wright, To them have been born three children, namely: Lillie P., Myrtle L. and John Noble. Mr. Carnahan has resided in Knox County, Ind., all his life with the exception of eighteen months spent in Kansas with his family. He owns 100 acres of good land, and has always followed the life of a farmer. He is a member and an earnest worker of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is his family.

LINZEY CROW was born in Gibson County, Ind., November 23, 1812, and is one of nine children born to the marriage of James Crow and Annie Kirk, natives respectively of Georgia and Kentucky. The father came to this State when a small boy, and here resided until his death. The mother died when our subject was nine months old, and he lived with his father, who married again, until he was twenty-one years old, when he worked around on neighboring farms, and in 1836 was married to Nancy Glass, of Indiana, and they became the parents of seven children: James, John, Polly, Clark, Annie, Isabel, Martha, and two who died in

infancy. All are now deceased but Annie and Martha. Mrs. Crow died in 1856, and a year later he was married to Lucinda Curtis, widow of William Curtis, who bore him six children: Nancy (deceased), Celia, William, Perry and Vincent. Mr. Crow has lived where he now resides for twenty years, and has always been a farmer, but is now retired from active life. He is a Democrat politically, and his son, John, was in the late war, in Company A, Fifty-sixth Indiana Infantry, and was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga.

HENRY CROW was born near Hazelton, Gibson Co., Ind., May 13, 1821, and is a son of James and Polly (Philips) Crow, natives of Georgia and Virginia respectively. Our subject lived with his father until sixteen years old, when they broke up housekeeping, and he was then obliged to depend on his own resources to obtain a livelihood, and worked on the neighboring farms. In 1836 he led to Hymen's altar Sarah Jane Williams, daughter of John and Mary Williams, of Ohio. To them were born the following children: Nancy, Joseph, John, Mary, Nellie, Jane, Delia, Julia Ann, Emma and Rachel. John, Mary, Delia and Rachel are deceased. Mrs. Crow died the 6th of August, 1879, of heart disease. Mr. Crow is a strong supporter of Democratic principles, but has never held any office or had his name before the public for patronage. He has always been a farmer and stock-raiser, and has succeeded well financially, and now owns 300 acres of land, 300 of which are under cultivation. He belongs to no secret organization.

JOSEPH CROW was born in Gibson County, Ind., in 1831, and is one of five children of Henry and Patsey (McGray) Crow. The father came to Gibson County when quite young, but the mother was a native of the county. Our subject made his parents' house his home until he attained his majority, when he began doing for himself. When twenty-two years old he took for his companion through life Emeline, daughter of John Cannon, who was a native of Kentucky, and came to Indiana when a young man and settled in Knox County, where he worked at agricultural pursuits and blacksmithing. Joseph Crow, our subject, came to Knox County in 1858, and in the winter of 1865 enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-third Indiana

Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Bishop, and served in Tennessee. He enlisted too late to participate in any battles, and was discharged at Indianapolis in 1865. He located on his present farm in the spring of 1874, where he owns 100 acres of land. He became the father of nine children, four of whom are living: Joseph, Charlie, Mary Alice and Emma Jane.

ABNER DECKER, son of Alfred and grandson of Isaac Decker, was born in Knox County, Ind., November 22, 1837, and is one of twelve children. The father was born in the county in 1813, and died May 22, 1878. The mother was Olive P. Alney, who died when Abner was quite young. He resided with his father until eighteen years of age, when he began working on neighboring farms, and at the age of twenty-three was married to Patience Kuykendall, daughter of George Kuykendall. She died in 1868, leaving four children: Gemma, Mary Ann, Isabel and Alfred H. All are deceased save Alfred. Mr. Decker took for his second wife Mary Robinson, daughter of Samuel Robinson, who died February 9, 1876. Mr. Decker was married to Margaret E. Rodgers July 16, 1881. She is a daughter of William R. Field and the widow of William Rodgers. To them was born one child, who died in infancy. Mr. Decker located on his present farm in 1881. He owns 120 acres of fertile land, and engages quite extensively in stock raising.

ALFRED DECKER (deceased), who was a well-to-do and successful farmer of Decker Township, Knox Co., Ind., was born in said county, and was reared and spent his boyhood days hard at work on a farm. He learned the carpenter's trade, and always worked at that and farming. In the year of 1865 he was united in matrimony to Elizabeth Catt, daughter of John and Elizabeth Crow, and widow of Ross Catt. To their union one child was born, who is yet living: Nancy Elmira, born in 1866. On May 22, 1878, Mr. Decker died, leaving his wife and daughter in good circumstances with 300 acres of land. Mr. Decker was an industrious, hard-working farmer, and his death was a great loss to the community.

JAMES DICK was born in Princeton, Ind., April 26, 1823, and is the eldest of six children born to the marriage of Alexander and Elizabeth (Buchanan) Dick, who were natives of Scot-

land; married in 1821, and the following year came to the United States and located at Princeton, Ind. Here the father died when our subject was seventeen years of age, and he was then obliged to assist in the support of his mother and brothers and sisters. In 1846 the mother died, but the family continued together until our subject's marriage, May 22, 1850. He took for his life companion Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Catt) Kimmons, who were born in Holland and Indiana respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Dick's marriage thirteen children were born: Elizabeth (deceased), Joan (deceased), John A. (deceased), Thomas, James, Mary, John A., Henry, Wellington, Charles, David, Maggie (deceased), and one who died in infancy. Mr. Dick has always been a farmer with the exception of one year (1858) spent in merchandising in Decker Station. He owns 420 acres of land, 250 being under cultivation. He is a Democrat in politics.

N. B. EDWARDS was born in Knox County, Ind., November 20, 1822, and is one of ten children of James and Hulda (Congo) Edwards. The father was born in Tennessee, and came to Indiana in 1816 and located on the farm where he lived until his death in 1856. The mother was a native of Pike County, Ind., and died in 1845. Our subject was reared on a farm and received a common school education. He learned the wagon and carriage-maker's trade of his father. When twenty-one years old he bought a small place in Johnson Township, and in 1848 was united in marriage to Sarah Almy, daughter of Seneca Almy, a native of the State, to which marriage were born ten children, four now living: James, Missouri, Lillie and Vincent. Mr. Edwards has resided in Decker Township since 1847, engaged in farming. In 1875 he was appointed postmaster at Red Cloud, and now holds that position. He has been justice of the peace since 1875, and has read law to some extent, but has never put it in practice. He is a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was not in the late war, but helped to raise Company K and Company D, Volunteer Infantry. He is the oldest citizen of the township and owns fifty acres of land. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

GEORGE A. FIELD was born in Wabash County, Ill., March 10, 1828, son of George Field, who was a native of Can-

ada. He was married to Margaret Reedy, of Indiana, and died when our subject was but eight years of age. He resided with his parents on a farm, and in 1834 or 1835 came to Indiana and located on the Wabash River, in Decker Township. His mother died December 8, 1879. He was married to Julia Purcell, who bore him two children, Hiram and John, both now deceased. In 1856 Mrs. Field died, and he led to Hymen's altar Almira Crow, daughter of John Crow. They were married in March, 1857, and are the parents of ten children: John M., Margaret E., Martha L., Robert, Julia E., Arilel J., Isabel M., Ruth F., Mary A. and George A. Only Isabel and Ruth are now living. Mr. Field located on the farm where he now resides in 1852. He cleared the most of his farm, and now owns 300 acres of fertile land. He has lived on a farm all his life, with the exception of five years spent in Vincennes, where he kept a livery stable three years. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. C. HURD was born January 31, 1849, in Knox County, Ind., son of J. C. and Harriet (Townsend) Hurd, natives of New Jersey and Illinois, respectively. The father was born in 1811, and came to Illinois in 1845. where he kept a tanyard, having learned the trade in New Jersey. In 1847 or 1848 he came to Indiana and settled where our subject now lives, and retailed liquors for about two years. He then engaged in farming, and continued that occupation until his death, and was also lock-tender for about sixteen years. He died April 8, 1873, and the mother February 12, 1883. Our subject received a common school education, and was married in 1878 to Mary Finger, daughter of John Finger, of Indiana. To them were born three children: Carlon, Clarence and Blanch. Mr. Hurd is a farmer, and owns 200 acres of land. He is a Republican, and has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for two years, and is also a member of the A. O. U. W. James V. Hurd, brother of our subject, was born in Mount Carmel, Ill., October 3, 1847. He received a common school education, and in 1872 was married to Fanny Rees, who bore him these two children: Lelia and Hattie. In March, 1882, his wife died, and in 1884 he wedded Emma Orr, daughter of James Orr. He and J. C. Hurd own the home

farm, and also the ferry at that place. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity and A. O. U. W.

ROBERT JACOBUS was born near where he now lives, July 29, 1829, son of Peter Jacobus, who was born in Indiana in 1795. He was a farmer, and died when Robert was but six years old, and the mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Warth, died when he was twelve years of age. He then made his home with his uncle, Jacob Jacobus, where he resided five years. He then began working for himself on neighboring farms, and made several trips to New Orleans on flat-boats. December 1, 1850, he wedded Mary Ann Anthis, a native of Indiana. He has always been a farmer, and in 1883 moved to where he now lives. To his marriage thirteen children were born: Harrison, Emily, Margaret, John R., Margarette, Peter, Annis, Robert, Howard, Rebecca, Thomas H., Adaline and Ida. In politics Mr. Jacobus is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Franklin Pearce. He was chosen assessor of Decker Township in 1858, and served fourteen years, and was then chosen township trustee and served six years. Since that time he has not run for any office. Since 1872 he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity. He owns 180 acres of land, mostly underlaid with coal, and takes considerable interest in stock raising. He is a good citizen, and is always ready to assist in promoting the welfare of the community.

ABRAHAM D. KIRK (deceased) is a native of Gibson County, Ind., where he was born January 3, 1824. He is a son of Edmond Kirk, who was a native of the "Blue-grass" State, and came to Indiana with his parents when only a small boy. In 1850 our subject came to Knox County, Ind., and here has always made his home. At the age of twenty-six years he was married to Mary Jane Mayhall, daughter of William Mayhall, a native Kentuckian. After marriage he located on his present farm and cleared 170 acres, owning 600 acres. To their marriage seven children were born, five of whom are living: Frank, Alice, Charles, Octavia and Drusilla. Mr. Kirk did not participate in the late war. He died June 30, 1884, of cancer of the throat. His widow still survives him.

ALLEN MILLER was born in Decker Township, Knox

Co., Ind., August 31, 1847, and is one of two children of John and Sarah (Cunningham) Miller, who were natives of Illinois. The father was born in 1825, and was reared mostly in Decker Township, where he followed farming as an occupation. Allen remained with his people until twenty-one years of age, and received a common school education. April 12, 1866, he led to Hymen's altar Eliza Hall, who died March 1, 1880, having borne six children. June 9, 1881, Mr. Miller married Emma Small, who bore him two children. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-first Volunteer Cavalry, and was in the battles of Pulaski, Columbia, Franklin, Nashville, Spring Hill, and Sugar Creek. He was taken prisoner near Columbia, and also near Franklin, but managed to escape both times. He was mustered out at Vicksburg, Miss., in August of 1865, and was discharged at Indianapolis. He then returned home and resumed farming and stock raising, and owns thirty-five acres of land. He has held the office of constable since 1872, and has given good satisfaction.

MATHIAS PICKLE is a native of Washington Township, Knox Co., Ind., where he was born in 1845. He is a son of Henry Pickle, who was born in Wise County, Va., in 1796, and came to Indiana in 1814. After reaching this State he became a tiller of the soil, and was married to our subject's mother, Elizabeth Lawson. He soon after located on the farm where Mathias was born, and cleared seventy-five acres of land. He died in 1850, and the mother in 1862. Mathias spent his boyhood days on a farm, and in 1866 was married to Mary Ice, daughter of Joseph Ice, and a native of Kentucky. After his marriage, Mr. Pickle lived in Illinois about six years, and then came to Knox County, Ind., and located in Decker Township in 1881. They are the parents of these children: Joseph H., Mary E., John F. and William E., and one child who died in infancy. Mr. Pickle is a supporter of Democratic principles. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He owns sixty-five acres of land, and takes considerable interest in the raising of short-horn cattle.

WALTER SISCO is a native of Decker Township, Knox Co., Ind., born in November, 1829, son of Peter and Eliza Sisco. The father was born in New Jersey, and came to Indiana when

but a child, and lived for some time in Vincennes, but afterward located permanently in Decker Township. They were among the early settlers, and the father died in 1864. Walter was one of five children. His mother died when he was quite young, and he was reared on a farm by his father until seventeen years of age. He then went to Mississippi, where he worked one year, and was soon married to Elizabeth Frederick, daughter of Isaac and Eliza Frederick. Since his marriage he has lived in his present neighborhood. To their marriage eight children were born, only two of whom are now living: Daniel B. and Francis M. Mr. Sisco owns thirty-five acres of very good and well-cultivated land, and is in sympathy with the Democratic party.

STEWART THOMPSON was born in Gibson County, Ind., August 17, 1832, son of Henry and Nancy (Cunningham) Thompson, who were born in West Virginia and Indiana in 1803 and 1807, respectively. The father came to Gibson County, Ind., in 1818 and was married in 1829, and in 1853 moved to Illinois where he died the same year. The mother died in Gibson County in 1850. In 1851 our subject began farming for himself, and September 2, 1858, was married to Margaret Jones, daughter of Wiley and Margaret Jones, natives of North Carolina. Nine children were born to them: Florence, Alice, Eleanor, Thomas H., Nancy A., Maggie, Willie, Emma J. and Mary R. All are living except Alice, Nancy and Maggie. Mr. Thompson has always been a warm Democrat and cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan. He was assessor of Madison Township, Pike County, from 1860 to 1862, and was justice of the peace in Washington Township, Gibson Co., Ind, from 1866 to 1868, and held the same office where he now lives eighteen months. He was elected trustee of Decker Township in 1882 and re-elected in 1884, and is still holding that office. He is not a member of any secret order or of any church. He is a farmer and owns 118 acres of land. He moved to Decker Township in 1872, and is one of its first-class citizens.

J. M. TURNER is a son of Elias Turner, who was born and reared in Illinois. Our subject was one of six children and was born in the "Sucker State" September 15, 1840. When he was sixteen years old the family broke up, and after working about

six months in Illinois, he came to Indiana, and here his father died in 1872. His mother's death occurred in Illinois in 1857. After coming to the "Hoosier State" he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and has ever since been a tiller of the soil. On the 9th of February, 1868, he was united in marriage to Rosa H. Moore, a daughter of Thomas Moore, and in 1884 located on the farm where he now lives. He owns 100 acres of excellent farming land and is laying up his share of worldly goods. Mr. and Mrs. Turner became the parents of the following children: Mary Louisa, Margaret, Joseph C. (deceased), Harry R. and Emma Carbin. Mrs. Turner died September 20, 1880, and Mr. Turner took for his second wife Arena Starnater, a native of Gibson County, Ind., and daughter of R. E. Starnater. To them was born one child, viz.: Ada Rosa. Mrs. Turner's father has been a resident of Decker Township for twenty-five years, and was an old settler of the township. He died in 1876.

JOHNSON TOWNSHIP.

ABRAHAM BAREKMAN was born in Pennsylvania in 1774. At the age of ten years he was brought to Indiana, where the parents in time acquired 800 acres of land. They settled on it, and after a short time the Indians went on the war path, and they were obliged to take refuge in Vincennes for protection. Here they lived about ten years, and while there the father died. The mother lived several years longer. Abraham, his brother, and two other parties left the fort on a hunting expedition, and while in camp one night were surprised and captured by a party of Indians, and taken to the head waters of the White River, where they were kept about six months. The braves were away at war, and they were left under the care of the old men and women. Taking advantage of this circumstance they made their escape, and returned home and went to work on the farm where his children still live. In 1799 he was married to Elizabeth Anthis, born in 1775, in Virginia. In their family were seven children: Margaret, Susan, Catharine, Isaac, Abraham, Jr., William and An-

drew. The father served as one of the minute men in an early day. He, as well as all the boys, was a stanch Democrat. He was a farmer, and worked at that and blacksmithing and gunsmithing. He died in 1850 and his widow in 1871. Abraham and Andrew Barekman have lived on the old homestead ever since. The former was born in 1811, and the latter in 1817. They obtained their education in the old-fashioned log schoolhouse, and have since led a quiet, unassuming life. Abraham is a bachelor. Andrew was married in 1847 to Louisa J. Fitch, who bore him seven children: Abraham, John, Lewis, Angeline, Laura, Andrew and Ellis R. Mrs. Barekman died in 1883. Abraham and Andrew have excellent health, and have the confidence and respect of all who know them.

THOMAS J. BECKES is a son of William P. and Margaret (Jordan) Beckes, who were born in Indiana and Kentucky, in 1790 and 1793, respectively. The mother came to Indiana when but a child, and here her marriage took place in 1810. By occupation the father was a farmer, and in connection made large quantities of apple and peach brandy for a number of years. He was a Democrat, and held the office of justice of the peace a number of years, and both were working members of the Presbyterian Church. The father died in 1858 and the mother in 1853. Thomas' ancestors on his father's side were of Scotch-Welsh descent, and on his mother's Dutch-Irish. Subject was born in Knox County, Ind., in 1823. He received a somewhat limited education in the old subscription schools, and at the age of twenty years began working for himself. In 1848 he was married to Sarah Mail, born in 1828. She was a daughter of Isaac and Julia (Springer) Mail, and died in 1857, having borne four children: Thomas C. and Isaac W., and two infants, deceased. In 1858 Mr. Mail took for his second wife Massa A. Mail, sister of his first wife, by whom he had three children: Julia O., Herschel R. and Lyman M. His second wife died in 1864, and the same year he married his present wife, Keturah Conger, born in 1838. To them nine children were born: Laura A., Homer M., Horace C., Florence M., Ellis H., Norman E., Leroy D., Olive A. and an infant deceased. Julia, Thomas and Isaac are school teachers. Lyman M. is studying medicine. In 1864 he was chosen ap-

praiser of real estate of Knox County, and also held the position of township trustee and clerk with great ability. His father assisted him in life by giving him 100 acres of land, which he, by industry and economy, increased to 275 acres. He has been a successful farmer, and takes a deep interest in the intellectual and moral advancement of his community.

JACOB P. CATT, one of the early settlers of Johnson Township, is a son of George and Rebecca (Pea) Catt. The father was a native of Georgia, and when a mere boy came with his parents to Knox County, Ind. He followed the occupation of farming and in connection operated an old horse-mill. He was trustee of the township in early days, and after a long and well-spent life died at the age of seventy-six years, and the mother at the age of sixty-eight. Subject was born in 1819 on the old farm, and in boyhood attended the old subscription schools. At the age of twenty-two years he was married to Elizabeth A. Case, born in Dubois County, Ind., in 1821. To their union these five children were born: Martin, Amanda, Jacob, George W. and Rebecca J. Soon after marriage they located on their present farm, and here the father spent much of his time at milling. Politically the family are Democrats, and for over twelve years. Mr. Catt served as township trustee and for sixty-six years has been a citizen of the township. In 1867 Mrs. Catt died. His son, George W., is one of the rising young farmers of the township, and was born in 1851. He secured a common school education, and at the age of seventeen began to battle his own way in the world. In 1873 he was married to Eliza A. Glass, born in Johnson Township in 1851. Her father, Joseph Glass, died of small-pox in the late war. George and his wife are the parents of these children: Etta, Ellis G., Royal E., Laura, Nora and Bertha. Mrs. Catt is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Catt was elected to the position of township trustee in 1882, and has held the position with ability to the present time.

JAMES H. CURRY, farmer, is a son of Andrew and Rebecca (Price) Curry. He was born in Knox County, Ind., in 1821. He had only the advantages of the subscription schools in boyhood. He remained with his parents until twenty-four years of

age and then worked for about four years at the carpenter's trade. In 1847 he was married to Nancy A. Baker, born in Knox County in 1823. She is a daughter of N. and Rebecca (McBain) Baker. The father was born in Germany and the mother in Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Curry were born four children: George W., Helen, John W. and James H. Soon after their marriage they settled on a farm of 120 acres. Here the father died in 1882. He was a Republican. The mother yet resides on the home place. The father was a man of great integrity of character and his death was universally lamented. Since his death his wife and the only living children (John and James) have been living on the home farm. John is unmarried, but James is married to Clara Yates. The Curry family has long been identified with the interests of Knox County, and is one of high respectability.

FREDERICK HANNAMAN is a son of Frederick and Clara (Lincomeyer) Hannaman, who were born in Hanover, Germany, where they were raised and married. In their family were three children—two sons and one daughter. All the family, save our subject and his sister, died in Germany. Frederick was born in the same province as his parents in 1816, and was educated in the German language. His sister preceded him to America, and was keeping a grocery and bar in connection when he arrived. He clerked in the store about eleven years, and then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and after several changes finally settled in Knox County in 1865. In 1849 he wedded Mrs. Catharine Willey, born in Hanover in 1816, by whom he had these four children: John Frederick, John Harmon, John Henry and Charles D. Mr. Hannaman and his son Charles belong to the Democratic party. As a farmer he has been quite successful, and now owns a good farm of 191 acres. Charles, the only child living, was born in Madison County, Ind., in 1858, and was educated in both English and German. He remained with his parents until 1880, when he was married to Caroline Meyer, born in 1858, daughter of Caspar Meyer. They have two children: Anna aud Lydia. They have a large farm of 300 acres, and he is one of the rising young farmers of the county, and promises to excel his father as a business man. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

THOMAS JOHNSON, the leading farmer of Johnson Township, is the youngest child of Thomas and Catharine (Catt) Johnson. His father was one among the earliest settlers of this township, the township being named in his honor. After remaining here a short time he returned to Louisville, Ky., where he married Miss Catt. Returning to this county, they settled in the woods, which were then full of Indians and wild animals. Here they cleared up their farm, and spent the remainder of their days in agricultural pursuits. He was always an industrious farmer, and a stanch Democrat. He died at the age of eighty-eight, and she at seventy-seven. He was of English descent and she of German. The subject of this sketch was born in 1823, within a hundred yards of where he has lived ever since. His early advantages for obtaining an education were very limited, the school he attended being four miles distant from his home. At the age of sixteen he commenced life on his own account, managing his father's farm for some time. He then bought a couple of small fields, and received a few acres from his father. Since then he has increased his possessions to over 2,300 acres of land. In 1848 he was married to Caroline Lane, born in Johnson Township in 1831. They were the parents of four children: Abram, John, Clark and Thomas. Mrs. Johnson died in 1854. He was married the second time to Frances Roderick, born in 1834. Five children were the result of this marriage: Paton and Victoria (twins), Riley, Bryant and Levi. His second wife died in 1866, and in 1868 he was married to Harriet Roderick, who was born in this township in 1835. To them have been born three children: Fannie, Harry and Commodore. Mr. Johnson has always been a Democrat, casting his first vote for James K. Polk for president. In 1868 his house and six outbuildings were destroyed by fire, and on the ruins of the old house a fine brick one has been erected. Notwithstanding the losses by fire and flood, he has succeeded in rising to the ownership of one of the largest tracts of land in the county. For some years he has been a large stockholder in the Knox County Fair Grounds, and has held the position of director in the association. Mr. Johnson has been a citizen of Johnson Township for sixty-three years, and for thirty years has been in-

terested in the keeping of a deer park, which now contains twenty deer.

JOHN JOHNSON, a prosperous young farmer of Johnson Township, Knox Co., Ind., is a son of Thomas and Caroline (Lane) Johnson and was born in said county in 1850. In boyhood he had poor advantages for education, owing to the demand for his services at home. At the age of twenty-three he concluded that it was not good for man to live alone and accordingly, in 1874, was married to Miss Mary Bailey, born in Illinois in 1851. Her parents were John G. and Louisa (Beauno) Bailey. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were born these children: Llewellyn, Edith, Thomas, Estella and John. In politics he is a stanch Democrat and cast his first vote for Greeley. He has been quite successful, as he started in life with almost nothing and has succeeded in obtaining a good start. As he is industrious and economical he is certain to succeed in his endeavors. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Catholic Church.

JOSEPH KIMMONS is a son of Peter and Eliza (Purcell) Kimmons, both natives of Knox County, Ind., and born in 1813. Here they grew to years of maturity and were married in 1839. They soon after located on the farm where Joseph now lives, and there spent the remainder of their lives in agricultural pursuits. He was an industrious farmer and, at the time of his death in 1870, owned over 400 acres of land. He was a Republican. Since that time Mrs. Kimmons has lived with her children. Our subject was born in Johnson Township in 1852 and in boyhood received a common school education. At the age of eighteen he began to battle his own way in the world. He received fifty-seven acres of his father's farm, which has since been increased to 200 acres. In 1878 he was married to Alice Todd, born in Clark County, Ill., in 1854, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Stogsdell) Todd. They have two children named William O. and Herbert L. Mr. Kimmons is a stanch Republican and his first presidential vote was cast for R. B. Hayes. He has been a prosperous farmer and is much esteemed by all who know him.

SAMUEL LANE, a prosperous farmer of Johnson Township, Knox Co., Ind., is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Purcell) Lane. The father was born in 1810, in the house where Samuel now

lives. The mother was also a native of this township and was born in 1809. They were married in 1828 and began farming. They spent their lives in Knox County and became the parents of eleven children, all of whom died except two. Both father and mother were for many years members of the Presbyterian Church. During the early part of the father's life he was a pilot on flat-boats, but afterward abandoned this for farming, and owned at the time of his death (1876) 250 acres of land. The mother lives with our subject and has reached the ripe old age of seventy-six. Samuel was born in the same house as his father in 1833. He received limited educational advantages and resided under the parental roof until nineteen years of age, when he was married to Maria Baker, who died after a married life of fourteen months, leaving one child, Winfield. In 1858 he took for his second wife Mrs. Margaret Robb, by whom he had three children: James M., Ellis and an infant deceased. In 1863 he married his third wife, Ellen Bayer, by whom he had this family: Claudie, Frankie, Eva, Edgar, Gussie, Daniel, Oscar, Stella and Bertha. In 1876 Mr. Lane moved on the old homestead, where he has lived ever since. He is a stanch Republican and cast his first vote for Scott. He has been quite prosperous as a farmer, and for fifty-three years has been an esteemed citizen of Knox County.

ISAAC P. LANE is a son of Danforth and Mary (Fail) Lane. The father was a native of Knox County, and after some years of married life moved to Lawrence County, Ill., where the mother died. A short time afterward he married Martha Garner and moved to Wabash County, Ill., where he died. He was a farmer and stock raiser, and during his life was an active, industrious man. He was of Irish-German origin, and the mother's ancestors were German. Isaac was born in Lawrence County, Ill., in 1840. He had almost no advantages for schooling, not having attended more than eighteen months. When ten years of age he was obliged to do for himself, and after living with his kindred until nineteen years of age, when he began working by the month, and continued until 1861, when he shouldered his musket and went to the war. In Company K, Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, he volunteered his services, and participated in the bat-

tles of Shiloh, Cornith, Vicksburg, Grand Prairie, Champion Hill and Port Gibson, and other battles of lesser note. After three years' service he returned home with an honorable discharge. He then continued farming, and in 1869 was married to Mary Scott, by whom he had two children, Danforth G. and an infant deceased. After a brief married life of three years Mrs. Lane died. Mr. Lane took for his second wife Jane Jordan, born in Tennessee in 1840. She was married twice before, first to A. S. Parker, by whom she had these two children: Alonzo and William P. The second husband was Ephraim Jordan. To this union one child was born, Jesse G. Mr. and Mrs. Lane have two children: Mary E. and Daisy J. Subject is a stanch Republican, and cast his first vote for Lincoln. He has been a successful farmer. Mrs. Lane is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN MAIL, one of the leading farmers in Johnson Township, is a son of Isaac and Julia (Springer) Mail. The father was born in 1797 in Knox County, Ind., and the mother in the same place in 1807. After their marriage they settled in Johnson Township, and here spent the remainder of their lives in agricultural pursuits. In their family were ten children—five sons and five daughters. The father was a member of the Democratic party. His farm consisted of 100 acres of timber land, which by his industry he increased to over 500 acres. His death occurred in 1845 and the mother in 1877. From such ancestry sprung our subject. He was born in Knox County in 1827. His early opportunities for education were very limited, as he was obliged to walk four miles to the nearest log schoolhouse. At the age of seventeen his father died, and he then took charge of the entire farm until his brothers were grown. In 1852 he was married to Margaret Holmes, born in 1827, daughter of Josiah and Margaret (McClure) Holmes. Mr. and Mrs. Mail became the parents of these children: Louisa, Isaac, William R., John F., Julia and Lizzie. William, after graduating at the State Normal School in 1880, was made principal of the Edwardsport schools, and later of the Clinton schools. In the spring of 1885 he completed the course at the Philadelphia Dental College, and is now located at Terre Haute. Mr. Mail is a stanch member of the Democratic party, and cast his first vote for Lewis Cass. He is

a man ever ready to support worthy enterprises, and he and family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

ISAAC MAIL, son of John and Margaret (Holmes) Mail, was born in Knox County, Ind., in 1855. His education was obtained in the common schools, and after remaining at home until twenty-four years of age, he married and began life on his own responsibility. He was married in 1881 to Miss Mattie Reel, who was born in Knox County in 1857. She is a daughter of David and Margaret (McCoy) Reel. They have one child, Royal S. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mail are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a member of the Democratic party, and his first presidential vote was cast for Hancock. After marriage he erected a fine dwelling-house, in which he now lives, on a tract of land given him by his father. He has been quite prosperous as a farmer, and is a wide-awake young business man of the county.

JOHN F. MAIL, farmer, of Johnson Township, is a son of John and Margaret (Holmes) Mail, and was born in said township in 1860. He spent the life of the average farmer's boy, and obtained an ordinary education in the common schools. He made his home with his parents until twenty-five years of age, when he married Anna Johnston. She was born in Knox County, Ind., in 1862, and is a daughter of William G. and Nancy A. (Reel) Johnston, who are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Mail is a stanch Democrat in politics, and cast his first vote for Hancock. After his marriage they settled on a farm of 136 acres, where they now live. Both husband and wife belong to the first families in the township, and he is a young man of good habits and has the confidence and respect of all who know him.

TOWNLEY N. REDFERN is a son of Solomon and Jane (Cox) Redfern. The father was a native of North Carolina, born in 1788. When a young man he went to Ohio, and there met his wife. The father was a farmer, and was a minister of the Gospel in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Two of his sons are ministers of the same church as himself, and two are ministers of the United Brethren Church. Though seventy-three years of age, he bravely offered his services to his country at the breaking out

of the Rebellion. The father was of Scotch descent, and the mother of Irish. Of such ancestry was born our subject, born in Ohio in 1835. He received a common school education, and remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age. He then came to Indiana and located in Vanderburg County. In 1865 he was married to Ellen V. King, born in 1847. To them were born six children: George W., Elmer E., Martha L., James H., John and Louis V. Mr. Redfern was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in Company E, Twenty-fifth Kentucky Infantry in 1861. He was at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and after nearly two years' faithful service he was honorably discharged, on account of chronic rheumatism. After his return he rented land, and in 1875 purchased seventy-five acres, where he now lives, and which he has increased to 104 acres. He is a prosperous farmer, and takes great interest in the moral advancement of the community.

JAMES M. RODARMEL is a son of Abram and Nancy (Hannah) Rodarmel, who were born in Pennsylvania in 1784 and 1794 respectively. Both parents came to this county when children. Soon after marriage they settled in Harrison Township, Knox County, where they spent the remainder of their days. The father was a farmer and carpenter, and for a number of years owned and operated an old-fashioned whip-saw. The last house he built is still standing, and lumber he sawed is still in use. The father died in 1833. The mother married again, and after that husband's death she returned to the old homestead, where she died in 1858. James' paternal ancestors were Germans, and his mother's people were of German-Irish origin. He was born in Knox County, Ind., in 1829. Owing to the sparsely scattered schoolhouses at that period, his educational advantages were somewhat limited. At the age of eighteen he began working for himself on the old home place, and in 1857 was married to Harriet S. Johnston, born in Knox County in 1838, daughter of Lorenzo D. and Ann (Gibbony) Johnston. The mother was a native of the "Emerald Isle," and died in 1865. The father died in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Rodarmel became the parents of thirteen children: Caroline F., John J., Marshall, Lizzie, Ann G., Minerva, Mary, Dora, Charles, Rachel, Lula, Lillie and Hattie. The husband and wife and four children are church members. Mr.

Rodarmel is a stanch Republican, and cast his first vote for Fillmore. Soon after his marriage he located on his present farm and has been fairly successful as a farmer, and in connection works at the carpenter's trade. His mother and sister spun the yarn for the first cloth made in this part of the county.

ROBERT C. THOMPSON, a farmer of Johnson Township and son of Henry Thompson, was born in Indiana in 1837. When young he received a common school education, and on reaching manhood worked on the farm by the month and rented until after his marriage to Sarah Roderick. By hard labor and economy he accumulated enough money to enable him to purchase twenty acres of land, which he afterward increased to 250 acres. Mrs. Thompson was born in 1837, and is a daughter of Franklin and Ella (Johnson) Roderick. Both parents died when Mrs. Thompson was a mere child. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson these seven children were born: Riley, Charley, Orie, Franklin, James, Robert, and an infant deceased. Mr. Thompson was a member of the I. O. O. F., and throughout his entire life was an industrious, energetic worker. His death occurred in 1880. Although not a member of any church, he was favorable to every good work and was ever ready to lend a helping hand to the needy. Wherever he lived he won the respect and confidence of all who knew him. Since his death his wife and oldest son have farmed the home place very successfully.

PATRICK H. WHEATLEY, may be mentioned as one of the prosperous farmers of Johnson Township. He is a son of Arthur and Catharine (Lewis) Wheatley, who were born in Kentucky and Virginia, in 1805 and 1808, respectively. They were married in Kentucky about 1825, and there lived until 1839, when they moved to Knox County, Ind., and settled in Vincennes. The father was a carpenter by trade, and later followed the occupation of farming, about two miles from Vincennes, and there spent the remainder of his life. For many years he had charge of the mail route from Vincennes to Edwardsport, and on one of his trips contracted a fever which resulted in his death in 1866. The mother is still living. Our subject was born in Breckenridge, Ky., in 1832. He was a student in the subscription schools, and at the age of twenty-four years began doing for himself. At this time

he was married to Mary Bowman, born in Lawrence County, Ill., in 1839, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Bowman, the former born in Pennsylvania in 1809, and the latter in Ohio in 1808. Their marriage took place in Ohio, and after living in Lawrence County, Ill., for some time, they came to Knox County, Ind., about 1854, where the father died a year later. Since that time the mother has lived with her children, and is seventy-seven years old. Mr. and Mrs. Wheatley are the parents of these children: Sarah J., Julius, Arthur, Lewis, Mary E., Daniel, Lydia A., Anna C. and William. Mr. Wheatley is a member of the Catholic Church and a Democrat in politics, and cast his first vote for Buchanan. He served four years as justice of the peace, and for the same length of time as township trustee. He has been a prosperous farmer and owns 188 acres of good land.

STEEN TOWNSHIP.

ELI H. DUNN, farmer and stock raiser, is a son of Joseph and Mary (Hawkins) Dunn, and was born in Knox County, Ind., February 19, 1831. The father was a native of Kentucky and the mother of Indiana. Our subject's paternal grandfather was Samuel Dunn, who came to Knox County, Ind., in 1811. He and his son Joseph were farmers by occupation, and experienced many of the privations incident to pioneer life. Our subject's father removed to Daviess County shortly after marriage, and here the father died. Eli H. was a mere child when his father removed to Daviess County. He was reared on a farm, and at the age of sixteen began working at the carpenter's trade, and after attaining his majority worked at this trade exclusively until 1856, when he removed to Steen Township, this county, and began farming. He and S. L. Dunn rented a farm in partnership, continuing together until the spring of 1868, when he began to farm by himself and has met with excellent success. He owns 600 acres of land, the most of it well improved. It represents his own industry and hard work. In 1868 it was a wilderness, but he has reduced it to a fine state of cultivation, and he now ranks among

the first men of the county as a farmer and stock raiser. He is one of the very few men who can say he never spent 5 cents for liquor, or who was never under its influence. He is a stanch Republican and a worthy member of the Masons. Mr. Dunn was married April 21, 1868, to Miss Malissa E. Steen, born January 8, 1830, daughter of John and Ruth Steen, who was one of the very early settlers of Knox County. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn are the parents of these two children: Ruth C. and John. They are also members of the Presbyterian Church.

SIMON T. McKINLEY was born in Knox County, Ind., June 20, 1848, the youngest of five children born to Thornton and Eliza B. (Nicholson) McKinley, born in Kentucky and Indiana, and of Irish-German and Irish extraction. He received a somewhat limited education, and remained under the paternal roof until twenty-eight years old. About this time he was married, and removed to the farm where he now lives, having purchased it in 1877. He worked out by the day and month to obtain his start, and his home now represents the fruits of his own labor. He owns 250 acres of land, the greater part under cultivation. He was married, December 4, 1877, to Miss Sarah E. Robinson, daughter of Richard Robinson, born January 2, 1852. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. McKinley is a Republican politically. Thornton McKinley, the father of our subject, removed with his parents to Daviess County, Ind., in his youth, in 1816, and was here reared to manhood. He was reared on a farm, and followed this vocation through life. He removed to Knox County after his father's death, and lived with a sister until he was married, February 16, 1840. He visited Texas in 1846, with a view to making that State his home, and after his return was taken ill, and died November 9, 1847. Mrs. McKinley, soon after her husband's death, purchased her present home, where she has lived ever since. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PETER H. OVERBAY, an extensive farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Tennessee, born September 18, 1820, and is the eldest of two sons born to George and Thurza Overbay, who were born in Tennessee and North Carolina, respectively. Peter H. came to Floyd County, Ind., in 1823. The father died when our

subject was quite young, and as he was the eldest, part of the burden of supporting the family fell on his shoulders, consequently his educational advantages were quite limited. He remained at home until twenty years of age, and then came to Knox County to do for himself. He purchased his first real estate of 100 acres in 1843 for $240. He kept bachelor hall part of the time, and when tired of that would board with his mother, who lived near. He remembers the time when all kinds of game were abundant, but was not an expert with the gun. In 1850 he was married, and immediately located on his farm, where he has ever since made his home. He has added to his farm, little by little, until he now owns 1,500 acres of land, and is the largest landholder in the township. He has seven sons, who aid him on his extensive farm. His land is under excellent cultivation, and he owns thirty head of work horses and mules and raises from thirty to forty calves per season, thus showing his skill and management as a farmer. He never voted anything but the Democratic ticket and cast his first vote for Van Buren. January 16, 1850, he was married to Miss Jane Stevenson, born in Ireland, in December, 1824, daughter of John and Sarah (Condy) Stevenson, who were born in County Tyrone, of the "Emerald Isle," and came to America in 1831, and located in Knox County. In 1832 the father died, and Mrs. Stevenson raised the children to manhood and womanhood. Her death occurred in 1880. Our subject became the father of ten children: George S. (deceased), Lewis L., Thomas, Frances M., John H., Robert E., Sarah J., William B., Peter H. and Fanny B. For the last three years Mr. Overbay has been somewhat of an invalid, caused by heart disease, but still manages to oversee his farm.

RICHARD ROBINSON is a son of Harmon B. and Eleanor (Steen) Robinson, who are of English-Irish descent and born in North and South Carolina respectively. Harmon Robinson is a son of Abner Robinson, who removed from North Carolina to Ohio at an early day. They came to Indiana about 1818 and located on a 400 acre farm south of where Wheatland now stands When Harmon had attained his majority, his father gave him 100 acres of land. Through economy and well directed efforts he succeeded in gaining 434 acres of land. He was a man

of considerable influence and a sincere admirer of Andrew Jackson, and always voted his principles. He held a number of county offices, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He died in June, 1853. The mother is yet living on the old homestead. Richard Robinson was born in Knox County, Ind., October 16, 1824. Owing to being obliged to work on the farm he obtained a somewhat limited education. He remained under the paternal roof until twenty-four years of age, when he married, and immediately located on the farm where he now resides. He lived in a log house until 1863, when he built his present large two-story brick. It is very finely situated and gives a fine view of the surrounding scenery. By his industry he has secured a large share of this world's goods. He owns 1,250 acres, all under fence. He is the largest stock raiser in the township. He is a member of the Democratic party, and although never aspiring to office, was forced to serve as township trustee. He was married, March 4, 1852, to Miss Francis Stevenson, of Knox County, born in Ireland on April 1, 1829.

CHARLES C. WEAVER, farmer, was born in Franklin County, Penn., May 7, 1841, and was the second of eleven children born to the marriage of George S. and Margaret P. (Osbraugh) Weaver. They were of German and Irish extraction and are natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a miller by trade, and in 1846 moved to Maryland, where he followed farming and milling. In 1849 he came West to Knox County, Ind., and purchased 300 acres of land for $300. He returned to his early home, but soon returned home to look after his coal interests in this State. In the fall of 1850 he built a block-house, into which he moved with his family. Here they lived for some time and experienced many hardships. He gave up milling and engaged exclusively in farming. He cleared upward of 100 acres in the river bottoms and engaged extensively in raising corn. He was a Republican, and served as justice of the peace. He and wife were members of the Old School Presbyterians. The mother died in 1876, and the father in July, 1880. Charles C., our subject, obtained a limited education in the common schools, and resided with his parents until the first call came for 300,000 men to defend our country. He then enlisted in Company E, Twenty-

eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry and served two years in the Army of the Potomac. Then his brigade was transferred to Gen. Sherman's division, and he was with him on his famous march to the sea. He participated in the following battles: Fredricksburg and all the engagements with Gen. Sherman. He was a prisoner for some time, and was veteranized in 1864, and served until the close of the war. He was discharged July 21, 1865. He returned home and began working at the carpenter's trade, which he has followed nearly ever since. He was bridge-builder on the railroad for nearly sixteen years. In 1882 he began farming. He has always been an active Republican and his first presidential vote was cast for U. S. Grant. He was elected justice of the peace in 1883. His marriage to Miss Catharine Hauk took place April 20, 1871. She is of German parentage and the daughter of Jacob and Sophronia (Eagler) Hauk. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver are the parents of three children: Eliza D., Stead and Margaret. Both husband and wife are church members.

SOLOMON WETZEL is a native of Virginia, where he was born May 28, 1819. His parents, George and Margaret (Cormany) Wetzel, were natives of Pennsylvania, but of German extraction. The father was a farmer and mechanic, and was married in Virginia, and later moved to De Witt County, Ill. Since the war he was a Republican, previous to that time a Democrat. His death occurred June 23, 1878, and the mother's August 21, 1877. Our subject, Solomon, secured the education and raising of the average farmer's boy. At the age of twenty he began the battle of life for himself, and engaged in driving stage between Vincennes and Washington, and later from Vincennes to Terre Haute, continuing two years, and receiving from $15 to $20 per month. Having a good knowledge of tools, he worked at carpentering and millwrighting until his sons were old enough to assist him on the farm, and in 1856 rented a place and carried on farming in connection with his trade. In 1877 he purchased his present farm of fifty acres, which is fairly improved, with good buildings. January 4, 1840, he married Miss Eliza Burris, born February 15, 1821, daughter of Joshua and Martha (Lively) Burris, natives of Virginia, and of English and German extraction. Mrs.

Wetzel came with her parents to Daviess County, Ind., in 1830. Here both of her parents died. Mr. and Mrs. Wetzel became the parents of ten children, six of whom are living: Clark P., Charles M., Laura D. (wife of J. C. Hennon), Margaret A. (wife of James Harbin), Nancy E. (wife of George E. Poole), and Eliza M. Mr. Wetzel and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and he has been an active Democrat all his life, but has never aspired to office.

HAMILTON WILLIAMS, trustee of Steen Township, Knox Co., Ind., was born in Washington Township, that county, January 20, 1853. His boyhood was spent on the farm and in attending the common schools. After working on the farm for some years, he engaged in the saw-mill business. He is a Democrat politically, and cast his first presidential vote for S. J. Tilden. In 1880 he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of George S. Williams as justice of the peace, and in April of the same year was elected to the same office. In April, 1884, he was chosen trustee of the township, defeating William Doraldson by seven votes. In 1872 he was married to Abigail M. Richardson, who has borne him seven children, these now living: Jesse L., Lillie M., Willie C. and Clara E. Mrs. Williams died April 8, 1885. Mr. Williams is a member of the Christian Church, and for a number of years he has manifested much interest in the political affairs of the county. He has made a good officer, and is a thorough gentleman, and is much respected by all who know him.

HANNIBAL YOUNG, a successful farmer of this county, was born in Crawford County, Ill., January 26, 1831, and is one of twelve children born to Thomas and Lucy (Barbee) Young, who were natives of Kentucky. They are of English extraction. Hannibal was reared upon a farm, and had the advantages of the common schools. He was left an orphan at the age of fourteen years, and he then came to Knox County to live with his brother John, who now resides in Palmyra Township. Here he remained until attaining his majority. He started in life with no capital excepting his two hands and indomitable courage. He worked as a farm hand for some time, receiving $10 per month for his services. By his industry and economy, in ten years' time he had saved enough money to enable him to purchase a small home.

In 1858 he sold this and removed to Illinois, and after remaining there three years, he returned and purchased eighty acres of land in Steen Township. In 1865 he purchased his present farm of 125 acres of land, which is now well improved and makes them a comfortable home, the result of his own labor. He is a Republican in politics, and held the office of justice of the peace four years. He was married March 15, 1865, to Miss Catharine Ballow, of this county. They are the parents of these three children: Lucy A., Lilly May, Myrtle A. Mrs. Young is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

PALMYRA TOWNSHIP.

REV. JOHN P. FOX, of Palmyra Township, Knox Co., Ind., was born October 15, 1831, near Bruceville, and is one of a family of twelve children of Henry and Catharine (Snyder) Fox. The father was of German origin, and was born in August, 1794, in Virginia. In early life he was a farmer, but in later life followed agricultural pursuits for a livelihood. He came to Indiana in 1829, and settled in Knox County. He died August 6, 1867, near Bruceville, Ind. The mother was born in Virginia in 1798, and is yet living. Our subject was reared at home, and remained with his parents until reaching his majority. The following year he went to the "Sucker State" for the purpose of laying a land-script, but soon sold out and went to Terre Haute and purchased a horse-power and threshing machine, which he brought to Knox County, the first of the kind in said county. He was educated in the district schools, and in addition entered Hanover College, graduating in 1859. The following year he entered the Western Theological Seminary at Alleghany, Penn., remaining two years. December 25, 1861, he married Mary C. Wampler, daughter of David and Jane Wampler. Mrs. Fox was born February 3, 1836, in Virginia. They have four children: David H., John F., Edward E. and Jennie. In 1861 Mr. Fox was licensed to preach. He has preached in these States: Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, and Indiana. In 1876 he came to Knox County, and in 1879 pur-

chased a farm, where he has since resided. He is a conscientious Christian, and has been a minister over twenty-five years. He is an easy and fluent speaker, and is yet preaching the gospel. He is a Prohibitionist, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN T. HOLLINGSWORTH, a prominent and thrifty farmer and stock dealer of the county, is the sixth of a family of seven children born to Joseph and Elizabeth (Palmer) Hollingsworth, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work. He was born near where he now lives November 1, 1846, and was reared on his parents' large farm. He secured a very good common school education, and when twenty-one years of age married and settled on his present farm. He has been quite prosperous in his business ventures, and now owns 218 acres of very fine land, well improved. He deals in live stock of all kinds, and is an extensive shipper. He is a member of the Christian Church, and his wife is a Presbyterian. He has always been a firm and zealous Democrat, and has deservedly won the respect of his fellowmen. He was married October 12, 1871, to Louisa Simpson, of Bruceville, who died November 17, 1879, after having borne four children, all of whom are deceased. November 29, 1882, Mr. Hollingsworth took for his second wife Maggie Patterson, of this county. They have one child, Anna E., now over two years old.

ROBERT W. KNOWLAND, farmer, is a son of William and Mary (Tencher) Knowland, natives of the "Blue-grass State," and was born in Greene County, Ind., in 1827. He remained there with his parents until thirteen years of age, when he became a "bound boy" in Crawford County, Ill., until twenty-one years of age. He then came to Knox County, Ind., and remained with his brother in Washington Township a number of years. In the spring of 1849 he began farming for himself, and raised a good crop. In 1851 he was married to Eleanor Hollingsworth, daughter of Peter and Sarah Hollingsworth, natives of Knox County. She died in 1855, having borne one child, James. Our subject was married in 1857 to Miss Mary Timms, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Salisbury) Timms, natives of Lawrence County, Ill. To them were born eleven children: Alvin L., William T., Robert L., Mary E., William T., Noah M., Maude L.,

Rachel T., Musa D., Ephraim H. and Arthur A. Mr. and Mrs. Knowland are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he is one of the ruling elders. He became a member of the I. O. O. F., in 1868, of the Old Post Lodge of Vincennes. He is a strong Republican, and was elected trustee of Palmyra Township in 1877, and served faithfully four years. He sold his splendid farm of 115 acres and intends leaving for Hastings, Neb., in March, 1886.

PETER MARSHINO was born in Loraine, France, now Germany, February 28, 1832, and is a son of Peter and Lena Marshino. At the age of eighteen years our subject came with his parents to America, in 1849. They landed at New Orleans and came immediately to Vincennes, Ind., where they followed the lives of farmers. The father died in 1867. Our subject received a common German education, but was not educated in the English. He was married in 1855 to Miss Mary Meyer, daughter of Andy and Magdaline (Meyer) Meyer. She came from Alsace, Germany, in 1849, when about seventeen years of age. Her parents died in Germany. She lived about one year in Evansville, Ind., and then came to Vincennes. They have seven children, viz.: Katie, Lena, Josephine, William P., Joseph, Ella and Peter, Jr. Shortly after their marriage they purchased 100 acres of land, part of the old Gibson farm, which the father has since increased to 155½ acres. He is in good circumstances, and made his own way in life, for which he deserves much credit. He is a stanch Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

PART II.

HISTORY OF DAVIESS COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.*

GEOLOGY OF THE COUNTY—BOUNDARY AND DRAINAGE—FOSSILS—SECTION OF THE COUNTY—ANALYSIS OF COALS—NUMEROUS BORES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY—LOCAL DETAILS—SANDSTONE AND LIMESTONE—IRON ORE, CLAY, ETC.—NATIVE TIMBER.

DAVIESS COUNTY is bounded on the north by Greene County, east by Martin, south by Pike and Dubois, and west by Knox, and contains about 424 square miles. It lies at the junction of the east and west forks of White River, which stream, with its tributaries, Sugar, Mud, Aikman, Veal, Prairie, Smithers, Pond, Purse and a few other creeks, drains the whole county. The county lies wholly within the area of the coal measures, and is probably not surpassed by any other county in the State in the number, value and availability of its coal deposits. By a careful examination of the county it is found that the strata slope or dip to the southwest, and that the principal coal (L) was in past ages removed by erosion from the northern part of the county, except perhaps from elevations occasionally left standing. The following is a connected section of the county strata.

	Feet.
Surface soil	20
Shale, argillaceous and silicious	6
Coal N	2
Fire clay	4
Argillaceous shales	8
Limestone, pyritiferous and shaly	1
Arenaceous shale	14
Bluish argillaceous shale	31
Coal L (main Washington)	5
Fire clay, often colored	11

*Adapted to this volume from the report of the State Geologist.

	Feet.
Shale and sandstone	30
Coal X	3⅝
Fire clay	2
Silicious shale	10
Calcareous shale and limestone	6
Shale, black, sheety, bituminous	5
Coal K	3 to 5
Fire clay	3
Shale	25
Coal J	1
Fire clay and shale	11
Coal I, good block	3½
Shale, argillaceous and silicious	60
Silicious shales	25
Place of coal B	1
"Millstone grit," sandstone	65
Buff shale	15
Coal A	2½
Fire clay and buff shale	13
Coal	½

FOSSILS.

In the limestone between coals N and L are *Brochiapods, Spirifer cameratus, Productus semireticulatus, P. wabashensis, P. elegans, Athyrus subtiliti, Chonetes mesoloba, Cephalopods, Nautilus, Bellerophon carbonarius, B. percarinatus, B. Montfortianus* and *Orthoceras Rushensis.* In the gray argillaceous shale of the roof of coal L are *Sigillaria reniformis, Pecopteris arborescens, Sphenophyllum Schlotheimii, Neuropteris hirsuta, N. Loschii, Asterophyllites sub-lævis, Alethopteris* and *Crustacans.* In the limestone over Coal K are *Productus punctatus, P. cora, P. semireticulatus, P. elegans, P. Rogersii, Spirifer cameratus, S. lineatus, Athyrus subtilita, Chonetes mesoloba, C. Smithii, Aviculopecten providences, Bellerophon sp. ?, B. carbonarious* and *Orthoceras Rushensis.*

ANALYSIS OF COALS.

Coal L is an excellent coking coal free from deleterious impurities, and ranges in thickness from 3 feet 10 inches to 5½ feet. At Washington it averages 5 feet. It is cubical, fractures irregularly and contains little calcite or pyrite. An analysis of it from five different banks gives fixed carbon 56.5 to 61.5 per cent, averaging 59.1 per cent. The quantity of gas varies from 30 to 35.5

per cent, while the ash varies from 2 to 6 per cent. Coal X varies from 2 to 5 feet in thickness. It outcrops in many places and is being worked in several places. It is pure, containing less ash and fixed carbon and more gas than Coal L. An analysis of Coal X from Section 23, Town 3, Range 7, gave 1.75 per cent of ash, 50.75 of fixed carbon, 1 of water and 46.5 of gas. Over Coal X is usually found a heavy-bedded, coarse-grained grayish-brown sandstone. This Coal X may be seen outcropping from the mouth of Veal Creek to Edwardsport, in Knox County.

LOCAL DETAILS.

On Section 6, Town 2, Range 7, on the old canal bank, the following section was taken:

	Feet.
Covered slope	0
Soft, shaly sandstone	7
Soft, gray sandstone	6
Coal X	4
Fire clay	0

This mine was one of the earliest worked in the county. The following is the section near the mouth of Veal's Creek:

	Feet.
Covered space	4
Shaly sandstone	20
Coal X	2.3
Fire clay	0
Silicious shale	5
Hard blue limestone	½
Calc. shale, fossiliferous	2
Pyritiferous calcareous shale with fossils	5
Hard blue limestone	1
Black bituminous sheety shale	2
Coal K, exposed above low water	2

In the limestone and calcareous shale over Coal K of this section *Productus punctatus*, *P. cora*, *P. elegans*, *P. semireticulatus*, *Aviculopecten providensis*, *Bellerophon carbonarious*, *Chonetes mesoloba*, *Orthis Rushensis* and *Cyathoxonia prolifera* were found. The sandstone overlying Coal X appears on the hills near Pond Creek Mills, in Knox County. Between Washington and Montgomery, the sandstone over Coal X may be seen in several places. Toward the eastern side of the county Coal K

changes from a caking to a semi-block or possibly block, and becomes thinner, often too much so to work. Near Montgomery it ranges from one and a half to three feet in thickness. At Montgomery the limestone over Coal K is about one foot thick, and the coal two feet. On Section 7, Township 2, Range 5, it is three feet thick. On Section 20, Township 2, Range 5, the following strata appear:

	Feet.
Soil and clay	10
Silicious shale, with alternating bands of iron ore	20
Gray, silicious limestone	2
Shale, place of Coal K	4
Fire clay	3
Flaggy sandstone	1
Sandstone and shale	20
Coal I?	0
Fire clay	2
Good iron ore mixed with shale	14
Silicious shale	20
Bed of sugar creek	0

In the vicinity of Alfordsville, on Sections 34, 33 and 26, Coal K has been mined. It contains considerable sulphur, but in other respects is good. The following strata are taken from Section 9, Town 1, Range 5, three miles southwest of Alfordsville:

	Feet.
Covered space	20
Shale, argillaceous, with bed of white clay and sandstone	70
Limestone, hard, blue, fossiliferous	3
Shale, arenaceous	8
Shale, black bituminous	2
Coal K, semi-block	2

At the mill the limestone is 6 inches thick, and contains *Productus*, *Spirifer*, *Pinna* and *Chonetes*. Coal K outcrops near Glendale, Harrison Township, in several places, on Sections 27, 28, 29, 33, 34 and elsewhere, and usually does not exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness, and is generally less. An analysis of Coal K, from four different mines in the vicinity of Glendale, gave fixed carbon from 49.5 to 60.5 per cent, the average being 55.1 per cent; ash, from 1.5 to 2 per cent; gas, from 30.5 to 42 per cent, averaging 37 per cent. The coke was brilliant, puffed, porous, and sometimes lamellar. It is doubtful if any workable seams of coal exist in the southern part of the county between K and A. Coal I is almost always good block. It outcrops and is

encountered in wells. It varies $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet in thickness. At Montgomery the following is the section:

	Feet.
Soil and clay	8
Brown shale, with ironstone	6
Dark, fossiliferous limestone	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Black, bituminous, sheety shale	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Coal K—caking	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Arenaceous shale	46
Blue, argillaceous shale	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Coal I—block	4
Fire clay	6

The following section is taken from a shaft on theHay's farm, five miles east of Washington:

	Feet.
Clay	10
Sandstone	2
Shell rock and gravel	2
Blue clay	6
Soft sandstone	4
Hard sandstone	10
Hard limestone	6
Sandstone	10
Hard sandstone	10
Soapstone	15
Black slate	$\frac{1}{2}$
Coal K?	3
Fire clay	11
Lime rock	1
Fire clay	2
Hard rock	1
Fire clay	6
Hard rock	2
Soapstone	6
Coal I?	4
Fire clay	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Hard rock	2
Fire clay	4
Hard rock	1
Fire clay	4
Hard rock	1
Hard black slate	1
Soapstone	5
Fire clay	5
Hard rock	1
Chalk slate	1
Black slate	13
Hard rock	1

At Clark's Station Coal K is one foot, two inches thick, and Coal I three feet; on Section 29, Town 3, Range 5 Coal I is four feet, three inches thick. On the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 29, Town 3, Range 5, the following is the section:

	Feet.
Surface	33
Sandstone	6
Dark gray slate	8
Coal K?	2
Fire clay	6
White sandstone	4
Dark gray slate	15
Coal J?	1½
Sandstone	3½
Black slate	9½
Coal I	4½

Near this shaft, and on the same section, is this bore:

	Feet.
Surface	32
Hard gray rock	8
Dark gray slate	24
Coal K?	⅜
Fire clay	1
Sandstone	3
Gray slate	5
Coal J?	1½
Fire clay	2
Sand rock	4
Black slate	10
Coal I	5

On Section 19, Town 3, Range 5, was this bore:

	Feet.
Surface	32
Dark gray slate	14
Black slate	4
Coal	½
Hard gray rock	5
Black slate	10
Coal I	4½

On the east half of Section 36, Town 3, Range 6, is the following section:

	Feet.
Surface soil	22
Soft coal	⅝
Pale gray slate	8½
Dark gray slate	7

	Feet.
Black slate	3
Coal K	1
Fire clay	2
Ashy slate	4
Dark gray slate	4
Blue sandstone	10
Coal I	2⅛
Fire clay	3
Ashy slate	4
Dark gray slate	15
Coal G	1¼

On Section 19, Town 3, Range 5, was the following shaft:

	Feet.
Surface	46
Gray slate	4
Black slate	4
Coal	⅛
Hard gray rock	4
Black slate	4
Coal	⅜
Fire clay	1
Black slate	5½
Coal I	4⅛

The following is a shaft at the Billings' farm, Sections 29 and 32, Town 3, Range 6:

	Feet.
Surface	24
Slate rock	51
Pale gray slate	6
Dark gray slate	14
Black sand rock	2
Slate	2
Fire clay	2
Ashy slate	16
Blue sand rock	2
Black slate	12
Fire clay	5
Blue slate	10
Black slate	10
Gray slate	1

The sections shown above are highly instructive, and show a great want of persistency in the various coal seams regarding thickness and continuance. Coal A is subconglomerate and outcrops in the northeastern and southeastern parts of the county. At Epsom it is a caking coal, one and a half feet thick. It is the same on Section 35, Town 5, Range 6. It is found in wells all

around Clark's Prairie. There seem to be two strata of coal A in the county, the upper averaging about eighteen inches in thickness, and the lower two and a half feet, the latter being the most persistent seam. It has been worked in numerous places in Towns 4 and 5, Ranges 5 and 6. A few miles north of Washington the country across the county appears to have been subjected to powerful denuding forces, which swept away the upper part of the coal measures. Coal A probably covers the entire area of the county. In some parts of the county there are six seams, giving an average of nineteen feet of coal in the aggregate. It was estimated by the State Geologist that an aggregate of eight feet of coal in the average extended over the entire county, 271,000 acres. The citizens of the county need not fear of exhausting the quantity. Coal L, at Washington, is the best caking coal yet mined in the Western coal field. It is excellent for gas and coke.

IRON, CLAY, OCHRE, ETC.

In the northern part, bog iron ore is often found, several valuable fields being on Clark's Prairie. From 40 to 50 per cent of metal can be obtained from this ore. Clay ironstone is found in numerous places, particularly around Alfordsville. Ochre is also found in this vicinity. The massive sandstone over coal X, in the hills north of Washington, furnishes a durable building stone. Good limestone, four feet thick, and of any length and width, may be obtained on Aikman Creek. It takes a fine polish, but is not durable for outside work. Abundance of good clay for brick and tile abounds.

THE PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF TIMBER.

Ash, black, *Fraxinus sambucifolia*, low land; ash, white, *Fraxinus americana*, low land; alder, black, *Alnus glauca*, swampy ground; beech, red, *Fagus ferruginea*, upland; beech, white, *Fagus sylvestris*, upland; birch, black, *Betula lenta*, low land; buckeye, *Pavia lutea*, low land; cherry, wild, *Cerasus virginiana*, low land; coffee nut, *Gymnocladus canadensis*, low land; cottonwood, *Populus canadensis*, river banks; dogwood, *Cornus florida*, swamps; elder, box, *Acer negundo*, low land; elm, white, *Ulmus americana*, low lands; elm, red, *Ul-*

mus rubra, low land; gum, black, *Nyssa sylvatica*, low land and upland; gum, sweet, *Liquidamber styraciflua*, low land; hazel nut, *Corylus americana*, swamps; hackberry, *Celtis crassifolia*, low land; hickory, common, *Juglans, tomentosa*, uplands; hickory, pignut, *Juglans porcina*, upland; hickory, shellbark, *Juglans squamosa*, upland; ironwood, *Carpinus ostrya*, low land; locust, black, *Robinia pseudo-acacia*, low land; locust, honey, *Gleditsia triacanthos*, low land; linn, (basswood) *Tilia americana*, low land; maple, soft, *Acer rubrum*, low land; maple, sugar, *Acer saccharinum*, low land; mulberry, *Morus rubra*, low land; oak, black jack, *Quercus ferruginea*, low land; oak, white, *Quercus alba*, low land; oak, red, *Quercus rubra*, low land; oak, black, *Quercus tinctoria*, low land; oak, chestnut, *Quercus, prinus-palustris*, upland; oak, water, *Quercus aquatica*, swamps; pawpaw, *Annona triloba*, low land underbrush; persimmon, *Diospiros virginiana*, hills and low lands; poplar, *Lyriodendrum tulipifera*, hills; red bud, *Cercis canadensis*, low land undergrowth; sassafras, *Laurus sassafras*, hills and low lands; spicewood, *Laurus benzoin*, upland underbrush; sycamore, *Acer pseudo-platanus*, river banks; willow, white, *Salix alba*, river banks; walnut, white, *Juglans cathartica*, low land; walnut, black, *Juglans nigra*, low land. In the northern part of the county the growth is principally oak.

CHAPTER II.

COMPILED BY JOHN WOOLDRIDGE, A. M.

INDIAN HISTORY—THE ATTACK ON MCGOWEN, SMITH AND PERRY—THE FORTS AND BLOCK-HOUSES—THE KILLING OF BOGARD AND HATHAWAY—THE DEATH OF BIG INDIAN—THE MURDER OF THOMAS EAGLE—SMOTHERS, THE AVENGER—INDIAN ALARMS—THE RANGERS—OCCUPANTS OF THE FORTS.

THE difficulties with the Indians in Indiana were incidental to the efforts of Gov. Harrison to break up the Confederacy at the head of which was Tecumseh and his brother, the Shawnee Prophet, the headquarters of whom were at Prophetstown. The general history of these efforts of Gov. Harrison, resulting in the

battle of Tippecanoe November 7, 1811, is sufficiently detailed in all general histories of the United States not to require recital in this connection. But the incidents with which the early settlers of Daviess County were immediately connected, and in which some of them were personally engaged, are necessarily here introduced. William McGowen has been mentioned as one of the earliest settlers. He lived, as has been previously stated, near the present site of Mt. Pleasant, in Martin County, and kept a ferry across the East Fork of White River, near his home.

THE ATTACK ON M'GOWEN, SMITH AND PERRY.

One evening, early in the spring of 1812, just after Mr. McGowen had retired, an Indian put his gun through an opening about a foot square in the wall of his log cabin and fired at him as he lay in bed, lodging several buckshot under his left arm, from the effects of which he almost instantly expired. This Indian, or Indians, if there were more than one, was not pursued. Not long after this first painful incident, John and William Smith and a Mr. Perry, while carrying provisions from "the settlement," as Washington was then called, to the men at McGowen's ferry, were discovered by three Indians while crossing a small prairie. The Indians waylaid them at what was then called the "narrows," and near the farm since known as the Houghton farm. They fired upon the white men, lodging two balls in Perry's back, and sending one ball through John Smith's thigh and two through William Smith's hat. After thus emptying their guns they rushed upon the white men, who, by throwing the loads off their shoulders, were enabled to outrun their enemy and escape to the ferry without further injury.

THE ERECTION OF BLOCK-HOUSES.

The recurrence of such difficulties as these clearly demonstrated to our early pioneers the necessity for measures of mutual protection and defense against the common enemy. Hence the erection of suitable forts, suitably located. The entire number of these forts erected in Daviess County was ten, but only five of the ten were erected in 1812. These five were as follows, with their locations: Hawkins' Fort, located on Hawkins' farm, on the

southeast quarter in Section 32, Township , Range 7; Comer's Fort, on the southeast quarter in Section 4, Township 2, Range 7; Coleman's Fort, some distance south of Comer's; Purcell's Fort, in the Purcell neighborhood, and Ballow's Fort, on the northwest quarter in Section 9, Township 2, Range 7. The other five were as follows: Richard Palmer's; David Flora's, built across Main Street from, and almost directly opposite the Meredith House; Ebenezer Jones, about one and a quarter miles south from Washington; John Aikman's, on the southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 2, Range 7, and one on Prairie Creek, about 300 feet west of the site of the present postoffice at Lettsville.

OCCUPANTS OF THE FORTS.

The following is a list of the heads of families that assembled in each of the first five forts named: Hawkins' Fort—Cornelius Bogard, Eli Hawkins and a Mr. Curry, the young men being Charner, Eli, Joseph and William Hawkins. Comer's Fort—Friend Spears, James and Thomas Aikman, Ebenezer Jones, Alexander Stevens, Chris. Gregory, John Stringer, William White, John Wallace, the widow Wallace and two sons, the widow Ellis, Vance Jones, Ephraim Thompson, E. Ragsdale, Thrice Stafford and Alexander Stephenson. There was a large number of young men in this fort, among them Wiley R. Jones, Jesse Hallem, William Phillips, John and James Stafford, Samuel Aikman, John and Josiah Wallace; John, David and William Ellis; Colman Morgan and Wesley Wallace; John Ragsdale and John Thompson. Coleman's Fort—Joshua Reeves, Henry Edwards, Samuel Comer, John Smith, a Mr. Perry, Alexander Hays, J. Waters, J. Freeland, Amos Rogers, Simon Nicholas, Abraham Rodarmel and Robert Hays. The young men were John, Hugh and three other Edwards boys, and William Perry. Purcell's Fort—Robert Bratton, Andrew Little, Daniel Gregory, Josiah Culbertson, John Forden, "Obe" and William Flint, Richard Palmer, Henry Mattingly and a Mr. Carland. The young men were John Bratton, John, Joseph, Samuel and Josiah Culbertson. Ballow's Fort—John, Thomas and William Horrall, Jeremiah Lucas, Charles Sinks, Richard Steen, Thomas Scales and Nathan Davis. Young men and boys: George Mason and Fleming Ballow; John, James and

Samuel Steen, and Salem Sinks. These names comprise a list of nearly, if not quite all the male inhabitants of Daviess County, at the breaking out of troubles with the Indians.

DESCRIPTION OF A BLOCK-HOUSE.

It will now be appropriate to record such other Indian difficulties as occurred within the limits of the county, or in which inhabitants of Daviess County were specially interested by participation. These Indian troubles will, however, be preceded by a brief description of one of the forts and block-houses used as places of refuge. The fort was usually about 150 feet square. A trench about twenty inches wide and three feet deep was dug, into which were set timbers twelve feet long with sharpened tops, some round, others split. The earth was then firmly packed on either side of the timbers. Near the middle of the west wall was a gateway for wagons. Within the enclosure was a hewed-log house, 25x18 feet in dimensions. It was a two-story building, the upper story being reached by means of a ladder. At the northeast and southwest corners were block-houses, in which lived some of the inhabitants, while others built huts of various sizes and forms according to their taste and means. The block-houses were two stories in height, the lower story being about eighteen feet square, and the upper about twenty feet square, the projection of two feet being on the two outer sides of the fort. If, however, a block-house were built independent of a fort, it had a projection on each side. The manner of life in the forts was very simple, the food consisting of corn bread, a little meat, a few potatoes, turnips, cabbage, pumpkins and hominy. No wheat was raised at that early day.

THE MURDER OF BOGARD AND HATHAWAY.

Not long after the erection of the earliest forts a serious affair occurred on Steele Prairie. A few families, having built some cabins there, were moving in their household goods. While unloading their second load they were attacked by Indians, and two of them killed, the older Mr. Hathaway outright and W. Bogard after a protracted struggle in self-defense. Old Mr. Sinks was shot through the left shoulder, and Richard Hathaway through the neck. The two latter were in the wagon handing out the goods,

the younger Hathaway falling down in the wagon in a faint when shot. Upon the firing of the guns and the yelling of the Indians, the four horses attached to the wagon took fright and ran to the lower end of the prairie. By this time young Hathaway had recovered from his faint, and he and Mr. Sinks, having detached the horses from the wagon by cutting the hame strings, attempted to ride two of them back to the fort, but the rough gait of the horses irritated their wounds to such a degree that they were obliged to walk. A Miss Case, who had been left at some stables a short distance from where the killing of Hathaway and Bogard occurred, haltered a two-year-old colt and rode nine miles to the nearest fort (Hawkins') to give the alarm. The attack having been made about sundown, most of her journey was accomplished by night—a feat requiring no small degree of courage. Upon her arrival at Hawkins' Fort, runners were dispatched to three other forts—Comer's, Purcell's and Ballow's. As many as could procure horses collected at Hawkins' Fort, and about 3 o'clock the next morning set out for Steele Prairie, where the murders had been committed. On their way up, they unknowingly passed the two wounded men, Sinks and Hathaway, who, upon hearing them approach and supposing them to be Indians, retired from the path in order to escape notice. The horsemen having passed on, the two wounded men returned to the path and proceeded to the fort, arriving there some time before noon. Here they first heard of Miss Case's heroism.

Upon arriving at the place where Bogard and Hathaway lay dead upon the ground, a portion of the little band of warriors made arrangements to carry the two dead bodies back to the fort, and in due time, assisted by those remaining, deposited the mangled corpses in the present Maysville Cemetery, the first interment to occur in that resting-place for the dead. Investigations made at the scene of the murder led to the conclusion that seven Indians had taken part in the attack, from the finding of seven beds or nests, each evidently having been occupied by one person, and so artfully constructed as to conceal its occupant from view. Those of the horsemen not returning with the two dead bodies attempted to find the Indian trail. This, however, was very difficult to do. From what could be discovered, it was

concluded that the Indians were making for the mouth of Eel River. But our pursuers, after crossing Smothers' Creek, skirting along the edge of the river bottom, passing through English's Prairie, through the timber and on through Owl Prairie, and, having entirely lost what feeble traces of a trail they thought they had occasionally discerned, came to a halt. It was now past sundown. A portion of the company built camp-fires, and the remainder went on still a few miles further up the country, but failing to find any new traces of the red men's footsteps, they returned to the camp. During the night, upon consultation, it was concluded useless to further pursue the Indians, as, from all that could be observed, they had crossed to the west side of the river, and so made good their escape. All therefore returned.

THE KILLING OF BIG INDIAN.

In 1813 another incident occurred, in which, instead of a white man, an Indian lost his life. Palmer's Fort was built early in the spring of this year. One rainy night three Indians walked around this fort, and in the morning their footprints were discovered. A very large dog, owned by a man named Baker, living in the fort, scented the Indians and started on their trail. The men, armed and on horseback, immediately followed them to Prairie Creek. The Indians had crossed the creek on a drift opposite the site of the old block-house, built that spring by Capt. Paterson, but then abandoned by him. They had evidently occupied the block-house during the latter part of the night, and had baked a johnny-cake on a board before the fire, out of some corn meal left there by Capt. Paterson. Mr. Baker's large dog and some of the men easily followed the Indians across the creek on the drift, but it was found necessary to swim the animals across, which caused considerable delay. While this was in progress, two Indians came out of a house and darted off at a full run. When the last horse had been swum across, a third and very large Indian came out of the house and followed his companions. The white men, seven in number, and all well mounted, started in full pursuit, preceded by the dog. The country between Prairie and Smothers' Creeks then consisted of sandy ridges, covered with oak bushes, small prairies, marshes, and ponds,

through which the Indians kept straight on. This it was impossible for the mounted men to do, for their horses would have stuck fast in the mire; hence, considerable time was lost by making more or less wide detours. Time was also lost in crossing Smothers' Creek, which, like Prairie Creek, was too high for fording. But upon reaching the upper ground of White River bottom, the white men, guided by the dog, had so well kept the trail and had so nearly overtaken the Indians, as to commence firing upon them. The large Indian who had, during the entire chase, which was very exciting, kept in the rear, at length received a slight wound in his right knee. He then climbed a large hackberry tree, and made two attempts to shoot his pursuers, but each time the powder flashed in the pan. Being defenseless, he was overpowered and slain, after, however, giving his companions time to escape. This was the only Indian killed during those troublous times.

THE MURDER OF THOMAS EAGLE.

Some four or five years afterward, a number of friendly Indians were collected on what is now called Owl Prairie. Hearing of their presence, a number of settlers from Washington and vicinity went up to trade with them, taking along powder, lead, tobacco and whisky. Among those who went up were Obed Flint, a Mr. Frost and Thomas Eagle. Mr. Eagle, being a very stout man, was desirous of exhibiting his strength, and bantered one of the smaller Indians to let him (Eagle) throw him over the fire. With the Indian's consent, Mr. Eagle made the attempt and succeeded in throwing him only half-way over the fire, the Indian falling upon the coals and being quite severely burned. An Indian named "Big File," observing the occurrence, and not understanding the reason of the attempt by Mr. Eagle, rushed upon him and stabbed him to death with a large knife. Big File was indicted by the grand jury, but succeeded in escaping the penalty of his crime.

SMOTHERS, THE INDIAN HATER.

It is related that William Smothers, of Kentucky, whose father had been killed there by the Indians, had taken a vow of revenge, and had come to Indiana with that sanguinary object in view.

He had formerly lived near Owensboro, Ky., and is said to have taken as much pleasure in hunting Indians as in hunting beavers or other wild animals. Four or five dead Indians are said to have been found in his hunting grounds, two of whom he confessed to have killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. He saw one fall through a hole cut in the ice to catch fish, went to the place, but could see nothing but blood, which he supposed to have flowed from a wound accidentally inflicted upon himself by the Indian with his tomahawk, and that he had fainted, fallen through the ice into the deep water, and had thus been drowned. On another occasion his gun was accidentally discharged while he was passing down the creek, and immediately he heard a noise in the water, went to see what occasioned it; saw a log with blood on it, but no Indian; so supposed the Indian had fallen into the water, and becoming entangled, was unable to extricate himself, and was thus drowned. Such "accidents" became altogether too common, and Mr. Smothers left for some other happy hunting ground.

INDIAN ALARMS.

The killing of the four white men, Mr. McGowen, Mr. Hathaway, Mr. Bogard, and Mr. Eagle, and of the one Indian, are all that occurred within the limits of Daviess County during and in consequence of Indian troubles; but, simultaneously with these difficulties, were other excitements which served to prevent the inhabitants of the county from resting under too great a sense of safety. On one of these occasions Fort Harrison, then held by Capt. Zachary Taylor, was besieged by a large body of Indians, and all who could procure horses were required to repair to its relief. This fort was completed in October, 1811, and was located on the east bank of the Wabash, above the present site of Terre Haute. Probably not over twenty men went, but the hurry and bustle of preparation, the mending of bridles and saddles, the gathering together of the horses, the grinding of corn in the little hand-mill, the baking of bread, etc., caused as much anxiety and wakefulness, perhaps, as would the preparation for the march of an entire regiment. After the farewell, full of forebodings, had been bidden, for none knew how many would fail to return alive, nothing was heard of the little band of warriors for sixteen days, at the

end of which time news came that all had returned safe to Vincennes, and two days afterward they reached home.

THE RANGERS.

Early in the spring of 1812, when it was confidently anticipated that a war would soon break out between Great Britain and the United States, a call was made among the residents of Daviess County for volunteers to fight the Indians. From fifteen to twenty answered the call, none of them heads of families, but all of them of mature age. They were to serve for one year, furnish their own horses and horse-feed, one good rifle gun each, with shot-bag, powder-horn and ammunition; one leather belt, one tomahawk and one large butcher knife, and a small knife from four to five inches long; and were to receive as wages $1 per day. Thus mounted and accoutered they were named "rangers." During the time for which they were enlisted they were called away many times, but reference is here made to only one of these expeditions, mainly to record the killing of two more of the early settlers of Daviess County, but incidentally to illustrate the superior skill and cunning of the Indian in desultory warfare. In the latter part of September, 1812, Gen. Samuel Hopkins was in Vincennes in command of about 2,000 volunteers. The duty assigned to his command was that of breaking up and destroying the settlements of Indians along the Wabash and Illinois Rivers. The destruction of one Kickapoo town at the head of Lake Peoria was accomplished, and the mounted forces returned to Vincennes, most of them being discharged on account of refusing to obey their commander. Gen. Hopkins immediately organized another force, chiefly infantry, to operate against the Indians in the vicinity of the Prophet's town. Accompanying this expedition were a number of Daviess County rangers. The Winnebago town, lying on Wild Cat Creek one mile from the Wabash River, had been surrounded and found deserted, and Gen. Hopkins' command, to use his own language, was "embarked in the complete destruction of the Prophet's town, which had about forty cabins and huts, and the large Kickapoo village adjoining it on the east side of the river. * * * Seven miles east of us a party of Indians was dis-

covered on Ponce Passu (Wild Cat Creek). They had fired on a party of ours on the 21 (of September) and killed a man by the name of Dunn, a gallant soldier in Capt. Duval's company. On the 22d, upward of sixty horsemen, under the command of Lieut.-Cols. Miller and Wilcox, anxious to bury their comrade, as well as to gain a more complete knowledge of the ground, went on to a point near the Indian encampment, fell into an ambush, and eighteen of the party were killed, wounded and missing." Two of those who were killed in this ambuscade were from the settlement at the forks of the White River—Samuel Culbertson and Jesse Jones. The former was the son of Josiah Culbertson, a worthy citizen of Daviess County and a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and the latter a son of Ebenezer Jones, who lived in Daviess County from 1811 until 1863. The story of this fatal expedition is thus graphically told by John Thompson in his "Pioneer Papers," herein referred to.

The country immediately around the encampment, a short distance above the site of the present city of Lafayette, was finely timbered, and to all appearances a body of rich land. Some of the men strayed off from the main body for the purpose, as they said, of looking at the country. While one of these parties, consisting of three, was out some distance from the main body, they were fired on by the Indians and one of their number killed. His name was probably Dunn. Upon the return of the two survivors to camp, sixty men were detailed to bury the dead man, and the men from this part of the country were included in those detailed. Approaching the spot where the slain man lay, they discovered an Indian mounted on quite a fine horse. Dropping their burying tools, they, in a very tumultuous manner, started in pursuit. The Indian at first kept a northeast course, but gradually inclined to the north, until he arrived at the head of a ravine running directly west to the Wabash River. He entered the ravine, which was quite steep at the sides, and covered with timber and thick underbrush. When his pursuers had proceeded about 300 yards down the hollow, they received a very heavy fire on both flanks, which added much to their disorder and confusion. A general rout ensued, and every man that could made the best of his way back to camp.

Those who effected an escape had to cut their way through the enemy's line. The next day almost the whole army went out to bury the dead, who were found much mutilated, and some that were reported missing never were found.

CHAPTER III.

COMPILED BY JOHN WOOLDRIDGE, A. M.

SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY—CATALOG OF EARLY SETTLERS AND LAND ENTRIES BY TOWNSHIPS—HUNTING AND OTHER INTERESTING ANECDOTES—PIONEER INDUSTRIES AND CUSTOMS—LOCAL NAMES—SLAVERY IN INDIANA—THE TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE WARRANTS—THE OLD FRENCH DONATIONS.

AUTHORITIES differ as to who the first settler of Daviess County was. Some say that William Ballow settled in the Sugar Creek Hills, sixteen miles southeast of Washington, in 1801. If this be correct, Mr. Ballow was probably the first settler. Others say that Eli Hawkins, who came from South Carolina and settled near the present site of Maysville in 1806, was the first settler. But this can hardly be correct, as Mr. John Thompson, who wrote a series of "pioneer papers" for *The Age*, and who is very generally recognized as good authority on early historic matters, mentions in those pioneer papers seven others who came to this region before Eli Hawkins. One of these seven, however, who is mentioned as the first settler by Mr. Thompson, located on the west bank of the east fork of White River, near the present site of Mount Pleasant, in Martin County. His name was William McGowen. David Flora, who is referred to by Mr. Thompson as the second settler, was therefore the second settler in Daviess County, admitting William Ballow to have been the first. Mr. Flora lived in a log cabin nearly opposite the present site of the Meredith House in Washington. Then came Aaron Freeland, who lived in a double log cabin. The next was Thomas Ruggles, and then followed in succession Dr. Harris, Richard Palmer, William Hawkins, and finally Eli Hawkins, in

1806, as mentioned above. That Eli Hawkins did arrive in what is now Daviess County as early as 1806 is not a matter of doubt, as the county records contain the copy of a deed made to him November 8, 1806, by John Rice Jones, and Mary Jones, his wife. The land deeded lay in the vicinity of Maysville, and consisted of 400 acres, and cost Mr. Hawkins $400. It was given to Charles Valle in 1783, according to certain laws of the United States in pursuance of an act of Congress.* John Rice Jones bought the land from the children and horse if Charles Valle. Eli Hawkins, on the 15th of August, 1815, sold 100 acres of this land to Solomon Lillie for $200. This land was a portion of Section 6, Township 2, Range 7. This deed to Eli Hawkins by John Rice Jones and wife was not, however, the earliest deed made to land in Daviess County, as will appear later on in this chapter. But it shows the promptness with which Mr. Hawkins made his title clear to a homestead in the country selected for the future residence of himself and family, and contrasts somewhat strangely with the apparent dilatoriness of William Ballow, who did not, so far as the records of the county show, until April 28, 1809, purchase land, and thus secure a permanent location. The land purchased by Mr. Ballow was the northwest quarter of Section 9, Township 2, Range 7.

EARLY DEEDS OF LAND.

The first deed to land within the present limits of Daviess County, of which there is any record, was by Jacque Cardinal, and his two sisters and their husbands (Joseph Tonga and Jennette, his wife, and Joseph Severang and Celeste, his wife), to Henry Vanderburgh. This land consisted of 400 acres, which was given to John Baptiste Cardinal by the Congress of the United States, as the head of a family at Vincennes, and was a part or the whole of donation 157, and lay mostly in Section 14, Township 3, Range 8. The price paid for this 400 acres of land by Mr. Vanderburgh was $100, and the date of the deed was May 21, 1792. Mr. Vanderburgh evidently did not purchase for the purpose of settlement, for on the 28th of March, 1797, he sold the entire tract to John Instone for $200. John Instone sold

*These laws are fully set forth in Part I of this volume.

this land with other lands on August 1, 1802, to Peyton Short. Mr. Short bargained to sell to certain parties, but died before executing the deed, and the court decreed the title to William Crogan, of Pittsburgh, Penn., and appointed a commissioner to convey it to him in 1832. Afterward Mary Shenley proved herself to be the owner of this land, and sold it to Charles G. McCord August 27, 1884. Mr. McCord sold it to its present owner, Smiley W. Chambers.

THE EARLY SETTLERS.

It is designed to enumerate and locate as many as possible of those who became inhabitants of Daviess County previous to "forting times"—times remembered now by very few. And in order to locate them intelligently, it is necessary to state that in 1783 the Congress of the United States made numerous donations of land to the early French settlers about Vincennes, and in 1807 the Congress made what have since been called French locations. The donations lie mostly in what is now Knox County, in the history of which county, elsewhere in this volume, may be found a full account of the origin of both donations and locations. A portion of the locations are within the limits of Daviess County, and their boundary lines run east and west, and north and south; while those of the donations run at an angle of nearly 45 degrees from the true meridian. Eli Hawkins settled on location No. 62, and his brother, William, on location No. 63, recently the property of Joseph M. Taylor. William McIntosh settled on location No. 87; William Morrison, on location No. 134; David Flora, on No. 159; Toussaint Dubois, on No. 300; Emanuel Van Trees, on No. 304; Samuel Baird, on No. 144; Jesse Purcell, on No. 185; Elijah Purcell, on No. 192; John Allen, on No. 258; William Flint, on No. 189; William Baker, on No. 193; John Aikman, on No. 192; James Barr, on No. 210; Amable Godall, on No. 202; and John McDonald, the old Government surveyor, on No. 242. It is not easy to determine the exact dates of the above mentioned settlements, but it is sufficient to know that most of them were made prior to the war of 1812. According to the records of the county, John McDonald purchased the northeast quarter of Section 8, Township 2, Range 7 May 30, 1807, and Abraham Rod-

armel the southwest quarter of Section 5, Township 2, Range 7 June 10, 1807.

Others to obtain land titles prior to 1814 were the following: In 1808, Daniel Comer, May 16, southeast quarter of Section 4, Township 2, Range 7; Richard Steen, May 20, southwest quarter of Section 4, Township 2, Range 7; Josiah Culbertson, August 2, northwest quarter of Section 5, Township 2, Range 7; Simon Nicholas, November 25, southwest quarter of Section 8, Township 2, Range 7; Friend Spears, December 13, southwest quarter Section 3, Township 2, Range 7; Amos Rogers, December 28, east fraction of Section 13, Township 2, Range 8. In 1809: William Ballow, April 28, northwest quarter of Section 9, Township 2, Range 7; John Wallace, April 28, northeast quarter of Section 9, Township 2, Range 7; Clayton Rogers, September 7, east fraction of Section 24, Township 2, Range 8; Daniel Gregory, southeast quarter of Section 8, Township 2, Range 7. In 1810: Thomas Aikman, May 5, northeast quarter of Section 4, Township 2, Range 7; William Horrall, October 10, southwest quarter of Section 9, Township 2, Range 7; Thomas Horrall, October 13, southeast quarter of Section 9, Township 2, Range 7. In 1811: Hezekiah Ragsdale, April 29. northwest quarter of Section 4, Township 2, Range 7; Ebenezer Jones, August 5, southwest quarter of Section 3, Township 2, Range 7; Vance Jones, December 11, northwest quarter of Section 10, Township 2, Range 7; John Aikman, December 14, southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 2, Range 7. There was no land entry made in 1812 and only one in 1813, indicating an unsettled or even a disturbed state of society, which rendered it questionable whether Daviess County was the proper place to locate. The one made in 1813 was by Jeremiah Lucas, September 18, northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 2, Range 7. It will be observed that all of the above mentioned individuals settled within the present limits of Washington Township, except Clayton Rogers, whose land lay in Veal Township, and who was, therefore, somewhat isolated from his neighbors. During the period which elapsed while these entries were being made, additions were constantly being made to the settlement. The pioneers were prosperous and were making steady progress in clearing up their claims, in improving and

adding to the comforts of their homes, until the latter part of 1811, when troubles with the Indians began and lasted for a number of years.

LAND ENTRIES CONTINUED.

The reader will remember that the Indian troubles, independently of and connected with the war of 1812, caused a cessation of land entries during the years 1812 and 1813, no entry being made in 1812 and only one in 1813. A list of those made during the next subsequent four years is here introduced. In 1814 the following: February 8, Joseph Case, north fraction Section 7, Township 1, Range 6; June 20, Thrice Stafford, southwest quarter of Section 7, Township 1, Range 5; September 22, Robert Hays, southwest quarter of Section 9, Township 1, Range 6; November 5, John Tranter, east fraction of Section 7, Township 2, Range 7; November 12, John Case, north fraction of Section 22, Township 1, Range 6; November 25, Elias Stone, southeast quarter of Section 6, Township 1, Range 6. In 1815: February 25, Jonathan Morgan, east fraction of Section 25, Township 2, Range 8; March 8, Daniel Clift, northwest quarter of Section 9, Township 1, Range 6; and George W. Clift, southeast quarter of Section 9, Township 1, Range 6; April 29, William Ballow, southeast quarter of Section 7, Township 1, Range 5; November 1, William Williams, southeast quarter of Section 29, Township 3, Range 6; November 24, Jacob Reeder, north fraction of Section 20, Township 1, Range 5. In 1816: February 23, Joseph Hays, southwest quarter of Section 14, Township 1, Range 5; April 4, Edward Adams, southwest "seven-eighths" of Section 9, Township 1, Range 5; April 15, John Davidson, north fraction of Section 13, Township 1, Range 6; April 19, Benjamin Hawkins, east half of the southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 1, Range 5; and George Gregory, west half of the southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 1, Range 5; August 30, Caleb Brock, southeast quarter of Section 10, Township 1, Range 5; October 1, Henry Foster, west half of the southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 1, Range 5; October 21, William Peterson, southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 3, Range 5; October 25, Nicholas Hutson, southwest quarter of Section 26, Township 3,

Range 6; and James Montgomery, half southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 3, Range 6; December 2, John Johnson, northwest quarter of Section 6, Township 2, Range 5. In 1817: January 11, Robert Burris, east half of the southeast quarter of Section 20, Township 3, Range 6; August 12, Alexander Stephenson, northwest quarter of Section 3, Townhip 2, Range 6; August 30, James Henry, southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 2, Range 6: September 26, Dennis Clark, northeast quarter of Section 17, Township 3, Range 6; and George Keith, east half of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 3, Range 6; October 9, Jesse Morgan, northwest quarter of Section 31, Township 3, Range 5; November 1, Alexander Bruce, southwest quarter of Section 32, Township 3, Range 5; November 16, Samuel Comer, southeast quarter of Section 10, Township 1, Range 6; November 24, Thomas Patten, southwest quarter of Section 11, Township 1, Range 5.

The above list will serve to give an idea as to the rapidity of the settlement of the county in those early days, and the location of the settlements as well as to furnish the names of many of the early settlers.

ORIGIN OF LOCAL NAMES.

Steele Prairie was named from a family by the name of Steele, as also was Steele Township. English Prairie took its name from John and Alexander English; Owl Prairie from the great number and variety of owls found there in early times. The name of the township comprising Owl Prairie and other lands is Elmore, from a family of early settlers in that portion of the county. Peterson Prairie was named after Frank and William Peterson. William Peterson settled where the town of Odon now stands, but Frank settled on the prairie which has since borne his and his brother's name. Veal Creek was named after James C. Veal. Prairie Creek was named from the nature of country through which it flows. Smothers' Creek derived its name from an early settler by the name of Smothers.

EARLY MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE.

Most of the early settlers of Daviess County came from the

Southern States, about one-half of them from South Carolina, one-fourth from Kentucky and the rest from North Carolina and Tennessee. Their object in coming was to secure homes in the prairies and timber lands of this portion of Indiana Territory. To obtain a livelihood was the first prime and principal duty of all, and in accomplishing this purpose, it was necessary to use considerable ingenuity and all the means nature had placed within their reach. Their houses or cabins were for years wholly of logs, round or hewn, as the case might be. During "forting times" most of these were abandoned for the forts, but some families, possessing an extraordinary amount of courage, recklessness or means of defense, remained at their homes. The food of these early settlers consisted in part of game, which abounded in great variety in the woods. Deer were very plentiful for several years. "If Friend Spears, who lived down in the edge of what is now Salty Row, or Jacob, Charles or Abner Cosby, all of whom ived just beyond Veal Creek, wanted a mess of venison, they would take a little walk out in the barrens, be out an hour and return, having killed the deer and hung him up; then take a horse, bring him in, and live fat until they wanted more. As it was with them, so it was in most places throughout the county, and for many years after I moved on this lot I bought venison hams at from 12 to 16 cents per ham. At two different times while in the peltry trade I had in the house 800 deer skins all bought in that winter's collection, all killed that season."* There were also immense numbers of squirrels, quails, wild ducks, wild geese and wild turkeys.

HUNTING THE BEAR, ETC.

Rare sport was occasionally had in hunting Bruin. At one time a big black bear passed by William Ballow's house. Mr. Ballow had two sons, and a slave named "Buck." The dogs attacked and treed the bear. The boys and Buck cut down the tree, which fell with the bear into a ravine. Buck was anxiously hissing on the dogs, when he slipped and fell headlong into the crowd. While the dogs kept the bear busy, Buck safely scrambled out. Mr. Ballow then shot the bear in the head. George Ballow, one of the boys, thought the world of Buck, and said,

*Recollections of Robert Stephens who came to this county in May, 1822, and is still living.

when he saw him come out safe, he did not care what became of the bear.

Friend Spears also had an adventure with a bear. He went to "Paddy's Garden" one day to hunt; stepped up on the body of a large tree that had been blown down. The roots of the tree were large and, standing upright, made a fine hiding and sleeping place for the bear in the daytime. A bear raised himself up on his hind feet, just high enough for Mr. Spears to see his head, at which he took deliberate aim and laid Mr. Bruin low. There were also in those early days large numbers of bees, which collected honey from the blossom of the "Spanish needle," with which all the low, wet lands were overgrown. Every hollow tree and stump was filled with this delicious wild honey. The Peterson brothers, mentioned above, gathered this honey by the barrel, which they hauled to and sold at the falls of the Ohio. When the country became too densely settled for the carrying on of this business they moved to Illinois.

IMPLEMENTS OF LABOR.

But civilized man cannot subsist on what nature in her wild state produces. His labor must assist, his genius must direct nature's forces. Timber lands must be cleared, marshy lands must be drained; cleared, drained and prairie lands must be cultivated. These various kinds of necessary labor require implements of industry. These, in the early days in Daviess County, were few, simple and rude. For clearing away the timber and shaping into building material, recourse was had to the ax, broadax and whip-saw, augur and draw-knife. The first lumber, which it is proper to call by that name, was made by the whip-saw, which it does not seem necessary to describe. This kind of saw continued to be used after saw-mills were introduced. It is generally conceded that James C. Veal built the first saw-mill, but authorities differ as to the year in which it was built. It could not have been earlier than 1808, nor later than 1810. It was located on Veal's Creek, but did not make sufficient lumber to supply the demand. Slabs from this mill, however, to some extent, superseded, for the flooring of cabins and other dwellings, the use of what the early settlers called "puncheons." Logs were split into

pieces, which were hewed on only one side, brought to an even thickness at each end, jointed with the broadax, and laid with the hewn side up for the floor. These were the puncheons. Veal's mill was carried away by a freshet in the spring of 1812, and after a considerable time rebuilt. The second mill of this kind was built, also on Veal's Creek, by Eli Chapman in 1815. It was of greater capacity than Veal's mill, furnished more lumber, and continued longer in existence, but was finally suffered to decay. The third mill was of a different design from either of the above. The motive power, instead of being water, consisted of two or three yoke of oxen walking on an inclined wheel. This mill furnished a considerable quantity of lumber, but not sufficient to supply the home demand, hence the broadax and whip-saw still continued to be used. This ox-mill was located in the town of Washington, and was erected by William McCormick. The next saw-mill, and the last that it is deemed necessary to mention specifically, was also erected in Washington, by B. Duncan, William and R. Graham and J. Thompson. This was the first mill to manufacture lumber for export, the surplus being shipped in considerable quantities down the river to a Southern market. After this steam saw-mills began to be erected, and, of course, for the most part superseded other kinds.

Corn was the first of the cereals to be raised in Daviess County by the early settlers. It was more easily cultivated than wheat, yielded a quicker return and was better adapted to the use of both man and beast, being used by the inhabitants for bread and also the chief food during the winter for horses, cattle and hogs. The main difficulty experienced at that time was in the preparation of the ground for the seed, as the plow, harrow and cultivator were then not nearly so perfect as at the present day. Plow irons, hoes, mattocks, etc., were brought here from the original home of the settler, and by dint of ingenuity and hard labor he managed to "stock" them, as it was called, or furnish the necessary woodwork, at first out of green timber and to content himself with a very rough and unhandy implement. But as his means and facilities improved, he has supplanted the unhandy and unwieldy with the convenient and durable.

The first and only threshing machine manufactured in Daviess

County, was invented and built by James and William Thompson in what was generally known as McTagart's barn. This barn was 30x48 feet in size. Thirty feet of the west end of the barn was used for the horse power, consisting of one driving wheel sixteen feet in diameter, by which, by means of gearing and belting, the thresher and cleaner were propelled. The cylinder of this thresher is worthy of description. It consisted of a wooden shaft three feet long, the width of the thresher, with an iron axle. From each end of this wooden shaft projected eight arms, to the outer ends of which eight ribs were fastened. The ribs were faced with heavy hoop iron, and as this cylinder or reel revolved the sheaves of wheat were fed to it through rollers, and thus the grain beaten out of the straw. The grain was separated from the straw by passing into a hopper through a wire grating three feet wide and six feet long fixed in the floor, the straw being passed out of an upper window in the barn. From the hopper it was fed to the cleaner as fast as threshed. Two horses were required to run this machine, and with it six hands—three men and three boys—could thresh and clean 100 bushels of wheat in ten hours. The first portable threshing machine was introduced by a Mr. Parsons. It was an iron four horse-power, and only threshed the wheat, which had afterward to be fanned. Richard Graham brought in the second thresher, which was similar to that of Mr. Parsons, and after him came the combined threshers and separators, propelled by horse-power, and later by steam as they now are seen.

The first mills to grind both corn and wheat were turned by hand. Richard Palmer built the first grist-mill on Palmer's Creek, on land afterward owned by William McCluskey. It had a bolting apparatus. A short time afterward a second mill was built on the same stream and on the Hawkins' farm by William Hawkins, both of these it is believed in 1816. Palmer's mill was built of round logs without chinking and was a cold place in cold weather, but Hawkins' mill was neatly built of hewn logs and was much more convenient and comfortable. The old-fashioned tub wheel was used in both, which was substantially on the same principal as the turbine wheel of the present day. The capacity of each of these mills was about two and a half bushels per hour.

CLOTHING MATERIALS.

Clothing, scarcely secondary in importance, required even more forethought and skill to provide than food. Flax was the principal dependence at first, and its cultivation and manufacture into fabrics were attended by no little exertion and anxiety. The cultivation of cotton was attempted, but the seasons proved too short, the facilities for clearing it of seed were too meager, and after a few years it was abandoned. Sheep were few at first, on account of the difficulty of protecting them from the wolves. But, as wool was an absolute necessity, this protection had to be afforded. As the wolves decreased in number, sheep increased and wool became more plentiful. It was at first carded and spun by hand, but in 1815 Eli Chapman erected a carding machine in connection with his saw-mill on Veal Creek, previously mentioned. Deer skins were also used for clothing.

DISTILLERIES.

Besides food, shelter and clothing, it seemed as necessary then as now to have recourse occasionally to a stimulant, and various kinds of stills and distilleries were, from time to time, brought into use. "Teapot stills," as they were called, were common. The first distillery within the county was erected by "Obe" Flint in 1810, in Veal Township, two miles south of Maysville. But it was not before 1836 or 1838 that more whisky was made than the early settlers needed for home consumption. The first store in the county was opened in 1812 by George W. Curtis, about two and one-half miles southwest of Washington, near Maysville; the first in Owltown by a Mr. Fairbanks; in Newberry by Cary O'Neall; the first in Raglesville by Hosier Crook; the first in Plainville by William McCluskey, and the first in Washington by James G. Read.

VEAL* TOWNSHIP.

Veal Township was named after James C. Veal, who was the first, or at least one of the most prominent of the first settlers within its limits. Parmenius Palmer arrived here in 1812. Christopher Coleman was also an early settler, as was also a Mr.

*This name is often spelled with a final e, but to prevent confusion it is dropped throughout this work.

Lett, who had three sons—William, Hamilton and James. William and Elijah Chapman, Moses Morgan, Thomas Wallace and a Mr. Goodwin were among Veal's earliest inhabitants. Following are some of the earliest land entries: In 1807—James C. Veal, June 24, southwest quarter Section 17, Township 2, Range 7. 1808—William Smith, September 22, northwest quarter Section 29, Township 2, Range 7; Henry Edwards, October 23, northwest quarter Section 20, Township 2, Range 7; 1809—James Lett, September 7, southeast quarter Section 20, Township 2, Range 7; 1811—Robert Hays, February 11, northeast quarter Section 29, Township 2, Range 7; 1812—James Arrell, December 1, east fraction Section 19, Township 2, Range 7. 1813—Christopher Coleman and Samuel Comer, August 5, southwest quarter Section 29, Township 2, Range 7. 1814—Elijah Chapman, December 3, northwest quarter Section 15, Township 2, Range 7; John W. Horrall, December 14, fractional Sections 13 and 14, Township 1, Range 7. 1815—Jonathan Morgan and Alexander Teverbaugh, February 25, east fraction of Section 30, Township 2, Range 7, about 600 acres; James C. Veal, southeast quarter Section 17, Township 2, Range 7; John Edwards, northeast quarter Section 20, Township 2, Range 7; Parmenius Palmer, December 21, northwest quarter Section 21, Township 2, Range 7; March 7, William Trayler, northeast quarter Section 26, Township 2, Range 7. 1816—John Edwards, west half of southwest quarter Section 27, Township 2, Range 7; April 4, Samuel Hughey, Jr., northeast quarter Section 21, Township 2, Range 7. 1817—William Veal, May 23, northeast quarter Section 32, Township 2, Range 7; William Chapman, September 1, east half of northeast quarter Section 2, Township 1, Range 7; September 18, Moses Morgan, northeast quarter Section 22, Township 2, Range 7. After 1817 land entries were made rapidly.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

was originally divided between Veal and Reeve Townships, but was in 1840 created by the board of county commissioners. The territory now within its limits was settled almost as early as any other portion of Daviess County. It is not easy at this late day to ascertain the exact date of the arrival of all the early settlers, and

the dates given below are in some cases only approximations. Among the first to arrive were William and Lewis Jones, who came from South Carolina in 1812; Christopher and Jeremiah Gregory, also from South Carolina; Daniel Jackson, from New York; Tolliver Colbert, who was born in Virginia, and who lived a short time in Kentucky, and also in Ohio, before reaching Daviess County, in 1819; Samuel Comer was among the earliest, from South Carolina; James Allen was from Kentucky, and John Edwards from South Carolina, both arriving in 1820; Green, John and Thomas McCafferty came about 1820. A son of Green McCafferty, John, is now keeping a general store in Washington. John Ellis came from North Carolina; Joseph and William Jones came from South Carolina, and were among the first; John, Thomas and Franklin settled south of the present site of the Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church; Campbell Vance and John C. Steen were also early comers, from South Carolina; Jeremiah Allen came from Kentucky in about 1822. The first Irish settler in Harrison Township was "Grandad" Molloy, who came here almost directly from Ireland, having lived in Cincinnati only a few years. John Toy arrived in 1827, William Smoot in 1835, William Donnelly in 1838, and William Jett about the same time. Of those who were living in this township in 1840 only five remain: William Donnelly, William Jett, John Gregory, John Arms and Thomas Baldwin. William Stone was among the earliest settlers, as was also William Morgan. The latter was a fine singer and something of a composer of rhymes, as witness the following stanza, designed to apply to Mr. Stone, who was a Methodist preacher:

"Old Mr. Stone preaches elegant well;
He loses his hogs for want of a bell;
Because he can't watch them wherever they go,
They catch them and mark them in 'doggery row.'"

Some of the first land entries in Harrison Township were the following: In 1814, February 8, Joseph Case, north fraction Section 7; September 22, Robert Hays, southwest quarter Section 9, and on November 25, Elias Stone, southeast quarter Section 6—all in Township 1, Range 6. In 1815 the following: March 8, George W. Clift, southeast quarter Section 9, and

Daniel Clift, northwest quarter Section 9, both Township 1, Range 6; and on July 26, John De Pauw, west half of the northwest quarter Section 6, also in Township 1, Range 6. In 1817, January 1, George "Belue" and Elijah Hammond, a portion of Section 8, and on October 10, Samuel Comer, southeast quarter Section 10, both in Township 1, Range 6.

REEVE TOWNSHIP.

The name of the first settler in this township is perpetuated in its name. He was Joshua Reeve, from South Carolina, who came to this part of Daviess County in 1807. He was an enterprising and active pioneer, as is shown by his having blazed a trace from his home in this township to Vincennes. James and William Alford were also very early pioneers, having come in about 1809 or 1810. James and Robert Gilley were not much if any later, nor was Peter Helpenstine, none of whom came later, probably, than 1811. "Old Bill Allen," as he was called, came about 1812, and a Mr. Kelso was also an early arrival. The first land entry was made by Joshua Reeve, April 13, 1812, and consisted of the north fraction of Section 23, Township 1, Range 5. The next entry was made in 1814, June 20, by Trice Stafford, he taking the southwest quarter of Section 7, in the same township and range, and on December 8, 1815, Mr. Stafford entered the northwest quarter of the same section. During the same year three other entries were made—Jacob Reeder, July 24, the north fraction of Section 21, and William Ballow, April 29, the southeast quarter of Section 8, and on September 18 the north fraction of Section 17, all in the same township and range. In 1816 the following entries were made: February 23, Joseph Hays, southeast quarter Section 15; April 19, Isaac Hollingsworth, east half of the southwest quarter Section 14; April 4, Edward Adams, southwest quarter Section 9; October 1, Caleb Brock, southeast quarter Section 10, and on the same day, Henry Foster, the west half of the southwest quarter, Section 10, all in Township 1, Range 5. From this time on settlements and land entries were more frequent, and the township has since kept pace with the rest of the county in the general march of progress.

BARR TOWNSHIP.

Among the earliest settlers in this township were Hugh Barr, James Montgomery, William Dant, Nicholas Kidwell, Joseph Miller, John Shepard, John Allison, John R. Kendall and Williams. Most if not all of these, with numerous others, whose names occur in connection with some of the early land entries, came from Kentucky. Williams Prairie was named after William Williams, and was located nearly two miles west of Montgomery. Barr Township is the largest in the county, containing seventy-six sections, and a proportionately large number of early land entries; hence only those made previous to 1817 are here recorded. Isaac Burgin, on June 1, 1815, entered the northeast quarter of Section 23, Township 3, Range 5, and on the 26th of December Robert M. Davis entered the northwest quarter of Section 5, Township 2, Range 5. In 1816 the following entries were made: February 7, John Hutson, southwest quarter of Section 23, Township 3, Range 6; March 12, James Barr, southeast quarter Section 31, Township 3, Range 5; October 1, William George, east half of the northeast quarter Section 4, Township 2, Range 5; October 25, James Montgomery, the northwest and southwest quarters of the southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 3, Range 6, and the northeast quarter Section 26, Township 3, Range 6; Nicholas Kidwell, northwest quarter of Section 26, and Robert Barr, northeast quarter Section 34, same township and range; November 25, Francis McDonald, southwest quarter Section 9, Township 3, Range 6, and on December 12, John Johnson, northwest quarter Section 6, Township 2, Range 5.

One of the early incidents, remembered by most of the early inhabitants of this township who still live, is that of a barbecue, which was held at "Billy" Williams' house in about 1820. "Billy" Williams, after whom Williams Prairie received its name, had a pet bear, and it was thought it would be rare fun to see the bear fight with the dogs of the surrounding country. In accordance with this sentiment about twenty dogs were brought in and set on the bear, which, after quite a long and exciting fight, came off victorious over them all. It was then determined to have a grand barbecue, and the pet bear was killed

cooked and eaten by the forty or fifty persons assembled to enjoy the sport furnished by bruin in conquering the twenty canines.

An amusing story is told by Robert Shercliff. One morning Thomas Shercliff heard some one far in the woods calling his name. Jumping on a large horse, and taking Robert behind him, he hastened toward the call of distress. Upon reaching the spot from which the call proceeded, he found James Seal up a large tree, with only a knot for a foothold, a large buck watching at the foot of the tree, and Mr. Seal's dog watching the deer. Mr. Shercliff dismounted, and from a sapling as rest fired at the deer. At this the buck made for Mr. Shercliff, who effected his escape by climbing a tree. Robert, also, not willing to risk his life by remaining on the horse, had recourse to the same means of safety. At this moment the brave and faithful dog seized the deer, which served as a signal for all three to descend from their perches, and the brave but unfortunate buck soon found all his enemies on him at once, and was compelled to sacrifice his life to satisfy the ravenous appetite of a hunter whom he had held a prisoner for three long hours, and whose cries for help had at length been heard and answered, as above recorded.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.

Van Buren Township had very few land entries made within its limits previous to 1820, and so far as is now remembered, but very few settlers. The two brothers Peterson, who have been mentioned as great bee hunters, were there among the first. Jabez Osmon was there as early as 1818, and William Baker on November 12, 1818, entered the west half of the northwest quarter of Sections 31, Township 4, Range 5. Francis Williams was one of the early settlers, and also an early justice of the peace. Squire Bruce and Joseph Bruce were among the early arrivals, as were also Asbury Sims and Cyrus Crook, the latter of whom lived where Raglesville is now situated. Charles Kilgore came in 1827, bringing with him his three sons: Hiram, Simpson, and Stephen. Jacob Byrer became a resident of this township in 1828, and is still living. He recollects a small distillery having been built on the south part of the township by a man named Lance, and that there was soon quite a little settlement

around the distillery. He also remembers his hound chasing and failing to catch a big black bear.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the northeast corner of the county, and coincides with Congressional Township 5 north, Range 5 west. It is not easy to arrive at a conviction as to who was the first settler within its limits; but among the first was Baldwin Howard, who lived on the farm now owned by James H. Garten, about three-fourths of a mile south of Odon. The first land entries were made in 1821, by Zebulon Jenkins, May 19, east half of the northwest quarter of Section 4; August 20, by Robert Evans, Sr., west half of the southeast quarter of Section 4, and by Samuel Hughen, the northeast quarter of Section 4. William Gilmore made an entry August 26, 1822, the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 20, immediately west of Odon, and the low land in that location is known to this day as "Gilmore's Swamp." Benjamin Coombs, who is still remembered by some of the inhabitants of Madison Township, entered the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 30; on the 20th of August 1823, Joseph B. Van Matre, who is also still remembered, entered the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 9 on the 7th of April, 1829, and on the 21st of October of the same year, Joshua Manning entered the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 7. Some of the other early settlers were Joseph, John and Harvey Hastings; Reuben and George Rainey, who came about 1830, as also Wilson Webster about the same time. Jacob and Eli Kinneman came to this township in 1838, directly from Stark County, Ohio, with their father and the rest of his family, traveling the entire distance in a four-horse wagon. Jacob declared upon arrival here that he would return to Ohio as soon as he had money enough to pay his way back, he was then so disgusted with Indiana; but he is still living on the old homestead, and has never yet been back, even on a visit. A few names are given of other but later arrivals. Emsley Odell and William Hubbard came about 1840, William Boyd in 1845, Clement Correll and Andrew Sears in 1850, Howard Crook in 1854, and C. R. Burns in 1855.

There was also a colored man named Ben Perkins, who was

among the early settlers, in connection with whom a good story is told. He was well known to everybody, having attended all the log-rollings and cabin-raisings from the first. He was also a general favorite. Not being very dark he had tried to pass himself off as a Portuguese, but was not very successful in this direction. He was, however, successful in voting regularly, without opposition, at a time when the colored man had no right to vote in Indiana, and, as was natural, had uniformly voted with the Whigs. In the spring of 1856, at the first election the Know-nothing party attempted to elect candidates in Madison Township, there was much curiosity manifested as to what "persimmon" would fall to Ben Perkins' lot, and at last it became known that Ben was left entirely out in the cold. At that time each township elected three school trustees and a clerk, and the Democrats, in order to surprise and reprove their Know-nothing friends, promptly made Ben Perkins their candidate for township clerk, and, perhaps to their own surprise as much as to their candidate's, succeeded in electing him. Ben Perkins, being something of a scholar, made a very efficient clerk, the best, it is said, the township ever had. The next fall the Democrats confidently expected Ben's assistance and vote in their efforts to elect Buchanan; but, much to their surprise, and this time quite as much to their disgust, Ben cast his ballot for John C. Fremont, the first Republican candidate for the presidency.

ELMORE TOWNSHIP.

This township was named after the Elmore family, in the vicinity of whose homes the first voting precinct was established. But the Elmores were not the first settlers. The names of no settlers can be obtained who arrived in the township before those who made the first land entries in 1816. These were made on September 18, by Edward Johnson, who selected the southwest quarter of Section 17, Township 5, Range 6, and by William Paddock and Solomon Dixon, who together entered the southwest quarter of Section 8, same township and range, and also by Joseph Taylor, whose choice was the northwest quarter of Section 17. There were a few more entries made in the same year, but either by some of the same parties or by non-settlers. In 1818,

October 5, Isaac Elmore entered the southwest quarter of Section 4, Township 5, Range 6. Among other settlers who came in about this time were James Robison, Terry Tate, Alexander Rogers and Thomas Rogers. The Rogerses did not remain many years. Thinking they could do better elsewhere they made a flat-boat and floated down the White River, and to the southwest. John K. Long arrived here in 1824, as also did Christopher, Jonathan and Isaiah Johnson, Pascal Rucker, from Kentucky; William Moore and Jackson Haynes from Tennessee, and from the same State about the same time Stephen, Eleazar, Thomas, Reason and Isaac Elmore. In 1825 the following named parties arrived: William and Isaac Dillon, from Tennessee, and also probably Andrew Hannah. In 1826 Silas Ketcham, with his wife and two children, Marshall and Jane, and also Jacob Smiley, all from Tennessee. Charles Nugent came, it is believed, about the same time from North Carolina. Two of his sons are still living here: Martin and Thomas. In 1830 came James Courtney, and since this time the township has settled up quite rapidly, so much so that it would be useless to attempt to make a list.

BOGARD TOWNSHIP.

This township is the only "inland" township in the county. It was settled in an early day. Among the first, if not the first, was Elias Myers, who came from North Carolina in 1816. His land entry was made May 23, 1817, being the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 30, Township 4, Range 6. On the 23d of the next January he took up the other half of the same quarter section. Others who came about the same time were Joseph Summers, who on June 30, 1817, entered the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 7, and on the 2d of July, following, the southwest quarter of the same section. John Benefield was also there, and on the 14th of August entered the southwest quarter of Section 8. John Anderson, whom some of the present residents of Bogard Township still remember, entered the southeast quarter of Section 8, on the 28th of the same month. John Burch, on the 9th of October, entered the northeast quarter of Section 30, and Smallwood Canwood on the 4th of December, the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 19. David Kil-

lion, who is said to have settled in Bogard in 1816, entered the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 30, on February 12, 1818, and in the same year the following entries were made: August 24, Daniel Ruminer, northwest quarter of Section 31; Mathew H. Blackburn, July 7, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 20, and Jacob Tourney, October 20, the northwest quarter of Section 29. In 1819, on the 22d of January, Samuel Stewart entered the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 9, and Adam Killion on the 27th of December entered the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 6. Among the very early settlers were Abraham Snyder, who located immediately east of Epsom; Joseph Myers, who settled immediately south of Epsom, and John Ruminer, immediately west. The present schoolhouse at Epsom is on what was formerly Mr. Ruminer's land. This township, it is claimed, was named for W. Bogard, who was killed by the Indians, as is narrated elsewhere.

STEELE TOWNSHIP.

This township lies north of Washington Township and along the White River. Very few if any land entries were made here previous to 1820. The following were made in 1821: On June 18, Andrew Coutchman, the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 20, Township 4, Range 7; Abraham Case, the southwest quarter of the same section; and Alexander R. Hinds, the west half of the southeast quarter of the same section. On the next day Elias Beddle entered the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 29; and on the 20th of August Josiah Culbertson entered the west half of the northeast quarter of the same section. Since this time Steele Township has kept even pace with the rest of the county in improving on the early condition of things, and now, in common with Elmore, has a valuable line of railway, and has also a flourishing village and railway station by the name of Plainville, about ten miles north of Washington.

SLAVERY IN INDIANA.

It has been stated above that most of the early settlers in Daviess County came from the Southern States, and as was but natural many of them brought along their slaves. Eli Hawkins,

who came from South Carolina, probably brought the first slaves into Daviess County in 1806. Their names were Jake and Ann. James C. Veal had one slave here whose name was Sam. William Ballow brought in four: Buck, Ralph, Isaac and Mary. John Coleman had one—known as Cornelius Simms. William Hawkins had four: Peggy and her three children, David, Henry and Judy; and there was a boy by the name of Dish residing with J. Forden, but belonging to the Flint family. William Ballow sold Isaac to Eli Hawkins, who thus became the owner of three slaves. All these colored persons, with one exception, remained in servitude until after the death of Eli Hawkins. His widow, Mrs. Catharine Hawkins, married a Mr. Merril, after which difficulties arose between Mr. Merril and the two boys, Isaac and Jake. Isaac and Jake thereupon brought suit against Mr. and Mrs. Merril to test the legality of their servitude, employing Amory C. Kinney, one of the first lawyers in the county. The case was tried before the associate judges of the county, Philip Burton and Ephraim Thompson, the decision of the judges being that the slaves by law were free. From the decision there was no appeal, nor were any other slaves obliged to sue for freedom. Almost imperceptibly the relations of master and slave were dissolved. The freedmen and women remained in the county acquired property, settled down and raised families of their own. Considerable prejudice against the colored people was, however, developed in the breasts of a few white persons by the success of Lawyer Kinney in obtaining the freedom of Isaac and Jake. Numerous threats and suggestions of violence were made against him, but none of them were ever carried into execution, and the bitter feelings and vindictive abuse gradually died away.

KIDNAPING.

There was a case of attempted kidnaping which deserves brief recital. It occurred in Washington about the summer of 1824, and on Sunday, when most of the people were out of town, some fishing, some hunting and some attending a large camp-meeting south of the village. The colored man's name was Sam. A family of McClures living near Vincennes claimed Sam as their property. Not daring themselves to come to Washington

on such an expedition, they engaged Richard Palmer to deliver Sam to them on the west bank of White River in Knox County. This "Uncle Dick" succeeded in doing, notwithstanding considerable opposition to his attempt. The McClures started with their property to St. Louis. On the second night, however, Sam slipped the rope which tied him, got away and returned triumphantly on horseback to Washington, waving his old hat over his head in token of victory. Uncle Dick was prosecuted, and attempted no more kidnaping from that time on.

THE TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE WARRANTS.

One of the most colossal swindles ever attempted was that of R. B. Pollard and his associates and dupes indicated by the above caption. It consisted originally of the purchase by township school trustees of school furniture, apparatus and supplies, paying for them an exorbitant price in warrants upon the township. That is, it commenced by a stretch of authority or legitimate power. The first lawsuit that occurred in Daviess County was that of John L. Dodson against Reeve School Township. Previous to March, 1883, William G. Edwards, trustee of Reeve Township, gave two township warrants each for $274.50 in payment for eleven of the McBride tellurians. March 24, 1883, suit was brought on these warrants which were endorsed by R. B. Pollard, for the recovery of the money, by John L. Dodson. His attorneys were O'Neal & Hefron, those of the township Gardiner & Taylor. Gardiner & Taylor entered a demurrer to the complaint of Dodson, which was overruled by Judge Malott. An appeal was taken to the supreme court of the State, and by that court, on January 31, 1885, a decision was rendered reversing the decision of Judge Malott. Judge Elliott of the supreme court said: "A township trustee has no authority under the law to issue a note for the township by which the township can be held for payment on a promissory note, but only on an implied contract; and such a contract can not exist unless it is shown that the township received consideration for the notes."

It was held that the trustee of the school township is a special agent of very limited authority, that authority being

purely statutory in so far as concerns the financial affairs of the school corporation, and as this authority is prescribed by a public statute, all who deal with him are charged with a notice of the scope of his authority.

In view of subsequent developments this decision of the supreme court seems almost providential, as upon it and in accordance therewith are based all subsequent decisions of inferior courts, and thus most of the counties of the State are saved from the most stupendous robbery.

These subsequent developments began to be made about the 1st of September, 1885. It became known and was announced through the columns of the local press that Charles H. Brown, trustee of Washington Township; John Grimsley, trustee of Steele Township; and John Clarke, trustee of Barr Township, had suddenly disappeared. The rumor spread, and it soon became a settled conviction in the minds of the people that they had issued at a discount large amounts of township orders or warrants in payment for school furniture, and also in some cases probably without any consideration whatever. It was thought that Washington Township had outstanding orders to the amount of nearly $100,000, and that each of the other townships had outstanding about $40,000. For a few weeks all was excitement, and the minds of the people, besides being shocked with the surprise and mortification caused by the commission of the crime, were filled with the gloomy foreboding of impending bankruptcy. This was before the decision of the supreme court was generally known, and before the public could realize its far-reaching application. R. B. Pollard, the genius of the swindling scheme, and all of the trustees were safe in Canada, that asylum of defaulting American bank cashiers and general rogues. Orders were heard of in all directions, and for very large amounts, in Washington, Seymour, Bedford, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Springfield, Ill., and Chicago. Large quantities of furniture had been shipped on these orders, and some of it was in Washington. A specimen of one of these orders is here presented:

TOWNSHIP ORDER.

STATE OF INDIANA, } $1,000.
DAVIESS COUNTY. }

Washington Township, in the county and State aforesaid, will, on or before the 1st day of January, 1895, at the ——— Bank of Washington, pay to the

order of ——————, one thousand dollars for school supplies, value received, waiving valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the 1st day of August, 1885, until paid, and attorney's fees.

The undersigned, trustee of said township, hereby certifies that the aggregate amount of indebtedness hereby incurred on behalf of said township, does not exceed the funds now on hand, out of which the same is payable, and the amount of funds to be derived from the tax assessed against said township for the year in which said indebtedness is incurred.

Per CHARLES H. BROWN,
Trustee of Washington Township, Daviess Co., Ind.

Dated at Washington, August 1, 1885.

A partial list of warrants is here introduced for the purpose of showing the industry of the trustees, and the facilities with which money could be made by them. The following were drawn by Charles H. Brown:

February 26, 1885, due in one year, an order for.....	$812 00
February 26, " " " "	812 00
March 3, " " " "	400 00
April 15, " " " "	787 50
April 15, " " " "	625 00
April 15, " " " "	626 00
April 15, " " " "	625 00
May 21, " " " "	715 30
May 21, " " " "	537 50
May 25, " " " "	1,002 00
Aggregating.....	$6,948 30

The following were issued by John Clarke:

February 28, 1885, due in one year, an order for.....	$1,048 00
February 28, " " " "	1,048 00
April 15, " " " "	630 00
April 15, " " " "	624 00
April 15, " " " "	626 50
April 25, " " " "	512 60
May 14, " " " "	675 00
May 14, " " " "	762 50
May 28, " " " "	415 00
December 20, " " " "	415 00
Aggregating.....	$7,016 60

The following were issued by John Grimsley:

March 10, 1884, one order for.....	$978 50
March 10, 1885, " " "	755 50
Aggregating.....	$1,734 00

As an illustration of the liberality of the township trustee

with the agent for the sale of school furniture, the following bill for school desks is introduced:

Fifteen school desks at $30	$450 00
Agent purchased some desks at $2.50	37 50
Agent's profit	$412 50

OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The feeling of despondency and gloom gradually disappeared as mist before the rising sun as knowledge of the decisions of the supreme and other courts became generally known. But as the decision of the supreme court merely sustained the demurrer of Gardiner & Taylor, the question as to whether the townships were not liable to at least the value of the furniture remained to be decided. On this point, however, Judge Bicknell, of the Martin County Circuit Court, on or about November 15, 1885, rendered a decision in a case known as Henry Miller, administrator of John Miller, *vs.* Perry School Township, on demurrer to the complaint which alleged that Kimberlin & Co. on the written obligation of Joseph Cannon, trustee of Perry Township, delivered seven McBride Tellurians at the aggregate price of $385; that Kimberlin & Co. endorsed the obligation to John Miller and that Henry Miller was the plaintiff. The decision of Judge Bicknell was to the effect that the trustee while he has no express power to bind the school corporation, yet he has an implied power so to do that the township is liable, not upon the obligation given by the trustee, but upon the equities arising from the facts. Hence it is indispensable to aver that the goods purchased were necessary and of reasonable value. It is the reasonable value of necessary articles that is to be recovered in cases of this kind. In this way did the courts come to the relief of the people, and thus dispel the fear of impending general bankruptcy.

CHAPTER IV.*

PREPARED BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

ORGANIZATION OF DAVIESS COUNTY—ACT OF CREATION—LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT—IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY BOARD—FORMATION OF TOWNSHIPS—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—COUNTY OFFICERS—MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS OF INTEREST—THE RAILWAYS AND THE CANAL—FINANCES—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—POPULATION—ELECTION RETURNS—THE PAUPERS.

THE county of Daviess was originally a part of Knox County and remained so until the enactment of the following special law:

AN ACT FOR THE FORMATION OF A NEW COUNTY OUT OF THE COUNTY OF KNOX.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That from and after the 15th day of February next all that part of the county of Knox which is contained within the following boundary shall constitute and form a new county, viz.: Beginning at the forks of White River, running thence with the East Fork of White River to the mouth of Lick Creek; thence with said creek to the line of Orange County; thence north with the said line to where it strikes the West Branch of White River, thence down the said West Fork to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. That said new county shall be known and designated by the name and style of the county of Daviess, and shall enjoy all the rights and privileges and jurisdictions which to a separate county do or may properly appertain or belong: *Provided always*, That all suits, pleas, plaints, actions and proceedings in law or equity which may have been commenced or instituted before the 15th day of February next, and are now pending within the said county of Knox, shall be prosecuted and determined in the same manner as if this act had not been passed: *Provided*, that all taxes of whatever nature or kind assessed or which may be assessed previous to the said 15th day of February, or now due, or which may become due before that time within the bounds of the said new county, shall be collected in the same manner and by the same officers as if the aforesaid new county had never been erected.

SEC. 3. That William Bruce and Henry Ruble, of the county of Knox; David Robb and William Barker, of the county of Gibson, and Thomas Fulton, of the county of Orange, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to fix the seat of justice for said county of Daviess; and the several sheriffs of the counties of Knox, Gibson and Orange shall notify the said commissioners of their

*This county was named in honor of Capt. Joseph H. Daviess, who was killed early on the morning of the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811, while gallantly leading his company in a desperate charge.

said appointments; and the said sheriffs shall receive from the said county of Daviess so much as the county court of said county of Daviess shall decree, just and reasonable, who are hereby authorized to allow the same out of any moneys in the county treasury, not otherwise appropriated; and the said commissioners shall on the first Monday of March, next, meet at the house of Alexander Bruce, of said county, and shall immediately proceed to establish the seat of justice for said county of Daviess; and until suitable public buildings be erected, so as to accommodate the courts aforesaid, the said courts shall meet at the house of the said Alexander Bruce, and shall then adjourn the said court to the court house, after which time the said courts for the county of Daviess shall be holden at the county seat as aforesaid established; *Provided*, that the agent or person appointed by law to lay off the town and sell the lots at the seat of justice of the county of Daviess, shall reserve 10 per centum out of the proceeds of the sale of the town lots, and shall pay the same over to such person as shall be appointed to receive it by law, for the use of the public library for said county, in such installments, and at such times as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. (Refers to Knox County.)

SEC. 5. That the said county of Daviess shall constitute and form a part of the representative and senatorial district for the county of Knox.

ISAAC BLACKFORD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CHRISTOPHER HARRISON,
President of the Senate.

Approved December 24, 1816.
JONATHAN JENNINGS.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

It will be seen from the above that Daviess County, when first formed, comprised its present territory; all of Martin County, except that portion south of Lick Creek; all of Greene County east of the West Fork of White River, and all of Owen County east of the West Fork of White River. The northern limit of the county was then near Gosport, and the length of the county was about fifty-seven miles, and its greatest width about thirty-one miles. The formation of Greene County, in 1821, and Martin County, in 1820, cut Daviess County down to its present size. The commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate the seat of justice met pursuant to law, and after viewing several eligible sites, one or more of which was on the river south, finally selected Liverpool, a small village forming a portion of the present county seat—Washington. The governor commissioned Obed Flint sheriff, and authorized him to call an election in the county of the necessary officers, which election was held in February, 1817, William Ballow, John Aikman and Ephraim Thompson being elected county commissioners; William H. Routt and James G.

Read, associate judges; Emanuel Van Trees, clerk. There were donated to the county, in consideration of the location of the county seat at Liverpool, thirty-seven and a half acres by Emanuel Van Trees and thirty-two acres by Samuel Wilkins, all adjoining Liverpool, and now constituting much of the central, northern and eastern portions of the present seat of justice.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

The county commissioners above mentioned met pursuant to law at the house of Alexander Bruce March 15, 1817. From the sheriff they received the report of the locating commissioners, fixing the county seat at Liverpool. Emanuel Van Trees was appointed to survey the land donated to the county, and delegated power to call such assistance as he might need. John Allen, Sr., was appointed county agent with bond at $20,000. On Tuesday, March 18, 1817, the survey of Washington was made by Mr. Van Trees and several assistants. At the May session, 1817, the county was divided into the following townships: Washington, Veal, Reeve and Perry. The latter constituted much of the present Martin County. The boundaries of these townships are so obscurely given in the commissioners' records that they will not be reproduced here. An election of the necessary township officers was ordered held in each of the four townships on the first Saturday in June, 1817; in Washington, at the temporary log courthouse; in Veal, at John Coleman's; in Reeve, at Martin Palmer's, and in Perry at Henry Hall's. William Palmer and another whose name could not be made out, were appointed constables of Washington Township; William Veal, the same for Veal Township; John Davidson for Reeve, and William Hays for Perry. Fence viewers and overseers of the poor were appointed. Listers or assessors were selected for each township. Agents for the school sections (Sections 16) and road supervisors were also appointed. Ebenezer Jones was appointed county treasurer, and was thus the first in the county. Emanuel Van Trees served as county clerk. At the June session, 1817, a license of $12 was levied on all taverns in Liverpool except that of Mrs. Ogden, who, with all others in the county, were required to pay but $10 per annum. At all taverns the price of whisky was fixed at 12½ cents

per half pint; wine, rum or brandy 50 cents per half pint; each meal 25 cents; each bed 12½ cents; horse to hay and grain overnight, 37½ cents. Kinman's and Reeder's ferries were licensed. A premium of $1 was offered for wolf scalps. Numerous roads were projected and "viewers" appointed. The following is quoted from the records concerning the tax levied: "On land one-half the rates that are payable to the States, and on negroes the same. For horses 37½ cents per head as the law directs." Hawkins', Hall's and Sholts' ferries were licensed at $15 each per annum. Ferriage was fixed as follows: Loaded wagon and team, $1; stages or two-horse wagons, 62½ cents; man and horse, 12½ cents; man, 6¼ cents. At the June session, 1817, the contract for building a small court house was ordered sold to the lowest bidder. The clearing of the public square was also ordered sold. Six acres of the donation of Ephraim Thompson were sold January 1, 1818, to James G. Reed for $183. The last named man, who was one of the associate judges, was appointed to determine the market value of all money offered in payment of dues to the county. February 10, 1818, Mr. Reed was paid $1,087.-22¾ from the town-lot fund for building a substantial log jail for the county. Alexander Bruce was paid $13 for the use of a house in which the county board met during the year 1817. John McClure made chairs and tables for the board for $19.90. In May, 1818, a new court house was planned. It was designed to be a two-storied brick structure, 35x45 feet, the first story twelve feet high and the second ten feet. James G. Reed took the contract for $2,979. Henry Cruse probably did the wood work. The foundation was laid during the fall of 1818, and the house in the rough was completed by November, 1819, but for some reason not known the building was not finished suitable for occupancy until 1824. The contract for finishing the court house was sold to the lowest bidder that year, and the next spring the old temporary court house was sold at auction. So low were the finances of the county during the early history that many orders were carried from five to ten years by the holders, and in order to complete the court house it was found necessary to circulate a subscription list, by which means $106.-05½ was realized. This was afterward paid back to the subscrib-

ers by the remission of an equal amount of tax. In May, 1819, preparations were made to build a new jail. It was to be built of logs, was to be 18x28 feet, two stories high, walls one foot thick, to contain a debtor's and a criminal's room, and was to be finished by December, 1819. The building was erected according to contract by Aaron Freeland and Jesse Purcell for about $1,010. The jail was built on the west end of the public square. Dennis Clark "cried" the sale of town lots and of the court house and jail contracts.

THE FORMATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

In May, 1819, a new township was laid off from Perry Township, as follows: Beginning where Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11, Township 2 north, Range 5 west, join; thence east to the East Fork of White River; thence up the same to the extremity of Daviess County; thence south to Lick Creek; thence with the county line to said river; thence across said river to the southeast corner of Section 3, Township 1 north, Range 5 west; thence north to the beginning. Elections were ordered held at Hindoostan, at the house of Frederick Shoults. Ezekiel Shoults was appointed inspector; Thomas Evans and William Hays, constables. While the court house was being built, court was held in the house of Henry Cruse. Barr Township was formed in 1819, with nearly its present boundary. By November 10, 1819, the sale of town lots amounted to $5,741.95. Bogard Township was formed May 9, 1820. It comprised all of Daviess County north of Prairie Creek. Michael Robinson was appointed inspector, and elections were ordered held at his house. David Cowen was census taker of 1820. Richland Township was formed May 9, 1820, and comprised "all the territory north and east of the first creek above Owl Prairie to Monroe, Owen and Sullivan Counties"—the larger part of what is now Greene County. August 13, 1821, Elmore Township was formed out of Bogard, and comprised all of the county north of the east and west line, one mile south of the line dividing Townships 4 and 5. Samuel Doty was appointed inspector, and elections were fixed at James Robinson's. In 1823 the south line of Elmore was removed one mile north. All west of Prairie Creek was attached to Washington Township in 1823.

In September, 1824, the board of justices succeeded the board of commissioners. In May, 1825, McCammon Township was formed as follows: Township 5 north, Ranges 3 and 4 west. These two congressional townships had been temporarily attached to Daviess County by the State Legislature. William McCammon, Jr., was appointed inspector of elections for the new township. In 1825 a change was made in the boundary between Bogard and Elmore Townships. The old, temporary court house was bought by George H. Routt. At this time the townships of the county were Washington, Veal, Reeve, Barr, Bogard, Elmore and McCammon. Robert Oliver built a "pound" January, 1828. In January, 1830, the contract for building a new jail, in place of the one just burned, was advertised, and finally sold to James Whitehead for $398.87½. It was to be of the same size and style as the one burned. It was finished in November, 1830, and was of logs, and was 18x28 feet. In May, 1831, the county, pursuant to law, was laid out into three commissioners' districts, and in September of the same year a newly-elected board of commissioners succeeded the board of justices. In 1832 the clerk's room in the court house was pronounced in too bad a condition for the safety of the records, and the clerk was instructed to secure in the town a suitable office. In May, 1832, all of Elmore Township east of the line dividing Ranges 5 and 6 was set off as a new township, called Wallace. It was the present Madison Township. Elections were ordered held at the house of William Farris. The county library at this time was an important institution. It was extensively patronized

MISCELLANEOUS COUNTY AFFAIRS.

In November, 1832, George Roddick was appointed 3 per cent commissioner, and a year later George Honey was appointed school commissioner. In 1834 John Van Tress was authorized to make a county map. McCammon Township disappeared about this time. In May, 1835, the county was re-divided into townships (Washington, Veal, Reeve, Barr, Bogard, Elmore and Wallace) and road districts. September 7, 1835, Steele Township was formed out of the western portions of Elmore and Bogard. The boundary was about the same as at present. September 8,

1835, upon petition, the name of Wallace Township was changed to Madison. The following is quoted from the record of 1836: "*Ordered*, That Thomas Horrall be paid one dollar for a *dear* skin to cover the index in the Recorder's office." It is probable, judging by the way "dear" is spelled and emphasized, that $1 was too expensive for the skin of a deer. April, 1837, William C. Berry was appointed surplus revenue agent; James Carnahan was made school commissioner in May, 1840; W. L. McCutchen was made surplus revenue agent. In September, 1841, upon the petition of a number of citizens represented by Henry O'Neil, a new township, co-extensive with Township 4 north, Range 5 west, was laid off from Madison and Barr, and named Van Buren. Elections were fixed at the house of Francis Williams. In September, 1842, the board of justices was again succeeded by the board of commissioners. In September, 1837, county advertising was done in the Washington *Philanthropist*, and in 1841 in *The Harrisonian*, and in 1842 in *The Hoosier*.

THE COURT HOUSE OF 1841.

In January, 1835, John Murphy, George Roddick, Daniel McDonald, George A. Waller, Barton Peck, James Whitehead and John Van Trees were appointed a committee to report upon the advisability of building a new court house. The old one, completed early in the twenties, was already unfit for the preservation of the records. The committee reported favorably, and John Van Trees, Barton Peck and James Braze were appointed in May, 1836, to superintend the work; and advertisements were ordered, calling for bids for the contract, the necessary plans and specifications having been prepared. The work was delayed. In September, 1837, advertisements were ordered inserted in the *Washington Philanthropist* only, calling for bids from contractors. In November, 1837, the committee was ordered to proceed with the work, and was authorized to borrow $1,000 or $1,500. The contract of constructing the building was let to Lewis Jones, who undertook the brick and stone work. The wood work was let to Whitehead & Berry. Mr. Jones complied with his contract, finishing by November, 1838, and was paid a total of $3,776.25. The committee had borrowed of James G. Reed $1,000 at 10 per

cent interest. The last of this loan was not paid until June, 1847. During these years the courts convened in the Methodist Church. Whitehead & Berry failed to complete their contract, and their securities were called upon, and required to carry on the work. It was delayed and finally completed late in 1841, except seats, desks, etc., which for a time were borrowed from the church. The roof was found to be defective, and was replaced with a new one in 1842.

LATER EVENTS OF INTEREST.

June 8, 1843, it was "Ordered by the board that a premium of 25 cents on each pound of reeled silk and 15 cents on each pound of cocoons be allowed for the encouragement of raising silk in Daviess County." June, 1841 upon petition. Harrison Township was formed out of Reeve and Veal as follows: Beginning on the river, thence north between Ranges 6 and 7, to the northwest corner of Section 18, Township 2 north, Range 6 west; thence east to the northeast corner of Section 14, Township 2 north, Range 6 west; thence south to the river; thence down the same to the beginning. In March, 1844, it was reported that 2,520 acres of school land had been sold for $5,660.50, and that 5,480 acres valued at $7,690 remained unsold. A. C. Trowbridge & Co. were paid for printing in 1844. Alfred Davis became school commissioner in 1844. In June, 1846, the Masons were permitted to use the northeast room upstairs in the court house for a lodge room. John Brayfield, of the *Literary Journal*, was paid for printing in 1847. In 1850 premiums to the amount of $1.40 were paid on native silk at 10 cents per pound. In March, 1849, the county board submitted to the legal voters of the county the question of taking stock to the extent of 600 shares worth $50 each in the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company. The result was favorable, and in 1853 county bonds to the amount of $30,000 were issued, and that amount of stock was taken in the road. In June, 1864, the bonds were relinquished by the holders, and in return the county board transferred its stock certificates to the company. In March, 1861, the boundary between Washington and Veal Townships was altered. In 1859 and 1860 strong attempts were made to form a new county out of portions of Daviess, Knox, Sullivan and Greene Counties. The proposed new county was to be called

"White River County," and the town of Newberry, Greene County, which was near the center of the territory, was the probable county seat. Petitions with hundreds of names were presented, but after due deliberation the prayer of the petitioners was refused. Thén a new project was instituted to form another county called Logan out of much the same territory, but this likewise met with failure. About this time a list of petitioners asked the county boards of both Daviess and Martin Counties to alter the boundary between the two counties, but this scheme also met with defeat. During the years of the war several heavy bounties were paid by the county. In 1865 the board, pursuant to law, began to pay annually $50 for the support of the County Teachers' Institute.

The act creating Daviess County provided that ten percentum of the proceeds of the sale of town lots should be used to purchase and maintain a county library. The first books were bought early in the twenties, among the first being "History of Martyrs," Buck's "Theological Dictionary," Wesley's "Sermons," "Pilgrim's Progress," Young's "Night Thoughts," Thompson's "Seasons," Harvey's "Meditations," "Charles the V," Rollin's 'Ancient History," "Plutarch's Lives," Grimshaw's "History of the United States," Addison's "Spectator," Locke's "Essays," Jefferson's "Notes," Woodbridge's "Geography," "Children of the Abbey," "Byron's Works," "Pope's Essays," Shakespeare's "Plays," "Josephus' Works," etc. The officers of the library consisted of a board of trustees, a librarian and a treasurer. Nearly all the leading early residents of Washington were at times one or the other of these officers. The county library did a great service until newspapers, the great educators of to-day, gradually took their place. In 1854 and 1855 the State distributed about eight sets of 300 volumes each to the townships of the county. In these sets were all the leading works of that period. They likewise did a good service, and remnants are yet in use, serving like monuments to remind one of the past. About the time of the distribution of the township libraries, William McClure, a benevolent gentleman of Posey County, died, leaving a large fortune as a bequest to found public libraries throughout the State for the use of the working classes. Several of these libraries

were obtained for localities in Daviess County, and many of the books are, though scattered, yet in use. The benevolent intentions of Mr. McClure were not fully realized, owing, chiefly, to the great and growing value of newspapers as a means of supplying general and special information.

THE NEW COUNTY BUILDINGS.

In 1859 preparations were made to build a new jail. Andrew Martin and M. L. Brett were appointed to prepare plans, etc., and Stephen D. Wright and Andrew Martin were authorized to contract with builders. Plans presented by Mr. Wright were adopted. The board appropriated $7,000 to carry on the work. Richards & Harris took the contract for $5,229; they put up the building. Thomas F. Baker contracted for the iron work, at what price could not be learned, but about $2,000. December 2, 1860, the building committee reported the structure completed. It was formally accepted by the board. In 1868 the board, having in view the construction of a large and costly court house within a comparatively few years, began to levy a small tax to raise a fund sufficient to erect such a building. June 1, 1869, this fund amounted to $3,642.82; June, 1870, to $9,130.57; June, 1871, to $10,678.41; June, 1872, to $14,580.88; June, 1876, to $56,471.52. In September, 1873, many citizens called the notice of the board to the need of a new court house, whereupon M. L. Brett, Richard N. Reed, and Joseph E. Thompson were appointed to mature plans, and a small appropriation was made to cover the necessary expense of visiting and receiving other court houses of the State. The matter was postponed until early in 1877, when the contract was let to McCormick & Sweeney. G. W. Bunting, architect, was employed to superintend the work and inspect the estimates. Work progressed favorably, and by December, 1878, the present fine brick building, with stone trimmings, was almost completed. Early in 1879 the board was forced to sell $15,000 worth of county bonds to procure means to complete the work. The building was finished in 1879. June 1, 1880, the total court house fund collected from 1868 to that time amounted to $107,245.52. There had been spent of this on the court house $88,021.15, leaving a balance of

$19,224.37 to be accounted for. Of this sum $3,813.70 had been loaned on mortgage; $4,961.55 had been transferred to the county fund, and $10,449.12, cash, was in the treasury. The bonds issued were paid with portions of the fund, which had been loaned as it was paid in, or with funds just collected. The authorities deserve much credit for the easy manner in which the house was erected and paid for during an exciting financial period. The 2,000-pound bell, bought of E. Howard & Co., of Boston, for $1.525, was placed in the building in the spring of 1878.

In March, 1881, the right to use A. D. Fordyke's system of keeping county records for ten years was bought for $350. In June, 1883, a room in the third story of the court house was rented to the Peabody Rifles to be used as an armory, In June, 1885, under a new law, Michael Sause was appointed county ditch commissioner. In April, 1884, the trustee of Barr Township, against whose management of the township's funds there was considerable complaint, was required by the board to turn over his books, vouchers, etc., to an investigating committee. Some errors were found which were corrected.

THE JAIL OF 1884.

In March, 1883, it was decided to build a new jail. Plans submitted by T. J. Tolan & Son, of Fort Wayne, were adopted, and Brentwood Tolan was employed to serve as architect, and to receive five per cent of the contract price for such service. April 23, 1883, the following bids were opened and examined: A. J. Demoss, $23,050; W. H. Myers & Co., $26,372; M. E. Secrest, $28,000; J. W. Hinkley, $25,750; J. G. Miller, $25,500. The contract for a combined jail and jailer's residence was awarded to J. G. Miller. The following quantity of county bonds was issued to raise means to carry forward the work: Sixty bonds of $100 each, due in two years; 40 bonds of $100 each, due in three years; 10 bonds of $200 each, due in three years; 15 bonds of $200 each, due in four years; 6 bonds of $500 each, due in four years; 14 bonds of $500 each, due in five years; total, $25,000, at six per cent interest. The bonds were dated April 23, 1883. The five-year bonds sold for $505,

and part of the four-year bonds for $502.50. The credit of the county was evidently good. The present jail lot had been bought of Alexander Leslie in December, 1881, for $1,200; June, 1884, the old jail was ordered sold. In December, 1884, a single $5,000 bond, bearing eight per cent interest, was sold to complete the jail. The brick structure was promptly erected at a total cost, including everything, of $28,836.56. Seth R. McCormick contracted to build around the jail a two-rail iron fence, three and a half feet high, for $1.43 per lineal foot.

RAILROAD PROJECTS AND THE CANAL.

In November 1869 the county voted as follows upon the proposition of taking $90,506 worth of stock in the Indiana Northern & Southern Railway: Washington Township, for the stock 836, against the stock 29; Veal, for 64, against 0; Reeve, for 1, against 153; Harrison, for 25, against 63; Barr, for 10, against 274; Van Buren, for 2, against 165; Madison, for 2, against 196; Elmore, for 34, against 33; Steele, for 47, against 30; Bogard, for 73, against 78; total, for 1,096, against 1,021. In 1875 Washington Township voted 891 for and 163 against the proposition of helping the Evansville, Washington & Chicago Railway with a two per cent tax—$64,000. In April, 1878, the following vote was cast to aid the Petersburg & Worthington Railroad with a two per cent tax: Washington, for 269, against 1,001; Steele, for 130, against 103; Elmore, for 133, against 76. Washington's tax was $52,844; Elmore's, $6,150.30, and Steele's, $9,222. In June, 1878, the election was held over again with this result: Washington, for 492, against 583; Steele, for 140, against 23; Elmore, for 115, against 58. In May, 1880, Washington Township voted as follows on the question of aiding with a two per cent tax the Evansville & Indianapolis Railway: for, 568; against, 519. On the same question in August, 1883, for the Evansville, Washington & Brazil Railway, it voted 864 for and 161 against. In April, 1884, on the same proposition, Steele voted 146 for and 24 against; Elmore, 158 for and 51 against. In April, 1885, the three townships were required to vote again on the same question, the tax being one and one-third per cent. The vote was as follows: Washington, for 822, against 300; Steele, for 145, against 7; El-

more, for 140, against 35. The latter is the only tax levied of all that voted above. The tax of each is as follows: Washington, $30,000; Steele, $5,500; Elmore, $4,000. The company at this time, January, 1886, is running regular trains. Regular trains ran north from Washington to Newberry first in October, 1885. The division between Petersburg and Washington was completed in 1883. The construction of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, during the fifties, was the great event in the history of Daviess County, as it opened to the world its inexhaustible coal mines. The Wabash & Erie Canal, built early in the decade of the fifties, was an important event. It cost the county thousands of dollars, but was the means of bringing in immigrants and of developing the inexhaustible coal fields. Had not the railroad come to the front the canal would have been invaluable as a channel upon which to float the local imports and exports. As it was, after four or five years of precarious existence it was gradually abandoned.

THE FINANCES.

The first county treasurer was Ebenezer Jones, and the first report of the finances of the county was made by him February 9, 1819, and covered the period from the organization in 1817 up to that time. This report was as follows: Total receipts, $1,126.43¼; total expenses, $1,064.68¾; balance, $61.74½; treasurer's per cent, $56.30, leaving in the treasury, $45.44½. For the year ending February 9, 1820, the receipts were $808.46½; expenses, $767.97½, and $40.40, the treasurer's per cent leaving in the treasury 9 cents. The above refers to the county fund raised by taxation: In addition to this, was the town-lot fund realized from the sale of lots at the county seat, the land having been donated. November 10, 1819, this fund amounted to $5,741.95, from the sale of the usual sized lots, and $183 from the sale of a six-acre tract, or a total of $5,924.95. By August 15, 1821, there had been spent of the last-named fund on the court house, jail, etc., $5,255.56, and by this time, also, the fund had been increased. For the calendar year, 1824, the receipts of revenue were: $533.25¼; licenses, $76: total receipts, $609.25¼. The expenses were $609.52, leaving a deficit of 26¾ cents. The receipts during the calendar year, 1827, were: County revenue, 1,157.77; licenses,

$99.25; total, $1,257.02. The total expenses were $1,036.53½, leaving a balance of $220.48½. In September, 1828, the finances of the county since 1817 were investigated by a special committee appointed by the board. The total amount of county orders issued during that period (1817 to 1828) was $13,950.24; and the total amount of orders redeemed was $11,362.82, leaving the outstanding indebtedness of the county, $2,587.42. John Van Trees and George A. Wallace were the investigating committee. The receipts from January, 1831, to January, 1832, were $1,298.52¾; total expenses, 1,045.35½; cash on hand, $253.17¼. The delinquent tax due at this time was $515.87½. From November 5, 1833, to November 6, 1834, the receipts were $1,628.11¾, and expenses, $1,194.33½, leaving a balance of $433.78¼. The receipts of 1835 were $1,830.63¾, and the expenses, $1,482,51½; leaving on hand $348.12¼. For the calendar year 1838 the receipts were $5,201.-51½; expenses, $5.230.65¾. There was due the county from the collector $2,367.89. From January 3, 1840, to March 1, 1841, the receipts were $3,919.99; expenses, $3,983.71; deficit, $63.72; due the county from the collector, $1,618.12. For the fiscal year ending May 31, 1847, there was on hand $792.75; licenses received, $165.34; total receipts, $4,870.83; total expenses, $4,854.13; county officers cost $968.45. Delinquent tax back to 1840 was received. The total recipts of 1850–51, were $4,416.33, and expenses, $4,321.25. Among the expense items is one allowing silk growers a premium of 10 cents per pound. Fourteen pounds of native silk were grown as shown by the premium, $1.40 allowed. The receipts of 1853–54 were $4,638.69; expenses, $5,677.49; actual county debt, $1,450.37. The revenue of 1856–57 was $6,-434.78, and the total receipts, $9,998.46; total expenses, $9,167.99; county officers cost $1,144.44. The revenue of 1860–61 was $14,509.84, including $4,488.16 delinquent; the total receipts were $22,246.17; total expenses were $16,127.92; county officers cost $1,718.78, and county buildings $7,013.75. In 1864–65, there was on hand $1,543.74; the county revenue was $21,789.-38; donations to bounty fund, $9,100; total receipts, $45,411.31; total expenses, $70,174.13; bounty paid $52,200; county officers cost $1,972.40. The county debt was $41,261.55. In 1869–70, there was on hand $26,843.82; the county revenue was $17,025.-

57, and the total receipts, $72,300.65; total expenses, $25,179.67. Old orders were redeemed, so that these were left on hand, $25,653.78. In 1874–75, there was on hand $36,448.01; the county revenue was $19,609.56; and the total receipts, $106,200.57; total expenses, $68,683.65; leaving on hand $37,516.92; county officers cost $4,562.35. In 1879–80, there was on hand $28,828.27; county revenue received, $28,284.17; total receipts, $98,018.36; total expenses, $66,232.67; leaving on hand $31,785.69; county officers cost $3,553.86. In 1884–85 there was on hand $23,102.54; the county revenue was $29,142.55; bonds sold, $5,000; total receipts, $116,398.20; total expenses, $76,801.40; leaving on hand $39,596.80. Among the expenses was $21,147.40 spent for the support of schools; $4,492.97 for county officers; $5,054.87 for bridges; $1,087.50 for insurance.

POPULATION OF THE COUNTY.

In 1810 (estimated)	300
In 1820	3,432
In 1830	4,543
In 1840	6,720
In 1850	10,352
In 1860	13,325
In 1870	16,747
In 1880	21,552
In 1885 (estimated)	24,000

ELECTION RETURNS.

The early election returns are missing and cannot be given; the following will throw sufficient light upon recent political events. In November, 1844, the result was as follows: For Clay and Frelinghuysen—Washington, 517; Veal, 37; Harrison, 23; Reeve, 42; Barr, 30; Van Buren, 21; Madison, 34; Elmore, 22; Steele, 32; Bogard, 49; total, 807. For Polk and Dallas—Washington, 362; Veal, 9; Harrison, 50; Reeve, 36; Barr, 83; Van Buren, 47; Madison, 88; Elmore, 56; Steele, 15; Bogard, 18; total, 764. No votes were cast for Birney and Morris, the Liberty candidates. The presidential election of November, 1848, was as follows: For Taylor and Fillmore—Washington, 421; Veal, 27; Harrison, 32; Reeve, 62; Barr, 42; Van Buren, 23; Madison, 28; Elmore, 26; Steele, 37; Bogard, 37; total, 735. For

Cass and Butler—Washington, 248; Veal, 15; Harrison, 43; Reeve, 58; Barr, 82; Van Buren, 68; Madison, 109; Elmore, 52; Steele, 6; Bogard, 27; total, 708. For Van Buren and Adams (free soil)—Veal, 1; Madison, 1; total, 2. The result in November, 1852, was as follows: For Pierce and King—Washington, 131; Veal, 43; Harrison, 55; Reeve, 74; Barr, 148; Van Buren, 74; Madison, 98; Elmore, 36; Steele, 19; Bogard, 42; total, 720. For Scott and Graham—Washington, 378; Veal, 68; Harrison, 30; Reeve, 73; Barr, 95; Van Buren, 41; Madison, 32; Elmore, 22; Steele, 38; Bogard, 49; total, 826. For Hale and Julian (free soil)—Veal, 2; Madison, 4; total, 6. The result in November, 1856, was as follows: For Buchanan and Breckinridge—Washington, 213; Veal, 70; Harrison, 61; Reeve, 191; Barr, 254; Van Buren, 90; Madison, 89; Elmore, 66; Steele, 40; Bogard, 41; total, 1,115. For Fillmore and Donelson—Washington, 311; Veal, 89; Harrison, 99; Reeve, 61; Barr, 119; Van Buren, 48; Madison, 55; Elmore, 24; Steele, 49; Bogard, 84; total, 939. For Fremont and Dayton—Washington, 5; Veal, 2; Harrison, 1; Barr, 1; Madison, 10; Elmore, 3; Steele, 4; total, 26. The result of November, 1860, was much divided, and was as follows: For Douglas and Johnson—Washington, 170; Veal, 49; Harrison, 52; Reeve, 99; Barr, 111; Van Buren, 44; Madison, 90; Elmore, 59; Steele, 70; Bogard, 5; total, 749. For Breckinridge and Lane—Washington, 118; Veal, 13; Harrison, 16; Reeve, 76; Barr, 163; Van Buren, 54; Madison, 12; Elmore, 16; Steele, 10; Bogard, 51; total, 529. For Lincoln and Hamlin—Washington, 287; Veal, 81; Harrison, 72; Reeve, 75; Barr, 99; Van Buren, 45; Madison, 83; Elmore, 21; Steele, 86; Bogard, 85; total, 934. For Bell and Everett—Washington, 73; Veal, 11; Harrison, 30; Reeve, 11; Madison, 1; Steele, 2; Bogard, 5; total, 133. In November, 1864, there were but two tickets, as follows: For McClellan and Pendleton—Washington, 358, Veal, 46; Harrison, 72; Reeve, 140; Barr, 303; Van Buren, 77; Madison, 88; Elmore, 74; Steele, 91; Bogard, 50; total, 1,299. For Lincoln and Johnson—Washington, 418; Veal, 79; Harrison, 116; Reeve, 93; Barr, 119; Van Buren, 71; Madison, 109; Elmore, 37; Steele, 93; Bogard, 92; total, 1,227. In November, 1868, the presidential

election was as follows: For Seymour and Blair—Washington, 531; Veal, 75; Harrison, 182; Reeve, 116; Barr, 364; Van Buren, 124; Madison, 118; Elmore, 79; Steele, 84; Bogard, 59; total, 1,732. For Grant and Colfax—Washington, 527; Veal, 135; Harrison, 137; Reeve, 139; Barr, 155; Van Buren, 95; Madison, 169; Elmore, 67; Steele, 126; Bogard, 132; total, 1,682. The following is the result for November, 1872: Grant and Wilson—Washington, 684; Veal, 133; Harrison, 133; Reeve, 151; Barr, 168; Van Buren, 95; Madison, 169; Elmore, 83; Steele, 147; Bogard, 152; total, 1,914. For Greeley and Brown, (Liberal, Republican or Democratic)—Washington, 528; Veal, 72; Harrison, 91; Reeve, 160; Barr, 381; Van Buren, 88; Madison, 70; Elmore, 87; Steele, 78; Bogard, 60; total, 1,618. For O'Connor and Julian (straight out Democratic)—Washington, 2; Madison, 12; Elmore, 3; total, 17. The following is the result in November, 1876: For Tilden and Hendricks—Washington, 878; Veal, 84; Harrison, 126; Reeve, 178; Barr, 430; Van Buren, 145; Madison, 134; Elmore, 136; Steele, 147; Bogard, 92; total, 2,350. For Hayes and Wheeler—Washington, 732; Veal, 126; Harrison, 145; Reeve, 167; Barr, 179; Van Buren, 112; Madison, 209; Elmore, 73; Steele, 119; Bogard, 164; total, 2,026. For Cooper and Cary—Washington, 2; Veal, 3; Reeve, 3; Barr, 7; Van Buren, 1; Madison, 1; Elmore, 5; Steele, 3; total, 25. The result in November, 1880, was as follows: For Hancock and English—Washington, 891; Veal, 70; Harrison, 113; Reeve, 185; Barr, 474; Van Buren, 142, Madison, 148; Elmore, 139; Steel, 128; Bogard, 97; total, 2,387. For Garfield and Arthur—Washington, 846; Veal, 120; Harrison, 150; Reeve, 191; Barr, 188; Van Buren, 122; Madison, 219; Elmore, 122; Steele, 171; Bogard, 191; total, 2,320. For Weaver and Chambers (Independent)—Washington, 12; Veal, 36; Harrison, 18; Reeve, 5; Barr, 5; Van Buren, 2; Madison, 4; Elmore, 1; Bogard, 2; total, 85. The result in November, 1884, was as follows: For Cleveland and Hendricks—Washington, 896; Veal, 83; Harrison, 124; Reeve, 205; Barr, 453; Van Buren, 140; Madison, 173; Elmore, 153; Steele, 155; Bogard, 98; total, 2,480. For Blaine and Logan—Washington, 823; Veal, 101; Harrison, 140; Reeve, 190; Barr, 231; Van

Buren, 137; Madison, 203; Elmore, 117; Steele, 142; Bogard, 194; total, 2,278. For Butler (Independent)—Washington, 12; Veal, 44; Harrison, 35; Reeve, 4; Barr, 15; Madison, 2; Bogard, 1; total, 113. For St. John (Prohibition)—Van Buren, 2.

THE PAUPERS.

Beginning with the organization of the county, the paupers were cared for in each township by overseers of the poor, who were refunded the outlay by the County Board. The annual expense was for many years less than $100. Late in the twenties it began to exceed that amount. In 1835 it was $240.75. In March, 1841, calls were made for proposals of forty or eighty acres near Washington to be bought and used for a county asylum. Advertisements were inserted in the *Harrisonion.* A special committee, Joseph Warner, Samuel J. Kelso and Abner Davis, was appointed in June, 1842, to examine the several tracts of land offered and report to the board. By December they reported nine different tracts near town offered; and after consideration the board bought eighty acres three and a half miles south of Washington on Section 14, Township 2 north, Range 7 west, for a total of $280; forty acres being bought of David Hogshead, and forty of Lewis Jones. On this land were the usual small country house and stable of that period. William T. Wallace and John Bishop were appointed to superintend the construction on this land of all necessary additional buildings. William Hardin was the first superintendent of the asylum. Elijah Masters succeeded him in 1844. In June, 1843, there were only two paupers in the asylum. Hamlet Sanford and Joseph Allison were "visitors." Fifty apple trees were set out on the farm in 1844 Three paupers were present in 1845. The "visitors" inspected the institution each quarter. The poor cost $492.06 in the fiscal year 1846–47. In 1848 Samuel W. Peck was employed to doctor the paupers. This was the first contract of the kind. Hiram Palmer became superintendent about 1847. He died in 1849. There were present six paupers in December of 1849. In 1850–51 the poor cost $1,486.89. John Jones was superintendent in 1853. He contracted to care for the poor for $1.35 each per week and the use of the farm. The poor of 1856–57 cost $1,686.65; of 1860–61 cost $1,248.43; of 1864–65 cost $1,-

220.31. In January, 1864, the old poor farm having become too small for the use of the county, was ordered sold and a new one purchased. Thomas Cunningham bought the old one for $1,000. One hundred acres on Location 202, Township 3 north, Range 7 west, were bought of John McCorey for $3,500. John Hyatt, Dr. G. G. Barton and R. A. Clements were appointed to superintend the erection of a brick asylum on the new farm. There not being sufficient ready funds, the board issued one $1,000 bond, twenty $50 bonds and twenty $100 bonds, in all $4,000, to raise means to meet the unexpected expense. The bonds were payable in one year. Only $2,550 of the bonds were sold. A little later, in 1864, the board bought of Richard N. Reed 62.68 acres on Section 13, Township 3 north, Range 7 west, for $877.52, to be used as an addition to the farm. W. R. Baker was poor superintendent in 1866, William M. Seal in 1867, W. S. Meredith in 1868 and John V. Spalding in 1869. The new poor asylum was built in 1866 by Reason Cunningham, and cost $11,817.28. It is a substantial two-story brick structure, a credit to the county. In December, 1869, the board bought of John Maher for $2,452.40, 61.31 acres adjoining the poor farm, and in March, 1870 bought 21 acres for $1,500, also adjoining the same, of Thomas Coleman. In March, 1874, six and a half acres of the poor-farm were sold to William Halphenstine for $260. The poor and poor asylum expense for 1869–70 was $3,079.96. John V. Spalding served as superintendent continuously from 1869 to 1877, and was then succeeded by W. M. Seal, who served till 1879, and was then succeeded by John V. Spalding. The price paid the superintendent per annum varied from $400 to $500. The poor of 1874–75 cost $2,742.57, and the asylum cost $1,574.95. The poor of 1879–80 cost $2,914.55, and the asylum cost $1,956.07. Mr. Spalding has served since 1879 continuously as superintendent. He is paid $900 for two years. In March, 1881, the board bought of Ellen Fitzpatrick twenty-five acres adjoining the poor-farm for $875. The poor of 1884–85 cost $3,894.91, and the asylum $1,879.55.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Daviess County Agricultural, Mineral, Mechanical and Industrial Association.—Articles of association were adopted by

this organization in May, 1884. In these articles the objects of the association were set forth as being the encouragement, promotion and improvement of the agricultural, horticultural, mechanical, mining, manufacturing and industrial interests of Daviess County. The capital stock of the association was fixed at $10,000, each share being $10. There were to be thirty directors. The first meeting of the stockholders was held June 14, 1884, for the purpose of electing officers. The election resulted as follows: Zack Jones, president; Henry Walter, vice-president; Charles W. Thomas, treasurer, and Ed F. Meredith, secretary. The first annual fair was held on the association's beautiful grounds, two squares west of the court house, from October 6 to 11, inclusive. The grounds consist of forty acres of land, with a magnificent grove and an abundance of pure water, and one of the finest one-half mile race tracks in the State. Exhibits for premiums were divided into thirty-nine classes, the last class consisting of essays on various topics.

The officers elected at the annual meeting held on the last Saturday of October, 1884, were as follows: Henry Aikman, president; A. M. Johnson, vice-president; Charles Thomas, treasurer; Austin F. Cabel, secretary; T. B. Graham, Jr., assistant secretary; F. A. Ward, marshal; Lloyd Clark, superintendent of stalls, and Miss Mary Clements, secretary of the ladies' department of floral hall. Under their management the second annual fair was held from October 5 to 10 (inclusive), 1885, and was a very gratifying success, the receipts being $1,200 over and above the amount of premiums. The exhibits were divided this year into forty-six classes, the last class consisting of essays as in the previous year.

About the year 1854–55 an agricultural society was organized in the county, and annual fairs were held under promising circumstances until the war came on and diverted public interest and attention.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

William Ballow, John Aikman and Ephraim Thompson, 1817; James C. Veal, 1821, *vice* Thompson; William Wallace, 1822, *vice* Aikman; Joseph Brown, 1823, *vice* Ballow; J. C. Veal, 1824. In September, 1824, the justices of the peace of the county took control of county business, and so continued until 1831. The

first board of justices was as follows: Samuel Smith, Stephen Masters, George H. Routt, Joseph Hays, Joseph Brown, Thomas Morgan, C. F. Wells, John Shercliff, Thomas Horrall and Amos Rogers. The board of commissioners succeeded the justices, in September, 1824, the first being Samuel J. Kelso, Jacob D. Crabs and Alexander English, 1831; Joseph Brown, 1832, *vice* English; J. D. Crabs, 1833; Benjamin Goodwin, 1834, *vice* Kelso; Alexander English, 1835, *vice* Brown; John W. Horrall, November, 1835, *vice* Crabs, resigned. In September, 1836, the board of justices again succeeded the commissioners, but the latter—Hiram Palmer, James P. McGauhy and Charles D. Morgan—took charge in 1842; John D. McClusky, 1844, *vice* McGauhy; Hamlet Sanford, 1845, *vice* Palmer; J. P. McGauhy, 1845, *vice* McClusky, resigned; William H. Houghton and John Lester, 1846, *vice* McGauhy and Morgan; Henry Taylor, 1847, *vice* Lester; John English, 1847, *vice* Sanford, resigned; David M. Hixson, 1848, *vice* English; W. H. Houghton, 1849; W. H. Wells, 1850, *vice* Taylor; William McCormick, 1851, *vice* Hixson; J. C. Steen, 1852, *vice* Houghton; H. K. Brown, June, 1853, *vice* Wells, deceased; H. K. Brown elected September, 1853; William McCormick, 1854; J. C. Steen, 1855; H. K. Brown, 1856; Bazzel Liles, June, 1857, *vice* Brown, removed; Richard B. Dobbyn, 1857, *vice* McCormick; Thomas McCracken, 1858, *vice* Steen; Owen O'Donald, March, 1859, *vice* Liles, resigned; Jacob C. Dillon, 1859, *vice* O'Donald; David Solomon, 1860, *vice* Dobbyn; Thomas McCracken, 1861; Jacob C. Dillon, 1862; John McCory, 1863, *vice* Solomon; William Seals, 1864, *vice* McCracken; William T. Dickinson, 1865, *vice* Dillon; Stephen D. Wright, 1865, *vice* McCory, removed from the county; S. D. Wright, 1866, elected; William Kline, 1867, *vice* Seals; John Ferguson, 1868, *vice* Dickinson; S. D. Wright, 1869; Elliott Chappell and Peter Honey, 1870, *vice* Kline and Wright; John Ferguson, 1871; Peter Honey, 1873; William Kline, 1873, *vice* Chappell; William Boyd, 1874, *vice* Ferguson; John F. Franklin and John R. Wedding, 1876, *vice* Honey and Kline; J. M. Boyd, 1877; Peter Honey and William Kline, 1879, *vice* Franklin and Wedding; John Clark, 1880, *vice* Boyd; John Fanning and Francis Zinkans, 1882, *vice* Honey and Kline; John Clark, 1883.

Clerks.—John Van Trees, 1817–57; John S. Berkshire, 1857–63; Mike Murphy, 1863–70; George Walters, 1870–78; Joseph Wilson, 1878–82; Joseph J. Lacey, 1882–86, incumbent.

Recorders.—J. H. McDonald, 1824–29; J. Calhoun, 1829–36; John M. Waller, 1836–40; John Hyatt, 1840–47; John S. Berkshire, 1847–54; William R. Berkshire, 1854–62; Enoch Barton, 1862–70; A. J. Smiley, 1870–78; Solomon Williams, 1878–82; John H. Kidwell, 1882–86, incumbent.

Sheriffs.—George A. Waller, 1824–26; Richard Palmer, 1826–31; George A. Waller, 1831–35; Robert Raper, 1835–38; Andrew Martin, 1838–40; F. Wilhite, 1840–43; B. Goodwin, 1843–47; R. B. Sutton, 1847–51; B. Goodwin, 1851–54; Isaac W. McCormack, 1854–56; B. Goodwin, 1856–60; Joseph Brown, 1860–62; Michael Nash, 1862–64; Isaac W. McCormack, 1864–68; James M. Graves, 1868–72; Isaac W. McCormack, 1872–76; N. G. Read, 1876–78; Zachariah Jones, 1878–80; Francis A. Ward, 1880–84; John A. Bair, 1884–86, incumbent.

Auditors.—M. L. Brett, 1845–59; R. N. Read, 1859–67; N. G. Read, 1867–74; T. J. Lavelle, 1874–82; James C. Lavelle, 1882–86, incumbent.

Treasurers.—Abraham Perkins, 1852–54; John Thompson, 1854–56; William Sanford, 1856–60; B. Goodwin, 1860–64; William Sanford, 1864–67; George W. McCafferty, 1867–70; William Kennedy, 1870–74; John B. Spaulding, 1874–78; H. C. B——, 1878–82; R. H. Greenwood, 1882–86, incumbent.*

Surveyors.—W. H. Root, 1824–52; John P. Agan, 1852–56; John Cassidy, 1856–60; J. C. Spink, 1860–62; W. P. Boyden, 1862–66; William Shanks, 1866–68; D. H. Kennedy, 1868–72; William Shanks, 1872–76; T. J. Smiley, 1876–86.

Coroners.—Joseph Daugherty, 18— –1826; P. Blackburn, 1826–31; Joseph Daugherty, 1831–39; Samuel A. Rodarmel, 1839–41; Thomas Brown, 1841–45; Joseph Daugherty, 1845–49; J. D. Tremor, 1849–51; James Martin, 1851–52; B. F. Meredith, 1852–54; T. P. Van Trees, 1854–56; A. G. Williams, 1856–57; Thomas Brown, 1857–60; James Solomon, 1860–62; W. T. Morgan, 1862–64; W. E. Hopkins, 1864–66; August Kauffman, 1866–68; John Stevens, 1868–70; D. R. Agan, 1870–74;

*For the names of the early treasurers see *ante* in this chapter.

Warren Hart, 1874–76; Elias Grace, 1876–80; Jesse Winterbottom, 1880–84; W. C. Slater, 1884–86.

Senators.—William Polke, 1817–21, with Knox and Sullivan Counties; Frederick Sholtz, 1821–25, with Knox, Sullivan and Greene; John Ewing, 1825–33, William Wallace, 1833–34, with Knox, Sullivan, Vigo and Owen; Henry M. Shaw, 1835–36, Thomas C. Moore, 1836–39, Robert N. Carman, 1839–41, with Knox and Martin; Abner M. Davis, 1841–44, Elijah Chapman, 1844–46, Richard A. Clements, 1846–47, Aaron Houghton, 1847–50, William E. Niblack, 1850–51, with Martin; William E. Niblack, 1851–52, G. G. Barton, 1853, John P. Freeland, 1855–57, with Knox and Martin; James D. Williams, 1859–67, and 1871–73, W. S. Turner, 1867–69, with Knox; Andrew Humphreys, 1875, David J. Hefron, 1877–83, J. P. McIntosh, 1883–87, with Greene.

Representatives.—James G. Reed, 1821, with Martin County; William H. Routt, 1822–23, with Martin County; James G. Reed, 1823–24, with Martin County; William Wallace, 1825, with Martin County; William Wallace, 1825–26, with Martin County; James G. Reed, 1826 to 1831–32, with Martin County; William Wallace, 1831–32, with Martin County; Erasmus McJunkin, 1832, with Martin County; William Wallace, 1832–33, with Martin County; David McDonald, 1833–34, with Martin County; Patrick M. Brett, 1834–35, with Martin County; Josiah Culbertson, 1834–35, with Martin County; Lewis Jones, 1835–36, with Martin County; James Breeze, 1836–37, Abner M. Davis, 1837–38, with Martin; John Flint, 1838–39; John Flint, 1838–40, with Martin County; Samuel H. Smydth, 1840–41; Richard A. Clements, 1841–42; Richards A. Clements, 1842–43; Silas T. Halbert, 1843–44, with Martin County; James P. McGawhey, 1844–45; Richard A. Clements, 1845–46, with Martin County; Zachariah Walker, 1846–47, with Martin County; Elias S. Terry, 1847–48; Benjamin Goodwin, 1848–49, with Martin; Benjamin Goodwin, 1849–50; Benjamin Goodwin, 1850–51, with Martin County; John Scudder, 1851–52; Rowland Sutton, 1853; James H. McConnell, 1855; T. A. Slicer, 1857; Richard A. Clements, Jr. 1859; Matthew L. Brett, 1861; Noah S. Given, 1863; Howard Crook, 1865; John H. O'Neil, 1867; John Hyatt, 1869; Robert Haynes, 1871; Matthew L. Brett, 1873;

Harvey Taylor, 1875; Patrick H. McCarty, 1877; Samuel H. Taylor, 1879; Clement Lee, 1881; Harman Woodling, 1883; Samuel H. Taylor, 1885.

CHAPTER V.

HISTORY OF THE COURTS—THE FIRST OFFICERS AND ATTORNEYS—THE EARLY INDICTMENTS AND TRIALS—THE FIRST GRAND AND PETIT JURIES—CHARACTER OF EARLY LAW VIOLATIONS—THE JUDGES—INTERESTING CRIMINAL TRIALS OF PIONEER TIMES—LATER CONTESTED CASES—THE PAST AND PRESENT LOCAL BAR—EMINENT PRACTITIONERS FROM ABROAD—THE PROBATE AND COMMON PLEAS COURTS—IMPORTANT MURDER TRIALS.

THE Daviess County Circuit Court convened for the first time April 21, 1817, in the house of Alexander Bruce, which stood on the southeast corner of Main and Second Streets. The president judge was William Prince, and the "Esquire Associates" were William H. Routt and James G. Read. Emanuel Van Trees was appointed clerk, "until a clerk should be commissioned and quallifide." George R. C. Sullivan was prosecuting attorney, and Obed Flint, sheriff. The sheriff returned a "pannel" of grand jurors, consisting of seventeen good, true and lawful men, whose names are as follows: John Aikman, Alexander Bruce, Joseph Bruce, Joseph Bradford, Samuel Channis, Dennis Clark, Jacob Freeland, David Flora, Samuel Kelso, George Lashley, John McClure, Joseph Miller, John Stringer, James Warnick, Archibald Williams, John Walker and Peter Wilkins. The first case before the circuit court was entitled "Emanuel Van Trees *vs.* Ben Jamin J. harrison, foreign attachment," which does not appear to have been tried that day.

On the next day, April 22, the following named individuals were admitted to practice "as Attorneys and Counsellors in this Court:" William P. Bennett, Jacob Call, Nathaniel Huntington and George R. C. Sullivan. On this same day the grand jury returned to the "Barr," and found "true Bills" in the following

cases, to-wit: here follow twelve cases of assault and battery, the first being that against Andrew Hilton, and the second against "Thomas Merida." Andrew Hilton's case was continued to the July term, and when called resulted in his acquittal. "Thomas Merida's" case was first tried, "and Mr. Merida being called appeared in proper person and for plea said that he could not but say that he was guilty in manner and form as he stood charged in the indictment, therefore it was considered by the Court, that he make his fine to the State of Indiana for the use of the County of Daviess for a county seminary, $3." The fund for the establishment of a county seminary thus had its origin, and was for years largely contributed to by fines for assault and battery.

The next term of the circuit court commenced July 21, 1817. During this term perhaps the most interesting case was that of Thomas Proctor, who was charged with the larceny of nine beaver skins and some moccasins from Joseph Whitney. (?)* "The court adjudged that Mr. Proctor restore to Joseph Whitney the nine beaver skins mentioned in the indictment; that he pay to the said Joseph Whitney $54 (the moccasins having been restored) and also pay $10 to the county for the use of a public seminary, and the costs."

At the March term of this court, 1818, Big File, a "Delloware Indian," was indicted for the murder of Thomas Eagle, which event is recorded in the chapter on the Indian history of the county. A warrant was issued against the defendant returnable at the next term of the court. At the June term "the accused being solemnly called, came not, and an *alias capias* was issued for said Big File returnable to the next term." At the September term this case was continued, and at the October term, 1819, a "*nolle prosequi*" was entered in the case.

At the June term, 1818, John Law was admitted to practice at this court. It may be stated here that the first petit jury consisted of Charles Sinkins, John Allen, Ninian Steele, Samuel Kelso, James Steele, George Lashley, William Ballow, Thomas Bradford, Solomon Suplee, Thomas Horrall, George Hunt and William Purcell, the latter of whom was foreman. It is interesting to note that most of the trials during the years 1817 and

*This name is indecipherable on the records.

1818, before this court, were for assault and battery, and that the same individuals were frequently tried for this offense. This was especially the case with John Colbert, who was before the court no less than ten times, fines of from $2 to $5 being imposed in most cases, for the benefit of the county seminary. In September, 1818, he was sued for slander by Robert Flora, and also by Walter Clark, in the former case being fined $227 and in the latter $250. Subsequently his name appears very seldom on the records of the court.

At the June term, 1818, Thomas H. Blake presented his commission as president judge of this court, and took the oath of office. His associates were the same as those of William Prince. Gen. W. Johnston presented his credentials at the September term, his associates remaining the same. At the June term, 1819, the Hon. Mr. Johnston was succeeded by Jonathan Doty, who had as associates William H. Routt and James G. Read until September 18, 1821, at which time they were succeeded by Ephraim Thompson and Philip Barton.

WRIT OF AD QUOD DAMNUM.

The first application for an *ad quod damnum* writ was made March 16, 1819, by William M. Taylor, through his attorney, Charles R. Brown. It appears to have been the desire of Mr. Taylor to raise a dam across Bagg's Creek, on the northeast quarter of Section 17, Township 3, Range 4, for the purpose of obtaining sufficient water to run a grist and saw-mill. Some of Mr. Taylor's neighbors thought that to raise the water as high as he proposed to raise it, ten feet above its ordinary level, would work serious damage to other property, by overflowing and injury to the health of the community. Hence the application for the writ. The sheriff at that time was Obed Flint, and the jury which investigated the merits of the case was as follows: James Love, John Bowsman, William Standly, Hiram Lucas, Abraham Teverbaugh, Josiah Hunt, Samuel Stukey, James Sundy, Henry Hall, James Berry, Philip Davis and Cager Peek. The finding of this jury was that, having taken everything into account, no property of any individual except that of said Taylor would be affected by the raising of the dam ten feet above the water in

Bagg's Creek; that it would not interfere with the passage of fish, or navigation, neither would it annoy the health of the community; that, in short, neither the public nor any individual would be injured by the carrying out of Mr. Taylor's enterprise, and it was ordered by the court that a subpœna do issue against George Mitcheltree, returnable at the next term of court, to show cause, if any he has, why the said inquisition of the jury should not be confirmed, and the said mill not be established by the court. At the next term no cause was assigned by Mr. Mitcheltree. Other applications for the same writ, for similar reasons, were made by other individuals with the same result—permission to build their mills.

Judge Jonathan Doty was succeeded as president judge of this circuit court by Jacob Call, at the April term, 1822. It will be remembered that Jacob Call was one of the first admitted to practice at the Daviess County bar. At the September term, 1824, Judge Call was succeeded by the Hon. John R. Porter, whose associate judges were still the same—Ephraim Thompson and Philip Barton. At the September term, 1825, Philip Barton gave place to Rawley Scott, who was himself succeeded, in 1829, by Michael Murphy.

CRIMINAL TRIALS.

At the August term, 1827, Adam Teal was tried for the murder of Mary Ann Hewlett. The trial lasted two days, and resulted in an acquittal. John Law prosecuted, and McJunkin and Brown defended. The fight on both sides was vigorous. William H. Routt was foreman of the jury. At the August term, 1829, Jabez Osman was tried for assault and battery, with intent to murder, "on the body of James McLaughlin." This was one of the hardest fought of the early trials, and consumed several days. John Law, a strong man, prosecuted, and Charles Dewey and E. H. McJunkin defended. Dewey at this time had no superior as a criminal lawyer in the State. His address to the jury, whose foreman was James Carnahan, was a powerful effort, but his client was found guilty, and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. His wily attorneys, however, succeeded in securing a new trial, and finally cleared him. In 1831 Phineas

Davis was indicted for obstructing navigation in White River, and John Wykoff was indicted for barratry. Moses Knight, a Revolutionary soldier, of South Carolina, applied for a pension in 1831.

John Law was commissioned president judge by Gov. J. Brown Ray, January 25, 1830, and served until August 10, when he was succeeded by Gen. W. Johnston, who was succeeded by Amory Kinney, December 12, 1831. Judge Kinney received his commission from Gov. Noble, and served until January 25, 1837. The associate judges were the same as last mentioned above until the September term, 1834, when Ephraim Thompson was succeeded by John L. Caldwell. At the September term, 1835, they were John L. Caldwell and Elijah Chapman, and one year from this date they were Elijah Chapman and Cornelius Berkshire. Erasmus H. McJunkin, attorney, died in 1834, and the local bar passed suitable resolutions extolling his merits and lamenting his death.

SUNDRY TRIALS OF OFFENSES.

In 1835 H. E. Brandus, an apprenticed boy to John Cawood, was released from his obligations by the circuit court owing to cruelty and misuse. Nancy Riley, tried for murder in March, 1837, was found "not guilty." David McDonald prosecuted, and Charles Dewey defended. The battle was between giants, and lasted four days. In April, 1842, Gaylord G. Barton recovered a verdict of $55 damages against John Hyatt for "trespass on the case for slander." Terry, Law and Watts were attorneys for the plaintiff, and Warner & Smydth for the defendant. Many witnesses were examined and large crowds assembled to witness the proceedings and hear the pleas of the counsel. In October, 1842, Melville Bassett, upon the complaint of Amanda A. Rodarmel, was convicted of bastardy and assessed $175 damages. One of the strongest cases in early years was the slander suit of "Jonathan Hawkins and Elizabeth, his wife, *vs.* Buck Ballow. The latter had said of Mrs. Hawkins: "She has stolen my property; she has taken things from my house without leave," etc., etc. Terry & Watts appeared for & plaintiff, and Law & Ellis for defendant. After a fiery and very interesting trial of three days the jury awarded the plaintiff $180 damages. Another important

case was the trial of Willis M. Miller, in 1845, for the murder of Jane Miller. W. G. Quick prosecuted, and Terry and Clements defended. Three days were consumed, and the jury failed to agree. Terry made a speech of great power. In 1847 Joshua Burgett and Charles Childs were indicted for kidnaping, but appear to have escaped the law. John E. Summers, Josiah Peck and William G. Cole were appointed school examiners of the county for the year 1848–49 by the court.

THE CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES.

On the 25th of January, 1837, Gov. Noble commissioned as president judge Elisha M. Huntington, who served until the April term, 1839, when David McDonald was commissioned and served until the February term, 1853. The associate judges were Cornelius Berkshire and Kenneth Dye from 1838 to November, 1845, when they were succeeded by Benjamin Fitzgerald and Cornelius Berkshire, who served until the new constitution adopted in 1852 went into effect, when their offices were abolished.

The first judge of the circuit court under this new constitution was the Hon. Alvin P. Hovey, who served until the February term, 1854, when he was succeeded by Hon. William E. Niblack. In February, 1858, Ballard Smith became president judge, and served one year. In February, 1859, Michael F. Burke was commissioned judge of this circuit by Gov. A. P. Willard. The last day of court held by Judge Burke was March 14, 1864, and his death occurred on May 22, following. The vacancy caused by Judge Burke's death was filled by the appointment of James C. Denney. John Baker was then elected judge, and continued in office until the February term, 1871, when he was succeeded by the Hon. Newton F. Malott, who had been elected in the fall of 1870. Judge Malott served until the formation of the Forty-ninth Judicial District was formed in the fall of 1884, when the Hon. D. J. Hefron was appointed judge of that district by Gov. Isaac P. Gray. Judge Hefron is on the bench at the present time.

CRIMINAL AND OTHER TRIALS.

In April, 1850, James Thompson was fined $50, disfranchised for life and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for grand

larceny. James Blake was fined $57 and sentenced to three and a half years for the same crime. They were horse-thieves. John Waterman was sentenced to two years in 1850, Willis Pierson to three and a half years in 1851, and John Foster to four years, all for grand larceny. Stubborn fights were made over these cases by opposing counsel. In August, 1854, Harriett Webster was found not guilty, after an exciting trial, of poisoning Robert Webster. A. L. Robinson prosecuted. In August, 1854, the most disturbing seduction case ever tried in the county was heard. The plaintiff recovered $1,000 damages. Many witnesses were examined and much time was consumed. McDonald & Robinson appeared for the plaintiff, and De Bruler & McConnell for the defendant. These attorneys delivered speeches of great brilliance, adroitness and probity. In September, 1859, William Humble was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to twenty-one years in the penitentiary. Nathaniel P. Usher served as special prosecutor. His address to the jury is said to have been worthy of Randolph. A motion for a new trial was argued and overruled. The details of this important case cannot be given. In July, 1859, the case against Thomas Puling for murder was tried here, on a change of venue from Knox County. This case was hotly contested from the start. The defendant was charged with having killed Matthew Norton with a knife. He was tried in Knox County and sentenced for life, but secured a new trial, which was heard in Washington. Richard A. Clements was prosecutor, and was assisted by W. E. Niblack and A. L. Robinson. The defendant's counsel were Nathaniel P. Usher, C. M. Allen and William Jones. Upon second conviction the case was taken to the supreme court, where it was reversed on some vital points. How the case finally terminated could not be learned. John Baker and William Garnet were connected with the trial. In 1862 the grand jury indicted William Perkins for treason, in this: That he did "maliciously and traitorously join and enlist in an army of divers false traitors, to the jurors aforesaid unknown, known as Jeff Davis' army, and commanded by one Jefferson Davis, which said army of men was then and still is in open rebellion and war against the Government of the United States," etc. This case was quashed. In September, 1863, Elijah Bas-

sett was convicted of having mortally wounded John B. Griffith with a knife, and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. In September, 1862, Mary Ann Strange was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced for life to the State's prison. She had "choked, suffocated, strangled, bruised and wounded" her male child. Burton & Pierce were her attorneys. Clements probably prosecuted. In 1864 James McVicker, Louisa Richardson and Edward Denney were sent to the penitentiary for grand larceny. Clements prosecuted and James T. Pierce, J. W. Burton and S. H. Taylor defended. Strong efforts were made by defending counsel. In a bastardy case in 1865, $200 was assessed against the defendant for the support of the child, which was declared to be his by a jury of twelve men. At the close of the war numerous suits against parties for selling liquor without license were tried. In August, 1866, a prominent citizen was found guilty of adultery and fined $180 and costs, and confined one hour in the county jail. The indictment against the lady was quashed. The case of the State *vs.* James A. Padgett was tried in August, 1867, the charge being murder, it is said. The defendant was sentenced for life. J. W. Burton served as special prosecutor, and was opposed by J. T. Pierce and W. Ray Gardiner. The trial was well contested. In March, 1868, a youth of sixteen years was convicted of incest with his sister, and sentenced to the house of refuge for four years. C. S. Dobbins prosecuted, and W. I. Mason defended. In this year also William Wade was convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to three years. In 1869 Abigail Brattan recovered a judgment of $400 damages against William Jackson for slander. Burton defended. Katie Mosier was sentenced to two years for grand larceny in August, 1871. Joseph Tennis was sentenced to four years for manslaughter in 1874, but secured a new trial. A two-years' sentence for bigamy was secured by the prosecutor in 1874 against a citizen of the county.

THE COUNTY BAR.

The bar of Washington County has from the earliest times been noted for its ability, and many distinguished men from other counties than Daviess have, from time to time, practiced there.

Among the prominent resident attorneys have been the following: Charles R. Brown and Amory C. Kinney. These were the first resident lawyers at Washington. After them came Erasmus, Harvey McJunkin, David McDonald, Capt. W. Warner, E. S. Terry, Samuel Howe Smydth, R. A. Clements, John N. Evans, Michael F. Burke, John Baker, and others. Among the foreign attorneys were the following, the first two being Alexander Buckner and Thomas H. Blake. Mr. Buckner came from Vincennes, Mr. Blake from Terre Haute. They were opposing counsel, it is believed, in the case of Thomas Proctor, charged with the larceny of nine beaver skins, mentioned in the paragraph in the circuit court. They quarreled on account of something in connection with the case, and went over the Wabash to settle their differences by the code. The duel resulted without harm to either. Mr. Buckner afterward became United States senator from Missouri; Mr. Blake was the successor of William Prince as president judge of the circuit court, and later was commissioner of the General Land Office under President Harrison. Other attorneys who have practiced at the bar are the following: Lovell H. and Richard H. Rousseau, John R. Porter, John H. Dowden, John S. Watts, Thomas H. Carson, Richard W. Thompson, George G. Dunn, Samuel B. Gookins, John Payne, James Hughes, Tilghman H. Howard, P. M. Brett, Elijah Bell, Delana R. Eckles, B. M. Thomas, Senator Albert S. White, Edward A. Hannegan (afterward United States Senator), A. G. Caldwell, E. B. Talcott, D. K. Weis, Charles Dewey (afterward judge of the supreme court), Elisha M. Huntington, Moses Tabb, John Law, Samuel Judah, Joseph Warner, Willis A. Gorman, Francis P. Bradley, William G. Quick, George Proffit (afterward minister to Brazil), Craven P. Hester, John C. Graham, Joseph Dunn, William E. Niblack, Henry S. Lane, Abraham Lincoln (who made a tariff speech at the time of his visit, and who was sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and of Indiana in his practice before the court, by Col. John Van Trees, clerk), Hugh L. Livingston, G. W. Johnson, Paris C. Dunning, G. R. H. Moore, S. H. Buskirk, L. Q. De Bruler, A. B. Carlton, N. P. Usher, John Baker, J. W. Burton, C. M. Allen, William Jones, L. B. Parsons, Elisha Embree, and many others of later date.

T. A. Howard became United States senator, gubernatorial candidate of the State; Dunning became governor of the State; McDonald judge of the United States District Court, and author of "McDonald's Treatise;" Gorman was colonel in the Mexican war, a general in the Rebellion, a member of Congress and governor of Minnesota; Smydth was a brilliant young man, and died in France, an officer of the United States; Watts was appointed judge in New Mexico by President Fillmore, and died there; Thompson was member of Congress and Secretary of the Navy under Hayes; G. G. Dunn was the greatest orator in Indiana, and a member of Congress; Terry became judge of a circuit in the northern part of the State; was a graduate of West Point. He was the second of G. G. Dunn in an "affair of honor" with James Hughes, whose second was Hugh L. Livingston. The affair was honorably settled without the effusion of blood. Lovel H. Rousseau was captain in the Mexican war and a major-general in the Rebellion; James Hughes was judge, congressman, West Point graduate, lieutenant in the Mexican war, and major-general of the Indiana Legion during the Rebellion. Many of the others became judges, and several reached prominent positions in the State and Nation.

The present bar of Washington is composed of the following members and firms: Gardiner & Taylor, J. W. Burton, Billheimer & Downey, Haynes & Hardy, O'Neal & Hefron, Ogdon & Burke, C. K. Tharp, J. M. Barr, John Baker, John H. Spencer, G. G. Barton, E. F. Meredith, and John M. Van Trees. On the whole, this bar is one of exceptional ability.

THE MURDER OF BENJAMIN SHODA.

This murder occurred December 24, 1834. Benjamin Shoda or Choto, was of French and German origin. He came to Daviess County from Kentucky about 1830. He was unmarried, and settled within half a mile of N. Read's house. For a bachelor he was comfortably situated. On the Christmas eve above mentioned he had invited his friends, William Scott and James Right, to celebrate with him, and had a gallon of whisky ready for the occasion. Toward midnight Right fell asleep, and slept very soundly until near daylight. When he awoke Scott was

gone, and Shoda was, as he thought, asleep, so he passed out quietly and went home. Scott had already gone home, but feeling uneasy, started for town, and on his way met some one and told him about the fight he had with Shoda, and he said he supposed him dead by that time, as he had left him in a dying condition. Shoda had a shoe bench and tools, and his shoe knife was found bent double, and his poker, a seasoned sassafras stick about three feet long, and about as thick as a man's wrist, was lying on the floor. There was no blood on either knife or stick, but from the imprints of the stick upon Shoda's face and head, and from the fact that the knife was bent double, it was inferred that the two had quarreled over their game of cards, and that Shoda had met his death from blows received from the sassafras poker in the hands of Scott. Scott made no attempt to escape, and was imprisoned. He was indicted by the grand jury for murder in the second degree. The verdict of the jury that tried the case was guilty as charged, and the sentence imposed was that Scott should serve two years at hard labor in the State prison Scott served out his time, and lived the remainder of his life in the hilly country between Washington and Jeffersonville. For several weeks after the burial numerous people saw at night Shoda's ghost, as they believed, hovering near the grave. The apparition caused a genuine sensation for a considerable time, and as the grave was on high ground, in a lonely spot some distance from the road, the true state of affairs was not discovered, as has been intimated, for weeks. At length what was generally believed to be a ghost was found out to be a white heifer, which had found her way into the small field containing the grave, but could not find her way out. Thus the secret of the ghost was revealed.

THE MURDER OF DAVID YOUNG.

This murder occurred about February 1, 1866. By whom it was committed was never legally ascertained. William J. Wilson, Young's partner for some years in business at Epsom, Daviess County, was suspected, and, by a change of venue, tried in Pike County for the crime, in September of that year. Circumstantial evidence was all that could be produced, but not enough to satisfy the jury of his guilt. In the trial the State was repre-

sented by Prosecuting Attorney William R. Gardiner, Richard A. Clements and Alexander C. Donald, of Princeton, who was employed by the Masonic lodge. The defense was conducted by Judge J. W. Burton, of Washington, and Col. Cyrus M. Allen, of Vincennes. At the termination of the trial, which lasted nearly a week, the prosecution through Mr. Donald, admitted that the State had failed to make out a case, saying in his concluding speech to the jury: "I firmly and honestly believe him guilty, but have failed to prove it." After his acquittal Wilson remained at home until the following February, braving the storm of indignation caused by the general belief in his guilt. At that time he suddenly disappeared, deserting his wife and family, all of whom except his son still reside in Daviess County. The circumstance which came to light after the discovery of the body by a young woman named Johnson, in the evening of Friday, February 8, proved the murder to have been one of the most cold blooded in the annals of crime, and for which it is probable his own superstition was largely instrumental; but circumstances are numerous, and are intricately connected with individuals and religious belief. The above is the theory generally accepted, but it is probably not the correct one. Evidence is in existence closely connecting other parties with the crime. As, however, no one else has ever been tried, it would be inappropriate to introduce guess work.

THE ASSASSINATION OF CAPT. M'CARTY.

Capt. Eli McCarty had belonged to Company G, Forty-second Indiana Volunteers, but on account of having been wounded in battle he was appointed notifying officer at the time of the draft in 1864. At that time feeling ran very high throughout this State against the Government, against the further prosecution of the war, and especially against the draft. Numerous individuals in the southeastern part of the county had sworn to resist the draft, and to kill any officer of the Government who should notify them that they were drafted. Meetings were held by those taking this position, most if not all of whom, it is believed, were members of that treasonable order known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle." Among the leaders in the special episode resulting in the death of Capt. McCarty were at least two of the Slicer boys, and

Hillory Madden. The names of others will appear later on. In the performance of his duty, Capt. McCarty, on October 3, 1864, notified Samuel and Thornton Slicer, Jr., sons of Thornton Slicer, Sr., of their being drafted, the former of whom said very quietly but very determinedly, "I will see you later, Mr. McCarty." Capt. McCarty then went to the house of William Jackson and took dinner. While there he manifested considerable uneasiness, which Mr. Jackson noticed, understood the reason, therefore, and offered to accompany the Captain. This offer was declined, and McCarty went on his mission. He next notified James Nash, who was chopping near William Madden's barn. Mr. Nash, though a Democrat, did not approve of the movement to resist the draft, but in the barn, unknown to him or the Captain, were two of those who did propose to resist it, and to kill any notifying officer. These two men were Samuel Slicer and Hillory Madden. McCarty having proceeded eastward a short distance they came out of the barn and started in pursuit, swearing they would kill the —— —— —— ——. Soon they jumped the fence and ran across the fields to head him off. McCarty was shot not by them, but probably by John Macaboy, who stood on a slight elevation of ground, near a dead white oak tree and behind a thick clump of bushes, and was thus unperceived by his victim. The shooting was done with a rifle, the ball entering near the right shoulder, passing down obliquely through the lungs and severing the main artery near the heart. The Captain rode on about fifty yards before falling from his horse. Other shots were fired but no other took effect. One of the party almost immediately came back to where Nash was at work, and throwing his pistol down at Nash's feet, exclaimed, "By ——, we've killed him, and if you peach upon us we'll serve you the same way." The Captain's horse with the empty and bloody saddle on his back, galloped down the road past Jackson's, and soon afterward the news spread throughout the neighborhood that harm had come to McCarty. The entire country became aroused, collected at James W. Porter's and the next morning began the search for the body. In the meantime the Captain's horse had been captured by his assassins, led back to where the dead body lay, and compelled to carry his dead owner to the East Fork of the White River. Into this

river at Green's Bend, on the Ballow farm, the body was thrown, weighted with a stone of about 100 pounds. It was no difficult matter to fasten suspicion upon some of the guilty parties, but the exact number and the particular individuals implicated have probably not been ascertained. Twenty-five or thirty were arrested by a self-constituted posse of citizens and soldiers home on furlough, and held at the house af James W. Porter. A portion of those arrested were taken to Washington and given a preliminary trial, but as sufficient evidence of their guilt could not then be obtained, they were permitted to return to the neighborhood of the commission of the crime, under guard. A Deputy United States Marshal soon arrived on the ground under whom the posse organized. About the time the parties who had been given a trial at Washington arrived at Mr. Porter's house, which was headquarters for the posse and where the prisoners were held, a runner came in and announced that the body of McCarty had been found. The course followed to the river had been easily traced, and Dr. Mitchell, by diving, found the body at the bottom of a hole in the river about twenty feet deep. The commission of the deed was surely being traced to the right parties by contradictions in their testimony as to their whereabouts and occupations on the day of the murder, when indications of weakening were observed in Charles Mallory, who was finally unable to hold out, and turned State's evidence against his fellows.

Of those pointed out by him as being participants in the crime, the following parties were tried and convicted for resistance to the draft at Indianapolis by a military commission, and sentenced to the penitentiary for six years: John Macaboy, Daniel Scales, William Whitesides, Washington Hedrick and Yokum Scott. Whitesides and Hedrick died before the beginning of their terms. The others served the full six years, and were then released. The Slicer boys and young Madden, who were equally guilty, managed to entirely escape, went West and joined Quantrell's guerrilla band, and afterward went to California, where they are believed to be at the present time, except Thornton Slicer, who, a few years since, was living in southwest Missouri. Had the younger men of the county had their way, very few, if any, would have been tried by a military commission or escaped, for

their determination was to hang every one believed to have been guilty to the nearest tree, but the counsel of cooler heads prevailed.

Capt. McCarty was buried in the graveyard near the Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church. A monument was erected soon afterward over his grave, bearing the following inscription: "Eli McCarty, Capt. of Co. G., 42d Indiana Volunteers; born November 26, 1826; killed October 3, 1863, by eight Peace Democrats, while notifying drafted men. He entered the service of his country September 26, 1860; was wounded at the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1861; resigned March 16, 1862. He was a volunteer, and had served in the Mexican War. 'All things work together for good to those who love and serve God.'"

THE PROBATE AND COMMON PLEAS COURTS.

The probate court of Daviess County held its first meeting July 14, 1817. The associate judges of the circuit court were *ex officio* probate judges from the time of the establishment of this court until 1830. These associate judges were at first William H. Routt and James G. Read. Very little business of importance came before the probate court for some time. The first will admitted to probate was that of Thomas Horrall, December 18, 1818. The first probate judge was James Breeze, in 1830. James McDonald was commissioned probate judge in 1832, for seven years. W. G. Cole went on the bench in 1839, and served until 1849, when, on account of his death, Gov. Dunning commissioned Alfred P. Davis. John Brayfield was commissioned probate judge September 7, 1850, and served until this court was changed to the court of common pleas in 1852. Succeeding him have been Richard A. Clements, Sr., who served from January, 1853, to May, 1866, when James C. Denney was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by his death. Judge Denney was succeeded by Richard A. Clements, Jr., who was elected, and commissioned by Gov. O. P. Morton November 12, 1866. Upon the death of Judge Clements, William R. Gardiner was appointed by Gov. Baker, October 2, 1867, to fill the vacancy. In November, 1867, Judge Gardiner was succeeded by J T. Pierce, who was elected at the general election that year. Judge Pierce served as common pleas judge until 1873, when a law was passed by the Legislature repealing the statute creating the court of common pleas.

CHAPTER VI.

PREPARED BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

MILITARY HISTORY—THE MEXICAN SOLDIERS—EVENTS PRECEDING THE REBELLION—THE FALL OF SUMTER AND THE CALL TO ARMS—WAR MEETINGS AND VOLUNTEERS—SKETCHES OF THE VARIOUS REGIMENTS—CASUALTIES AND RECRUITS—LOYALTY AND DISLOYALTY—GUERRILLA ALARMS AND PERSONAL ENCOUNTERS—THE VETERANS—THE DRAFTS—SUMMARY OF MEN—BOUNTY AND RELIEF—THE LEGION—CALLS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A FEW of the earliest residents of the county served in the Revolutionary war and in the brief struggle of 1812, but as no record of them was kept, their names and services cannot be given here. After the war of 1812 the militia system was fully kept up until all apprehension of danger from Indians was past, and was then suffered to slowly fall into disuse. There were made in the county two separate recruiting efforts for the war with Mexico in 1846–47, though but little can be said concerning them. Under the first effort Charles Childs, Thomas Coulter, Gabriel Moots, Nelson Boulton, Patrick Carley and Jacob Leap enlisted, and served in Company H of the Second Indiana Regiment, under Capt. Joseph W. Briggs, of Sullivan County. They left the county about June, 1846, and served for one year. They fought at Buena Vista. In 1847 Capt. Ford, of the Third United States Dragoons, recruited Alexander H. Doherty, Thomas Coulter, William Samples, John Samples, Jacob Leap, William Sanders, William Smith, William Hubbard and Nelson Jackson. These men went no farther than St. Louis, owing to the closing of the war. Peace was then enjoyed until the slaveholders' rebellion of 1861–65.

EVENTS PRECEDING THE REBELLION.

During the presidential campaign of 1860, the most exciting and ominous that had ever occurred, up to that time, in the history of the Government, the citizens of Daviess County realized

the magnitude of public events and the danger which threatened the dismemberment of the Union. As time passed, and the Southern States one after another enacted ordinances of secession, took possession of important military points and supplies, and formed a confederacy to assist one another in the common determination to set up a separate government, many in the county lost all hope of their restoration to the Federal Union. Compromises of all descriptions were discussed with an earnestness and vehemence that revealed the fires of patriotism burning in all breasts. All views, from the rankest Southern to the hottest Northern, were publicly expressed. The *Telegraph*, edited at Washington by S. F. Horrall, took a loyal position from the start. In his issue of February 1, 1861, he said: "That the action of South Carolina and other seceding States is treason against the General Government is true; and yet, strange as it may seem, we find men in the free States who try to justify this treason, as if there could be any justification of a crime so heinous and damnable. However, we never find one who is not willing to admit that secessionists have acted hastily, that they have been guilty of treason; but for all this they are disposed to say: 'Let the seceders alone! If you disturb them, if you execute the laws, they will fight, and down goes the fabric of the Government.' But can any human power satisfy the seceders? Are they not bent on doing violence to the laws of the Government, setting the powers that be at defiance, regardless of any consequences? Has one word been uttered by any one of the seceding States that in case of a satisfactory compromise, giving them all they have ever asked, that goes to prove that they would accept the compromise and come back into the Union? We can hardly believe that they will ever willingly come back until, by experience, they have learned the sad lesson of secession. As to war, God knows we hope we may never see the day that the first blow will be struck, for then we may not even guess at the end. We hope that the virtue of forbearance will be clung to till the last ray of hope shall have vanished, then, if it comes to the worst, let us prepare to meet the issue."

Subsequent events have proved that the view of the *Telegraph* regarding the Southern situation was singularly correct. Janu-

ary 25, 1861, it said: "Southern Democrats demanded more than Northern Democrats were willing to concede, hence the secession took place there first. First they determined to dissolve the Democratic party, which they did; then the Union, which they say they have fully accomplished; but Uncle Sam has not yet given up the ship, and we hope never will." In the issue of February 1, it also said: "The fidelity of Southern seceders to the Democratic party has always depended upon the extent to which the party was willing to yield to their desires." The facts contained in these extracts were, at that time, known only to persons who had made the questions which divided the North and the South an intelligent study. Many in the county not conversant with details and justifiable conclusions, really thought that the South had been unjustly treated; not so the editor of the *Telegraph*. No week elasped that he did not denounce the imbecility, if not absolute disloyalty, of the neglect of Buchanan's administration to strangle the hydra of secession in its monstrous infancy. He looked for immediate and warlike action from Mr. Lincoln; but as time passed and his hopes, with those of thousands of others, were not realized, he at first lost heart; but soon rallied, as the wisdom of peaceful overtures and deliberation was developed. March 15 the *Telegraph* said: "It appears to be the policy of the administration to evacuate Fort Sumter. This is regarded by some as a master stroke of policy, and by some just the contrary. We have every confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the administration, and feel sure that the best efforts will be made to guide the ship of state aright and a collision avoided if it can be done. It is evident that the secessionists have hoped to bring about a collision with the General Government, and that their only hope of success lies in this direction. If we had our way we should say, 'hang the rebels;' but he who plunges into a long and bloody war when there is a probability of reaching the desired end peaceably, will surely take a great and awful responsibility upon himself; therefore, the administration being one of wisdom and full of patriotism, we presume every movement in this critical time of national affairs will be well weighed before it is made. Statesmen express strong hope that the Union will yet be safe, and that our country may again be the same happy land of freedom. God grant it!"

THE FALL OF SUMTER.

At last came the news of the fall of Fort Sumter, and the prompt call of the President for 75,000 volunteers to put down the Rebellion. The excitement in Daviess County, and particularly at Washington, was intense. The surrounding country became almost depopulated—was poured upon the towns to learn the news. Every whispered rumor was caught up like a spark and spread out over the county like a prairie fire. All felt instinctively that the crisis had come; that an awful calamity had overtaken the county where white-robed peace had so long presided. The following is an extract from a long, loyal editorial in the *Telegraph* of April 19: "Friends, the national flag, the glorious stars and stripes which you have so long looked upon with patriotic pride, has been dishonored! The colors have been struck to traitors, and what will you do? Will you who love the honor of your country stand idly by and see that emblem of our liberty torn asunder? Never! never!! never!!! We know that patriotism is at no discount in Indiana, and honestly believe that 100,000 men can be raised in ten days to fight for the flag, the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. And since it has come to the worst, since nothing will appease the wrath of the traitors, we say, in God's name, let us, one and all, fight for our flag, our country and our God. We are sadly mistaken if Indiana shall be last in rank; but we are not mistaken. The war now commenced, every patriot will do his duty; and, if we have traitors in our midst, we very much mistake the feeling of this State if it will not soon become so hot that it will not hold those who rejoice at the hoisting of the hateful traitor flag."

MASS MEETINGS.

A public meeting was called to be held at the court house Wednesday evening, April 17, and the room was densely packed by representatives of all shades of opinion. Upon motion Noah S. Given was elected chairman, and John M. Van Trees, secretary. Mr. Given, upon taking the chair, delivered a ringing and lengthy speech of intense loyalty and conviction, declaring himself in favor of quelling the Rebellion at all hazards and at any cost. He was frequently interrupted by storms of applause. S. F.

Horrall, W. Ray Gardiner, John Hyatt, Edward McCrisaken, O. F. Rodarmel, and Joseph Peck were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and reported the following:

"WHEREAS, With sorrow and deep regret, we lament the condition of our beloved country, and with feelings of pain we have heard that the flag of our country has been lowered to a hostile foe; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That with our utmost energy and power we will sustain the Union, the Constitution, and the laws of the United States of America, and that we will protect with our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors, the flag of our country from insult, whether from foreign or domestic foe."

Several short speeches were made by gentlemen present, all loyal and stirring appeals to maintain the Union against all odds. Every speaker was interrupted with tumultuous cheers. Many ladies were present, encouraging the stern expressions of fidelity to the Government. The Saxe Horn Band played the principal national airs, the familiar music of which had a pathos never felt before, and brought tears to many sad eyes. The meeting adjourned; but so great was the interest felt, that another large assemblage convened at the same place the following evening, the room being crowded to suffocation. J. W. Burton was chosen chairman, and S. F. Horrall, secretary. Mr. Burton, upon taking the chair, delivered a brilliant, stirring, fiery speech, incisive with patriotism and logic, full of searching blows of keen invective. He was followed by M. L. Brett, Dr. Horrall, and others, all of whom were cheered to the echo for their hot denunciations of the course of Rebellion. At many schoolhouses and churches throughout the county similar meetings were held, speeches made and resolutions adopted, an account of which was not preserved. The whole county was in a whirl of angry excitement, and the great prevailing expression was for immediate war.

THE FIRST COMPANY FOR THE WAR.

The news of the fall of Sumter had scarcely been received before calls were made for a company for the three months' service. By Thursday evening, April 18, over 100 men had enrolled them-

selves. Charles Childs was elected captain; Richard W. Meredith, first lieutenant; and Alanson Solomon, second lieutenant. Friday, April 19, five days after the news was received that Sumter had fallen, the company wired its offer of services to the governor, and received an immediate reply of acceptance, with orders to report at Indianapolis for active service without delay. At this time the town of Washington was a sight the oldest inhabitants had never before witnessed. The Saxe Horn Band was scarcely off duty day or night, but paraded the streets at the head of militia companies, firing the hearts of all with the grand strains of "Hail Columbia," "The Red, White and Blue," "Yankee Doodle," and other national airs. In all directions the stars and stripes were flung to the breeze, until the wonder was where all the banners came from. All business except that of making "war to the knife and knife to the hilt" was abandoned. America had never before seen such a popular uprising. The company prepared to start for the State capital the next day, Saturday, April 20, and the ladies gathered together and hastily made a beautiful silk banner to be presented to the company. George Houts, Elisha Hyatt, Milton Crabbs, William Helpenstine, and others pledged themselves to see that the families of volunteers were cared for. J. W. Burton, N. S. Given and S. F. Horrall were especially prominent and energetic for the war. The company prepared to leave by the train Saturday, and just before starting the impressive ceremony of the flag presentation was held. Mrs. P. Cruse in a short address, full of sentiment, patriotism and good advice, presented the flag, which was received by Capt. Childs, to which address Mr. Cook responded eloquently on behalf of the company, pledging the lives of the company to maintain its honor. The whole town turned out to see the boys off. At the depot it was a sad occasion. All felt that some of the boys would never return. Old men, while tears ran down their furrowed cheeks, clasped the hands of the boys, and, in broken tones, begged them never to see the stars and stripes trailed in the dust. Sweet women—wives, mothers, sisters, lovers, clung with sobs of anguish to the dear forms of loved ones, upon whom they might never again look. At last the train came in, was boarded by the boys, and amid the flourish of the bands

and the sobs and lingering farewells of friends, swept away with its living sacrifice for the altar of secession. At Indianapolis the men became Company C, of the Sixth Regiment, and were mustered into the three months' service April 24, 1861. After the term of service had expired the company returned, and the regiment was reorganized for the three years' service. A full company was raised in September and October, 1861, which became Company E, of the Sixth. About half of the company was mustered in late in September and the remainder early in October, The officers of this company during its time of service were as follows: Charles R. Van Tress and Oscar F. Rodarmel, captains; Henry C. Hall, Sr., Alanson Solomon, O. F. Rodarmel and Henry E. Van Trees, first lieutenants; Alanson Solomon, O. F. Rodarmel and H. E. Van Trees, second lieutenants.

SKETCH OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

The Sixth Regiment—three months' service—was mustered in at Indianapolis, April 25, 1861, with Thomas T. Crittenden, colonel. May 30 it was moved to West Virginia, but was previously fully armed and equipped. June 2 it reached Webster, and the same night was marched, through a heavy rain, fourteen miles, and on the morning of the 3d took part in the battle of Phillipi. It then returned to Grafton, and was brigaded under Gen. Morris. It participated in the march to Laurel Hill, and was in the engagement with Garrett at Carrick's Ford, July 12. Late in July it returned to Indianapolis and was mustered out, and finally discharged August 2. It was reorganized for the three years' service September 20, 1861, and on the same day Col. Crittenden took about 500 of the regiment and moved into Kentucky to oppose Gen. Buckner. He moved from Louisville to Muldrate's Hill, and a little later encamped at Nolin Creek. Here, in October, this portion of the regiment was joined by 300 recruits under Lieut-Col. Prather. The regiment was made a part of Rousseau's brigade of McCooks' division, and was soon marched with Buell's army to Mumfordsville, Woodsonville and Bowling Green, remaining at the latter place until March, 1862; then moved to Nashville and encamped. A few weeks later it moved to Savannah, Tenn., marching 149 miles in seven days, and

reached Shiloh early in the morning of the second day. During the day it was actively engaged, gallantly saving one of the Federal batteries from capture, and charging the enemy. It participated in the siege of Corinth, and later (in October) moved back to Louisville, Ky. In November it again moved into Tennessee, and later took part in the battle of Stone River. During the spring and summer of 1863 it did extensive campaigning duty in Tennessee. September 19 and 20 it fought at bloody Chickamauga, losing its colonel. It also fought at Brown's Ferry and at Mission Ridge. It then remained in east Tennessee until the spring of 1864. In the Atlanta campaign it fought at Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Buzzard Roost, Dallas, New Hope, Allatoona Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta and before Atlanta. Late in August, 1864, it returned to Chattanooga, where the non-veterans were mustered out. The remaining men were transferred to the Sixty-eighth Regiment. When the last named regiment was mustered out, nineteen men of the old Sixth were yet in the service, and were transferred to the Forty-fourth Regiment, with which they were finally mustered out September 14, 1865.

CASUALTIES OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

There were no casualties during the three months' service, except the death of Joseph G. Scott (private) while on the way home. In the three years' service Company E lost several. Wayne Alford died at Corinth of disease, June, 1862; Isaac Alexander died of disease at Knoxville, April, 1864; Abram W. Carnahan was captured by the enemy at Brown's Ferry, and died in Andersonville prison, August, 1864; Benton McCafferty was wounded at Mission Ridge; Lafayette Alford died at home. of disease, May, 1862; John Azbell died at Chattanooga, of wounds, November, 1863; George H. Bradford died of disease at home, November, 1862; Thomas M. L. Colvin died at Chattanooga, of wounds, November, 1864; Josiah Farley was killed at Mission Ridge, November, 1863; Josiah Graham was killed at Chickamauga, September, 1863; Napoleon Heberd was killed at Mission Ridge; John Hill died of disease at Woodsonville, Ky., February, 1862; John Killion died of disease at Woodsonville; James Lambert died of disease at Iuka, June, 1862; Joshua McLinn died of

disease at Nashville, January, 1863; Charles Palmer, killed at Chickamauga, September, 1863; William Reily died of consumption in Martin County, Ind.; Thomas Taylor, killed at Mission Ridge; Joseph D. Teverbaugh died at Chattanooga, of wounds, November, 1863; Levi Wheeler died of disease at Woodsonville, February, 1862; George M. Wheeler died of wounds at Chattanooga, December, 1863; William H. Wilson died of disease at Louisville, April, 1863; Aaron Hunter, a recruit, was killed at Shiloh, April 7, 1862; Robert Warner, a recruit, died of disease at Louisville, in 1862; Lieut. Alanson Solomon died of exposure at his home in Washington, Ind., May, 1862.

PATRIOTIC MEASURES AND UTTERANCES.

The *Telegraph* of April 19, 1861, said: "We have a few Secessionists, it appears, in our town who seem to glory that the flag of our country has been torn from Fort Sumter, and the Federal troops been obliged to surrender. In the days of Christ, for thirty pieces of silver, there was one whose heart was so damnably corrupt that he betrayed his Master. In the Revolution there were those who fought under the enemy's flag; therefore, it is not astonishing to us that we find some who are now willing to join an army of traitors. If they prefer to do so, let them go; God knows we are better off without than with them." The war spirit did not die with the departure of the first company; others in different portions of the country were soon formed, and several were mustered into the "Indiana Legion." It was noted at this time that Colman Wallace had four sons and three grandsons in the company of Capt. Childs. T. N. Robinson, in the exuberance of his devotion to the stars and stripes, came out in a special card to the public, declaring himself true to his country, and in favor of the war. A flag-pole 151 feet high was erected in Washington, from which the American flag fluttered in the breeze day and night. Quite a strong sentiment of disloyalty began to be manifested at this time. The *Telegraph* cautioned moderation and freedom from passion. A company for cavalry service was ready early in May, and obtained uniforms. A little later than this a man named Rice, while at Maysville, cut the Union flag rope there, hauled down the flag, and was in the act of cutting it in

pieces when he was forcibly prevented by a citizen, and soon arrested on a State warrant, tried before Justice Cloud, and fined 50 cents (double the damage done) and costs. He claimed to have been drunk when he did the act. When it was found that the governor would receive no more companies, interest in maintaining their organization flagged somewhat. In July, however, came the call for 500,000 men, which stimulated enlistments anew.

BOLTON'S COMPANY.

In July, 1861, a full company was raised for the Twenty-fourth Regiment. The men were mustered in July 31, at Vincennes, the place of rendezvous, and became Company D. The officers during the war was as follows: Nelson F. Bolton and Samuel M. Smith, captains; Jacob Covert, S. M. Smith, and Henry H. Hyatt, first lieutenants; S. M. Smith and H. H. Hyatt, second lieutenants; Thomas Johnson, of Washington, was captain of Company K, same regiment, and T. M. Gibson, second lieutenant. In the reorganization H. H. Hyatt became adjutant, S. M. Smith, captain of Company C; Anthony Johnson, second lieutenant, out of the same, and W. S. Waller, second lieutenant of Company E.

SKETCH OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment was mustered in at Vincennes, July 31, 1861, with Alvin P. Hovey as colonel. August 19 it moved to St. Louis, and moved into the interior of Missouri, where it remained until February, 1862, when it moved to assist in the reduction of Fort Donelson. It was too late, and then moved to Fort Henry. It was hotly engaged at Shiloh, losing many men, including Maj. Gerber. April 28 Col. Hovey became a brigadier-general, and W. T. Spicely succeeded him as colonel. The regiment participated in the siege of Corinth, thence moved to Memphis, thence, in July, to Helena, Ark., where it remained during the winter, engaged in sundry expeditions. In the spring of 1863 it moved in Hovey's Division in the Vicksburg campaign, fighting at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, and elsewhere. In the latter battle it distinguished itself by a furious charge on the enemy. It was very active during the siege, and later moved to

New Orleans. During the fall of 1863 it did duty at New Iberia and Algiers. In January, 1864, it veteranized, and went home on furlough soon after. After this it did duty in Louisiana, and December 10 was consolidated with the Sixty-seventh under the old name. In January, 1865, it was moved to Florida, and in April participated in the investment of Mobile, fighting near Blakely, Ala. It then moved to Selma, and was soon transferred to Galveston, Tex. July 16, 1865, it was reorganized as a battalion of five companies. The other companies, whose terms had expired, were mustered out. They were welcomed at Indianapolis by a public reception. The battalion continued in service until late in 1865.

Casualties.—Capt. S. M. Smith, wounded at Shiloh and Champion Hills; James P. Cruse died of disease at home, January, 1862; Milton Jackson died of disease at St. Louis, Mo.; Asbury D. Alexander died of disease at St. Louis, January, 1865; John C. Balthus died of disease in 1861. William Bradsbury died of diesease in 1862 at Jefferson City, Mo.; William Brown died at St. Louis, November, 1861; William Edwards died of disease in 1862 at Helena, Ark.; Jackson Edwards, killed at Magnolia Hills; William Graham killed, May, 1863, at Champion Hills; Thomas Hardin died of disease at home in 1862; Peter Hawkins died of disease at home in 1862; George Hawkins died of disease at Tipton, Mo., in 1862; Thomas Hyatt died of wounds, April, 1862; John B. Johnson died of disease at Tipton, Mo., in 1862; George Messer died of disease at Tipton, December, 1861; John Montgomery died at Vicksburg, July, 1863; Harvey Peck, accidentally killed at Milliken's Bend, La., April, 1863; Henry Rhodes died at Helena, Ark., September, 1862; Francis A. Shepard died of wounds, May, 1863; James Tisdal, died of disease at St. Louis in 1862; James Walker died of disease at Tipton, Mo., in 1862; Daniel Fee (recruit) died at New Orleans in 1864; W. S. Helms (recruit) died May, 1865; James Malloy (recruit) died in Louisiana in 1864; Enoch Nash (recruit) died in Louisiana in 1864; E. M. Thomas (recruit) died in Louisiana in 1864.

TWO COMPANIES FOR THE WAR.

In July and August, 1861, two full companies were raised for

the Twenty-seventh Regiment—one in and near Raglesville and one at Washington. The former became Company B and the latter Company E. The officers of Company B during the war were as follows: Jackson L. Moore, William E. Davis and John W. Thornburgh, captains; W. E. Davis, J. W. Thornburgh and Thomas W. Casey, first lieutenants; J. W. Thornburgh, Thomas W. Casey and William Hubbard, second lieutenants. The officers of Company E during the war were George W. Burge, George L. Fesler (Morgantown) and James Stevens, captains; John A. Cassady, James Stevens and Bethuel Clark, first lieutenants; James Stevens and George W. Rodick, second lieutenants. Burge became major of the Twenty-seventh in July, 1862. The details of the departure of these companies cannot be given, owing to missing numbers of the papers issued at the time containing accounts.

SKETCH OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment was mustered in at Indianapolis September 12, 1861. It moved to Washington City and was transferred to Banks' army of the Shenandoah. It passed the winter near Frederick City, Md., and in March took position across the Potomac. It pursued Jackson's army after the battle of Winchester Heights, and May 23 fought at Front Royal. On the 25th of May it fought gallantly at Winchester, its brigade, (Gordon's) withstanding the assaults of twenty-eight rebel regiments for three and a half hours, and repulsing them. But the odds were too great, and the Federal forces were forced back in the town, where, in the streets, the fighting was hotly continued. The retreat was continued and the regiment recrossed the Potomac May 26. In August it fought at Cedar Mountain, and September 17 lost heavily at Antietam. It then did guard duty until the following year, 1863. It participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, losing severely and fighting fiercely and bravely. It moved north in pursuit of Gen. Lee, who had invaded Virginia, and was conspicuously engaged, July 3, in the grand resistance to the headlong charges of the enemy, suffering severe loss. The regiment then rested until September, when it was transferred West with its corps, the Twelfth. During the fall and winter of 1863–64 it was stationed at Tullahoma. Here a portion

veteranized. Returning from a furlough it fought at Resaca May 15, 1864, defeating in fair, open-field fight the Thirty-second and Thirty-eighth Alabama Regiments, killing and wounding a large number and taking about 100 prisoners, including the colonel and the battle-flag of the last named regiment. The Twenty-seventh lost sixty-eight killed and wounded. It participated in all the battles, skirmishes, assaults, etc., of the Atlanta campaign. November, 1864, the non-veterans were mustered out, and the remainder were transferred to the Seventieth Regiment and served thus through the Carolina campaign, and were transferred to the Thirty-third Regiment, and finally mustered out July 21, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.

Casualties in Company B.—William Hubbard, wounded and discharged December, 1863; Ira C. Brashears, discharged June, 1863, with loss of right arm; Elisha Guthrie, killed July, 1863; Stephen Boardman died of disease, November, 1861; Alonzo C. Bugher died at Darnestown, Md., November, 1861; B. F. Chestnut died of disease November, 1861; W. J. Flinn died at New Hope Church, Ga., May, 1864; W. R. Carson, killed at Cedar Mountain; Joshua Gough died at Philadelphia, May, 1862; Willis Hubbard died at Belle Isle; William Hanna died at Chattanooga, June, 1864; G. W. Herrondon died September, 1864; Anderson Dichert, killed at Resaca, May, 1864; John Correll died at Chattanooga, July, 1864; W. B. Matthews, killed at Chancellorsville, May, 1863; George W. Stout died at Atlanta, August, 1864; Pierson Wagley died at Darnestown, Md., December, 1861.

Casualties in Company E.—William C. Boyd died in Libby prison; Joseph Carroll, killed at Chancellorsville, May, 1863; James M. Chapman, killed at Gettysburg, July, 1863; Thomas W. Hill, killed at Cedar Mountain; Patrick Curley died at home November, 1862; Lewis Clark died at Alexandria, Va., December, 1863; B. T. Gregory died at home December, 1862; Thomas Gregory, killed at Dallas, Ga., May, 1864; William Gaines died at Frederick City, Md., December, 1861; James Herinshaw, killed at Antietam, September, 1862; Joseph Hawkins died at Williamsport, Md., December, 1862; G. W. Honey died at Atlanta, Ga., August, 1864; Henry Huskes died at Washington, Septem-

ber, 1862; John Jones died of wounds at Alexandria, Va., 1862; John R. Keller, killed at Dallas, Ga., May, 1864; Thomas Layton died January, 1862; Nathan Logan, killed at Antietam, September, 1862; James Lashley died June, 1864; Phillip Ross, killed at Cedar Mountain, August, 1862; Daniel S. Sparks, killed at Cedar Mountain; Franklin Smith, killed at Antietam; John J. Williams died at Darnestown, Md., 1861; John Webber, killed at Peach Tree Creek, August, 1864; W. H. Wilson, killed at Gettysburg, July, 1863.

M'CARTY'S COMPANY.

In September, 1861, Eli McCarty, Isaac W. McCormick, S. F. Horrall and others formed a company for the Forty-second Regiment. Friday, September 27, the men left for Evansville, where the regiment rendezvoused. The men reached Washington about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, being escorted in by the Washington Brass Band, which had gone out to meet them. They arrived with a great flourish of martial music, with banners waving in the sun and with rounds of loyal cheers. They were entertained by the citizens until 10:47 P. M., when they boarded the west-bound train. The men became Company G, of the Forty-second, and were mustered in October 10, 1861. The officers of this company during the war were as follows: Eli McCarty, Isaac W. McCormick, Spillard F. Horrall and Joshua A. Palmer, captains; I. W. McCormick, S. F. Horrall, J. A. Palmer and W. H. Farris, first lieutenants; S. F. Horrall, J. A. Palmer, W. H. Farris and William A. Myers, second lieutenants. Late in the war J. G. Stubblefield, of this county, became adjutant of the Forty-second; Rev. Henry O. Chapman, chaplain, and Harrison Peachee captain of Company D. The Forty-second was organized at Evansville with James G. Jones as colonel, and early in October moved to Henderson, Ky., thence to Calhoun, Owensboro and Nashville, reaching the latter place February 25, 1862. It moved to Huntsville, Ala., thence back to Nashville, thence moved toward Louisville with Buell's army and pursued Bragg's army, and participated in the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862, losing 166 in killed, wounded and missing. It returned to Nashville and later took part in the battle of Stone River, December

and January 1 and 2, 1863, losing seventeen killed and eighty-seven wounded. It remained in camp near Murfreesboro until June 24, thence moved to Chattanooga, and September 19 and 20 fought at Chickamauga, losing eight killed, fifty-three wounded and thirty-two missing. It assisted in storming Lookout Mountain and fought at Mission Ridge, losing forty-three killed and wounded. January 1, 1864, it "veteranized" at Chattanooga and soon went home on veteran furlough. Returning it joined Gen. Sherman at Chattanooga, and May 27 started on the Atlanta campaign. It participated in all the principal battles, losing in the aggregate 103 officers and men, killed and wounded. Near Allatoona it was on picket duty seven days and nights, within fifty yards of the rebel skirmish line, without being relieved. After the fall of Atlanta it pursued Hood, and then moved back to Atlanta. It moved with Sherman to the sea, skirmishing on the way, and participated in the siege of Savannah. It also participated in the Carolina campaign, fighting at Averysboro and Bentonville, N. C., losing ten killed and wounded. After this campaign it moved to Washington, D. C., arriving in April, 1865. July 21, 1865, it was mustered out at Louisville, Ky. July 25 it was publicly received at Indianapolis by prominent military men and civilians. During its term of service it lost in killed, wounded and missing 629, of which 86 were killed on the field and 443 wounded. It was in the following battles and skirmishes: Wartrace, Perryville, Stone River, Elk River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Allatoona, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Savannah, Charleston, Black River and Bentonville.

Casualties of Company G.—Henry Baker died at Vining's Station, Ga., August, 1864; Robert S. Baker, killed at Perryville, October, 1862; Andrew J. Brown, same as last; W. B. Burrows, died of wounds, February, 1863; James M. Campbell died March, 1862; Henry Craft died July, 1863; John S. Gregory died at Murfreesboro, July, 1863; Isaac S. Haller, mortally wounded at Chickamauga, September, 1863; George W. Horrall died at Nashville, July, 1863; Samuel Havens died at Wartrace, April, 1862; Henry S. Hunter, killed at Perryville, October, 1862;

Reuben Hunter died of wounds, August, 1864; William P. Jones died of disease at Evansville, March, 1862; G. W. Kelso, wounded and discharged, August, 1863; John McCarty died at Wartrace of disease, April 1863; Charles McCracken, wounded and discharged, January 1864; Richard McGeeher died of wounds at Murfreesboro, January, 1863; A. R. Newbury, wounded and discharged, March, 1863; E. W. Pride died of disease at Evansville, January, 1862; Hubbard Pride, killed at Stone River, December, 1862; Elijah Pride died of disease at Evansville, December, 1862; J. T. Pride, wounded and discharged; Samuel Rattan died of wounds received at Lookout Mountain, November, 1863; Harrison Risley, killed at Resacca, May, 1864; John Russell, wounded and discharged, December, 1862; William Sullivan died at Evansville, January, 1862; Oscar Swanigen died, cause and date not stated; W. E. Wells, wounded and discharged, February, 1863; B. F. Walker, mortally wounded at Stone River, December, 1862; Nicholas F. Wallace, mortally wounded at Stone River; D. C. Wallace, wounded and discharged, March, 1864; J. P. Wallace, same as last; Stephen H. Williams died of wounds at Perryville, October, 1862; James H. McCaferty (recruit), died at David Island, N. Y. H., May, 1865. There was no better regiment in the field from Indiana than the Forty-second.

SUNDRY MILITARY ITEMS.

B. F. Burlingame of this county went out in September, 1861, as second lieutenant in Company A, Seventh Regiment, was promoted and at last became regimental quartermaster. Late in the war Richard J. Graham became adjutant of the thirteenth Regiment; he was first captain, then major, then lieutenant-colonel in the reorganization. Samuel W. Peck, in September, 1861, became surgeon of the Eighteenth Regiment. S. A. Wadsworth was second lieutenant, then captain in Company E, Eighteenth Regiment. John A. Cassady, who became captain of Company D, Twenty-seventh Regiment, was killed at Chancellorsville, May, 1863. James Neel, who was active in enlisting men during the summer of 1861, was commissioned adjutant of the First Cavalry (Twenty-eighth Regiment).

In October Capt. Dale called for a company. Many com-

panies of home guards were organized in the county. Capt. Bradley called for recruits about this time. Capt. Childs, H. S. Bigham and Capt. Wigmore, of "Mulligan's Brigade," called for recruits. From April to November, of this year, there was a constant formation of companies. In September S. F. Horrall, editor of the *Telegraph*, leased his paper to E. A. Lewis, and "went off to the war." New Year's day, in camp, Capt. C. R. Van Trees was presented, by his company, with a fine sash. In February, 1862, when the news was received that Fort Donelson had been captured, an impromptu jollification was held at night with bonfires, martial music, speeches, and much applause. Washington's birthday was ushered in with thirty-four anvil reports. Flags were flung out, and at night the town was brilliantly illuminated, the bands made the echoes ring with national melody, and companies of home guards paraded the streets, accompanied by a motley retinue of patriotic urchins. It was also celebrated at Clarksburg. W. R. Gardiner delivered an address, and G. W. Walters called for recruits.

THE FIFTY-SECOND.

Late in 1861 twenty-two men were raised by William A. Bodkin, and others, for Company A, of the Fifty-second Regiment and eighteen for Company E, of the same regiment, by David J. Temple, R. W. Meredith, and others. They were mustered in February 1, 1862. Temple went out as second lieutenant, but was promoted captain and transferred to Company I. R. W. Meredith went out as first lieutenant, but resigned in 1862. In Company A, Bodkin went out as second lieutenant, but was promoted first lieutenant, and then captain. The Fifty-second Regiment was partly organized at Rushville, and was then consolidated, at Indianapolis, with the Fifty-sixth. February 7 it left for the field, moving to Fort Henry, thence to Fort Donelson, participating in the siege. It then did duty at Forts Henry and Heiman until April 1; then moved to Pittsburgh Landing, and took part in the siege of Corinth. It did duty at Memphis, Fort Pillow, Columbus, etc., and September 17 fought Faulkner's guerrillas near Durhamsville. It did garrison duty at and near Fort Pillow until January, 1864, skirmishing, marching, etc., in

numerous expeditions. In January, 1864, it moved, with Sherman, against Meriden; fought at Jackson. February 27 it veteranized at Canton, Miss. It took veteran furlough. One hundred and twenty-six non-veterans and recruits joined Banks' Red River expedition, and fought at Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Moore's Plantation and Yellow Bayou. The veterans returning to Columbus, Ky., left, in May, for Vicksburg, where all were reunited. It pursued and fought Gen. Marmaduke at Lake Chicot, June 5; thence moved to Memphis, and pursued and fought Gen. Forrest's forces at Tupello, Miss. August 13 it fought at Hurricane Creek, and October 1 fought at Franklin, Mo., and drove Price out of the State. November 19 it reached St. Louis, having marched 720 miles within fifty days. It moved to Nashville, and December 15 and 16 fought there and joined Hood's pursuit. It then moved to Eastport; thence to New Orleans; thence to Dauphin Island; thence to Spanish Fort, which it helped reduce. April 9, 1865, it fought at Blakely, and then moved to Montgomery, Ala. It did garrison duty in Alabama until mustered out of service, September 10, 1865.

Casualties of Company A.—Reuben Johnson died at Vicksburg, March, 1864; Philip Dermosly, veteran, died September, 1864; Michael Gatlet died May, 1862; Charles H. Flanders, veteran, died March, 1864. *Company E.*—Preston T. Linville died at Corinth, May, 1862; Thomas C. Duffy, veteran, died at Memphis, October, 1864; William Moley died at Fort Pillow, May, 1863; Robert Ormsby died at Memphis, August, 1862.

ADDITIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

In October and November, 1861, James A. Dale, Green McDonald, J. S. Canfield, and others, raised about fifty men, who, December 16, became with others Company H, of the Fifty-eighth Regiment. The officers of this company, during the war, were James A. Dale and Green McDonald, captains; G. McDonald, John S. Canfield and Zachariah Jones, first lieutenants; J. S. Canfield, Z. Jones and Peter Honey, second lieutenants.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The Fifty-eighth Regiment was organized at Princeton, in

October, 1861, with Henry M. Carr, colonel, and in December started for the field via Louisville. It joined Buell's army, and passed the winter of 1861–62 in Kentucky. March 1, 1862, it reached Nashville, and a month later started for Pittsburgh Landing, reaching Shiloh the evening of the second day's battle. It engaged in the siege of Corinth, thence moved into northern Alabama, thence back through Nashville to Louisville. It then pursued Bragg's army, reaching Nashville late in November. December 27 it charged the rebels at Lavergne, and December 31 and January 1 and 2, 1863, fought at Stone River, losing 18 killed, 87 wounded and 5 missing, a bloody but splendid showing. In the bloody battle of Chickamauga it was fiercely engaged from commencement to close, losing the appalling number of 171, killed, wounded and missing, out of about 400 engaged. It fought at Chattanooga, and November 25, at Mission Ridge, lost 5 killed and 61 wounded. It then moved to the relief of Knoxville. It spent the winter of 1863–64 in the mountains of East Tennessee, suffering greatly for want of provisions and clothing. January 24, 1864, it veteranized, and March 4 reached Indianapolis on veteran furlough. In April it again took the field, having charge of Sherman's pontoon trains. It bridged the streams from Chattanooga to Atlanta, often under a galling fire. In October, 1864, 170 men of the Tenth Regiment were consolidated with the Fifty-eighth. After the fall of Atlanta the regiment moved with the army of Georgia, under Gen. Slocum. It bridged the streams from Atlanta to Savannah, Ga., including the one across Savannah River, 3,000 feet in length. December 31 the non-veterans were mustered out. In the Carolina campaign it did all the bridging for the army of Georgia, including a second bridge over the Savannah at Sister's Ferry, where for six days the men worked in water from two to four feet deep. In this campaign alone it made over 16,000 feet of bridges. On the way to Washington City, later, it bridged all the streams except the James River. July 25, 1865, it was mustered out at Louisville, Ky. This was one of the best regiments from Indiana in the war. It lost during its term of service, in battle and by disease, 265 men.

Casualties of Company H.—Capt. James H. Dale resigned June, 1862, wounded at Mission Ridge; W. H. Lyndall died at

Lebanon, Ky., February, 1862; John H. Groves died January, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River; John G. Auld died at Nashville April, 1862; John H. Barr died at Bardstown, Ky., January, 1862; William Brown died at Louisville January, 1862; Andrew Cunningham, killed at Stone River, December, 1862; David Dickerson died at Lebanon, Ky., March, 1862; Zeddech Dickerson died at Nashville August, 1862; George D. Kendall died at Bardstown January, 1862; Franklin Lavely died at Nashville April, 1862; John Lavely died at Bardstown December, 1851; John Sholey died at Corinth May, 1862; Jesse Worrell died at home June, 1862.

RECRUITS, ALARMS, PERSONAL ENCOUNTERS, ETC.

Little or nothing was done during the spring of 1862 to raise men for the war. In July and August came the heavy calls of the Government and the citizens began to stir again. Capt. James Neel called for a company; he was assisted by the leading citizens who traversed the county delivering war speeches. Capt. Childs and Lieut. Hall also called for a company. Capt. Johnson called for volunteers and held war meetings. July 21 came the news that a large body of rebels had crossed the Ohio River at Newburgh, and were marching northward toward Petersburg and Washington, plundering and burning. In a very few hours over 1,000 men were ready at Washington under Capt. Johnson to march against the supposed invaders, but it turned out that there was no danger. Immediately after this the county militia was thoroughly organized, companies formed in each township and officers elected. W. H. Kendall recruited for the Fifty-eighth Regiment in August. He had a personal encounter with a rebel sympathizer and caused the latter to bite the dust. Capt. Cassidy and Lieut. McCormick obtained sixty recruits in August for their command. Four recruits joined Company E, Sixth Regiment, in August, and about eight or ten Company B, of the Twenty-seventh. August 25 a farewell dinner was tendererd the volunteers and recruits raised by Johnson, Cassidy, Childs, Neel, Hall and others. The boys were royally entertained with the best the town and country could afford. Much enthusiasm existed at this time in the interests of the war; so much, in fact, that, on

the occasion of the supper, 100 young ladies pledged themselves to have nothing to do with young men who would not enlist. Judging from the fact that the county escaped the draft of October, 1862, and filled all her quotas, it may be presumed that the pledge of the young ladies resulted in good. The men raised by Child, Neel, *et al.* became Company I of the Sixty-fifth Regiment and were mustered in August 20. The following were the officers of the company during the war: Charles Child, S. K. Leavitt, Harvey Taylor and Samuel H. Mulholland, captains; James Neel, H. Taylor, S. H. Mulholland and Saulsberry Lloyd, first lieutenants; James P. C. Prewitt, S. H. Mulholland and Elam McRitchey, second lieutenants.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

The Sixty-fifth Regiment was organized at Princeton and mustered in at Evansville with John W. Foster, colonel. It moved first to Henderson, Ky., to protect the place from guerrillas. Late in August it moved to Asbysburg, and after an all-night's march attacked Adam Johnson's rebel regiment and after a sharp skirmish took possession of Madisonville. It did duty on the Nashville Railroad and elsewhere until August, 1863, having been mounted in April. During this period Company D, September 12, in a skirmish near Vanderburg, lost 1 killed and 6 wounded and the next day lost 3 wounded. In September the regiment was moved to East Tennessee, Knoxville. After a raiding expedition it moved up the valley, capturing trains, locomotives and other property. It engaged the enemy near Zollicoffer, and at Blountsville, September 22, losing at the latter place 15 killed and wounded. October 11 it fought at Rheatown, losing 1 man wounded. October 14 it fought again at Blountsville and the next day at Bristol. November 17 it fought at Walker's Ford all day, losing 2 killed, 8 wounded and 2 missing. Company K did good service at Mulberry Gap. December 14 it lost 2 killed, 10 wounded and 5 missing at Bean Station, and the next day at Powder Spring Gap lost 10 wounded and 4 missing, and later in the same day lost 1 killed and 2 captured at Skaggs' Mills. January 17, 1864, it skirmished at Dandridge. In April, 1864, it was dismounted, and soon joined Sherman on the Atlanta

campaign, and was in all the engagements of that march, losing an aggregate of 11 killed, 23 wounded and 5 prisoners. It pursued Hood, fighting at Columbia, Franklin and Nashville and again pursued Hood. January, 1865, it was transferred to the Atlantic coast, and February, 1865, sustained a heavy attack from the enemy at Fort Anderson and skirmished at Town Creek. June 22, 1865, at Greensboro, it was mustered out. During its service lost 26 killed, 86 wounded and 61 captured.

Casualties in Company I.—Capt. Charles Childs died at home December, 1863, of chronic diarrhœa; James Bruce died at Knoxville February, 1864; Henry Block, killed on picket near Atlanta August, 1864; James Bolin died at Knoxville December, 1863; Charles R. Chapman died at Henderson, Ky., March, 1863; W. T. Cunningham died at Madisonville, Ky., December, 1862; Henry S. Davis died at Camp Nelson January, 1864; Jacob Davis died at Knoxville January, 1864; George Goodwin, drowned near Owensboro, Ky., July, 1863; Turman Holcolm died November, 1864; Elias P. Hulon died at Chattanooga June, 1864; Manoah Humphreys died at Henderson Ky., February, 1863; Albert C. Johnson, killed at Resaca May, 1864; Penanas Lamb died in Libby Prison February, 1864; John W. Moore died at Madison, Ind., September, 1863; George W. Owen died at home April, 1864; William O'Maley, killed at Resaca May, 1864; Caleb Reynolds died in rebel prison April, 1864; David Sears died at Knoxville February, 1864; John M. Sears died in rebel prison April, 1864; John C. Smelcer died at Knoxville May, 1864; E.W. T. Walker died in rebel prison January, 1864; Isaac Watson died in rebel prison February, 1864; Lewis Wise died at home August, 1863; Solomon Williams died at Evansville September, 1864. Recruits as follows: H. H. Brown died in rebel prison April, 1864; Warren A. Cramer, killed near Atlanta August, 1864; Gabriel Moots, killed at Resaca May, 1864; John Mode died at Louisville, February, 1865; Alfred Spears died at Knoxville December, 1863; Emanuel Smith died at Camp Nelson, Ky., January, 1864; W. T. Smiley died in rebel prison March, 1864.

THE NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT.

In August, 1862, a small squad of men entered Company B,

of the Eighteenth Regiment. A full company was raised for the Ninety-first Regiment in July and August by Z. V. Garten, Thomas Wadsworth, Starling Sims, and others. The men became Company C of the regiment named, and were mustered in at various times during the month of August. They were raised mainly in and around Raglesville and Odon. The officers of this company during the war were Z. V. Garten, J. H. Garten and R. B. Dunlap, captains; Thomas Wadsworth, R. B. Dunlap and William F. Wirts, first lieutenants; Starling Sims and James H. Garten, second lieutenants. The Ninety-first Regiment rendezvoused at Evansville. October 10 a battalion of seven companies (all then formed) moved into Kentucky and did guard duty until June 15, when it marched to Russellville, thence to Bowling Green and Burksville, pursuing Gen. Morgan. It then camped at Russellville. In the summer of 1863 three other companies joined it. Late in September the regiment moved to Nashville, thence in November returned to Russellville, thence to Camp Nelson, thence to Point Burnside. January, 1864, it moved to Cumberland Gap. A part skirmished here with the rebels. In May it joined Sherman on the Atlanta Campaign. It fought at Pine Mountain, New Hope Church, numerous skirmishes, Decatur, Peach Tree Creek, Siege of Atlanta, Utoy Creek and elsewhere. It joined the pursuit of Hood, and November 3 fought at Franklin, and December 15 and 16 at Nashville. Soon after this it was transferred to Washington, D. C. It participated in the capture of Wilmington, N. C. It moved to Goldsboro, thence to Raleigh and to Salisbury May 8, 1865. Here, June 26, it was mustered out of service. The recruits were transfered to other regiments. During its term of service it lost eighty-one killed and wounded.

Casualties in Company C.—Capt. Z. V. Garten wounded and discharged September, 1864; Capt. J. H. Garten wounded and discharged December, 1864; W. H. Taylor died at Madisonville, Ky., February, 1863; David B. Keyser died at Hopkinsville, Ky., July, 1863; G. R. Filtner died in Kentucky, September, 1863; Luke Adkins died at Knoxville July, 1864; Nelson Adkins died at Nashville July, 1864; James Critchlow died at Washington D. C., April, 1865; W. H. Carter died at Marietta,

Ga., August, 1864; Benjamin Eaton died at New Albany February, 1865; Ellas Gough died at Henderson, Ky., December, 1862; William Hastings died at Evansville; Joshua T. Hastings died at Henderson, Ky., November, 1862; John T. Hoggatt died at Knoxville July, 1864; Jacob F. Tilburn died at Cumberland Gap January, 1864; John L. Morrison died at Madisonville February 1863; Carroll Nash died at Evansville January, 1864; Charles Osman died at Henderson, Ky., December, 1862; Thorton G. Pearce died at Madisonville February, 1863; Julius Smith died at Henderson November, 1862; William Stanley died at Cumberland Gap, March, 1864; George Weimer died, cause and date not stated.

CONSCRIPTS, DISLOYALTY, VOLUNTEERS, ETC.

To carry out the conscript laws, should it become necessary, John Van Trees was appointed draft commissioner; James A. Dale, provost-marshal, and J. A. Scudder, surgeon. Assistants were appointed for the townships. September 19, 1862, the following statistics were prepared by the enrolling board: Total militia, 1,830; total volunteers, 1,237; total exempts, 227; total volunteers in service, 1,128; total subject to draft, 1,603. The first draft in the State took place October 6, 1862; but Daviess escaped it entirely, having furnished her full quota, being one of only fifteen counties in the State to do this, a high mark of distinction. The winter and spring of 1863 passed without noteworthy event. Considerable disloyalty began to be openly manifested in the county, leading quite often to personal encounters and lasting ill-will. In August, 1863, a riot occurred in Washington between Capt. Childs and several volunteers and a party of Southern sympathizers, though the result was not serious. In June came the call for six months' men, and a full company was raised in this county. It became Company K, of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, six months' service, and its officers were as follows during the war: James R. Bryant and John B. Wirts, captains; John B. Wirts and John S. Canfield, first lieutenants; J. S. Canfield and James A. Carnahan, second lieutenants. Upon the departure of this company, August 11, 1863, they were presented a fine flag by the ladies of Washing-

ton. Capt. Bryant replied to the presentation speech. The One Hundred and Seventeenth was organized at Indianapolis, and left for Kentucky September 17. It moved to Nicholasville, thence to Cumberland Gap, thence into East Tennessee. It remained near Greenville until No ember, then moved to Bean's Station, thench to Clinch Mountain Gap. Here it came near being cut off and captured by the enemy; but by skill and a night's travel over bad and unknown roads, managed to join its companions with the loss of its baggage only. It then moved to Cumberland Gap, thence to Tazewell, thence to Knoxville, thence in December, 1863, to Strawberry Plains, thence to Maynardsville, thence back to Cumberland Gap, thence home, its term of service having expired. While in East Tennessee it suffered untold privations.

Casualties in Company K.—William J. Alford died in Andersonville Prison September, 1864; John Blaugh died at Knoxville, January, 1864; John Burriss died at Tazewell, January, 1864; Robert J. Cray died at Tazewell, January, 1864; Alonzo Cunningham died at Knoxville, November, 1863; Harvey H. Dickinson died at Indianapolis, date not stated; Thomas J. Helpenstine died of disease at Greenville, October, 1863; Alonzo C. McGaughy died at Camp Nelson, December, 1863; Zachariah Moody died in Andersonville prison, March, 1864; William Potts died at Knoxville, December, 1863; David Snyder died in Andersonville Prison, August. 1864; William R. Strickland died at Tazewell, January, 1864; William Taylor died at Camp Nelson, November, 1863; William Winn died at Camp Nelson, January, 1864.

RECRUITS, VETERANS, ETC.

Under the call of October, 1863, the county began to stir again, her quota being 143 men. C. R. Van Trees called for volunteers. Under this call and that of February and March. 1864, 20 men were sent to Company D, of the Twenty-fourth Regiment; 12 were sent to Company E, of the Twenty-seventh; 45 were sent to Company G, of the Forty-second; about a dozen joined Company H, of the Fifty-eighth; 20 men joined Company I, of the Sixty-fifth, in September, 1863; 18 men were taken to Company C, of the Seventieth, being, however, mostly transferred from other regiments; 30 went to Company K,

of the Seventieth, and 6 were sent to Company C, of the Ninety-first. Small squads, in addition to those above enumerated, were taken to many of the regiments in the field. In January and February, 1864, the veterans came home, and were warmly welcomed by the citizens there. They were given public receptions, and toasted and feasted to the full extent of their appetites. They recollected the meals long afterward when half or wholly starved in the South. During the winter of 1863–64 and the spring of 1864, a large number of veterans and new recruits left for the field. During the summer of 1864 the county was comparatively quiet. In April, 1864, a small squad of disloyal men in Reeve Township burned a schoolhouse, hurrahed for Jeff Davis while riding at full speed along the roads, brandishing weapons. One was arrested but the others escaped. In the autumn of 1864 the assassination of Capt. McCarty occurred in the county, a full description of which atrocious affair appears elsewhere in this volume.

On the 31st of December, 1864, there was prepared in the office of the acting-assistant provost-marshal general, the following tabular statement for Daviess County:

TOWNSHIPS.	First Enrollment.	Quota Under Call of February 1, 1864.	Quota Under Call of March 14, 1864.	Quota Under Call of July 18, 1864.	Total of Quotas and Deficiencies.	Credits by Voluntary Enlistm'ts.		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	For One Year.	For Three Years.	Surplus.
						New Recruits.	Veterans.					
Washington	626	93	37	106	236	150	66	21	237	30	207	1
Veal	105	15	6	18	39	49	....	....	49	....	49	10
Reeve	170	28	11	29	68	39	....	30	69	33	36	1
Barr	280	43	17	44	104	80	....	24	104	37	67	...
Van Buren	105	16	6	17	39	24	8	8	40	11	29	1
Madison	147	22	9	25	56	34	2	23	59	29	30	3
Elmore	105	17	7	17	41	29	....	12	41	18	23	....
Steele	131	19	8	22	49	31	....	20	51	29	22	2
Bogard	92	15	6	15	36	24	....	13	37	15	22	1
Harrison	119	19	8	20	47	37	2	9	48	14	34	1
Totals	1880	287	115	316	715	497	78	160	735	216	519	20

The veterans re-enlisting remained with their regiments, and the new recruits and drafted men, instead of going into new companies, were sent as recruits to the older organizations in the field. Owing to this fact, it is impossible to trace the where-

abouts of all men from this county. No record seems to have been kept of the drafts in September, 1864, and March, 1865. The above t[illegible]ows all that is known of the first—that of September, 1864. Under the heavy call of July, 1864, the county made but little effort to meet her quota, aside from the offers of special bounties, but quietly awaited the action of the following conscript board: James W. Wartman, provost-marshal; Nathaniel Usher, commissioner; William G. Ralston, surgeon. The draft did not take place in the county, a much better course than that of 1862, as riots were avoided. Under the call of December 19, 1864, the last of the war, for 300,000 men, the action in the county was at first heavy and slow, as people preferred to wait. The offer of the county board of a bounty of $400 in February, 1865, met with acceptance from nearly the requisite number of men, so that the draft which fell upon most counties in February and March, 1865, was almost wholly avoided in Daviess. The following table was officially prepared April 14, 1865, at which time all efforts to raise men for the war were abandoned:

TOWNSHIPS.	Second Enrollment.	Quota Under Call of December 19, 1864.	Surplus, December 19, 1864.	Total of Quota and Deficiencies.	Credits by Voluntary Enlistm't's.		Credits by Draft.	Total of Credits by Enlistm't and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
					New Recruits.	Veterans.							
Washington	387	24	....	24	21	1	6	28	23	....	5	....	4
Veal	105	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2
Reeve	43	9	....	9	4	....	1	5	5	....	....	4	....
Barr	151	24	....	24	19	....	6	25	24	....	1	....	1
Van Buren	84	10	....	10	10	....	....	10	10	....	....	....	....
Madison	81	14	....	14	8	....	2	10	10	....	....	4	....
Elmore	29	5	....	5	2	....	1	3	3	....	....	2	....
Steele	38	9	....	9	5	....	2	7	7	....	....	2	....
Bogard	59	9	....	9	6	....	....	6	6	....	....	3	....
Harrison	92	12	....	12	11	....	....	11	11	1	....	1	....
Totals	1069	106	1	116	87	1	18	106	100	1	6	16	7

COMPANIES OF "MINUTE MEN."

In July, 1863, during the invasion of Indiana, by the rebel Gen. Morgan, three companies of Daviess County men were raised and mustered into the One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment—"Minute Men." They, with their officers, were as follows: Company B—M. R. Maher, captain; S. R. McCormick, first

lieutenant; J. E. Redmond, second lieutenant. Company C—John S. Canfield, captain; John H. Seay, first lieutenant. Company F—William F. Wood, captain; B. N. Helpenstine, first lieutenant. Of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, George W. Burge, of this county was colonel; Jacob Covert, lieutenant-colonel, and Wood Meredith, assistant surgeon. The regiment was organized July 10, 1863, and contained 526 men. It was assigned to Gen. Hughes' Brigade, and moved from Mitchell to North Vernon, which place it held against the enemy. It then moved to Sunman's Station, and thence to Indianapolis, where it was mustered out July 16, 1863.

COMPANIES OF THE "LEGION."

The county furnished several companies for the "Indiana Legion." The following are the names of the companies, date of muster, and the names of the officers. "Washington Union Guards," mustered June 20, 1861; F. P. Bradley, captain; J. N. Martin, first lieutenant; W. H. Ray, second lieutenant. "Union Guards," mustered June 25, 1861; J. A. Dale, captain; W. T. Maher, first lieutenant; E. W. Thompson, second lieutenant. "Western Guards," mustered October 30, 1861; W. F. Wood, captain; Nelson Barker, first lieutenant; B. N. Helpenstine, second lieutenant. "Daviess County Rangers," mustered October 14, 1861; Elisha Perkins, captain; Peter Henry, first lieutenant; Moses Sefrit, second lieutenant. "Clark's Prairie Guards," mustered October 30, 1861; Z. V. Garten, captain; John C. Ball, first lieutenant; Joseph Smith, second lieutenant. "Relief Guards," mustered October 14, 1861; John S. Mitchell, captain; William Wilson, first lieutenant; James Arthur, second lieutenant. "Union Guards of Harrison Township," mustered August 22, 1863, J. S. Mitchell, captain; G. W. Glover, first lieutenant; Nelson Jackson, second lieutenant. "Morton Cavalry," mustered August 22, 1863, J. L. Moore, captain; W. W. Pate, first lieutenant; Starling Simms, second lieutenant. "Barr Township Cavalry," mustered August 26, 1863; John W. Buzan, captain; Albert Perkins, first lieutenant; F. P. McDonald, second lieutenant. "Bogard Company," mustered October 10, 1863; James B. Towny, captain; C. Adkins, first lieutenant; John H. Bray, second lieu-

tenant. "Alfordsville Legion," mustered October 3, 1863; Wayne Alford, captain; Virgil Alford, first lieutenant. William Hedrick, second lieutenant.

SUMMARY OF MILITARY CREDITS.

From the above pages can be made out a summary of the total credits of volunteers, substitutes, conscripts, veterans, minute-men and members of the "Legion" given the county during the war. On the 19th of September, 1862, the county was credited with having furnished 1,237 volunteers. Under the call of June, 1863, a full company of 100 men was furnished. The quota of the October call, 1863, was 143, all of whom were furnished. Under the calls of February, March and July, 1864, the county was officially credited with 735 men, of whom 497 were new recruits, 78 veterans and 160 drafted. Under the last call of the war, December 19, 1864, the county was officially credited with 106 men, of whom 87 were new recruits, 1 veteran and 18 drafted; but at this time there was a deficiency against the county of 9. In addition to this there were three companies of minute-men in the State service—180 men and eleven companies mustered into the "Legion"—say 50 men in each company, or a total of 550 in the eleven. Taking the sum of the numbers 1,237, 100, 143, 735, 106 less 9, 180 and 550, and the grand total of 3,042 is obtained as the credits of the county during the war. Of course each man has been counted as often as he was mustered into the service, which in some cases was three or more times. This is certainly a splendid showing, of which the citizens of Daviess County, in all the future, may well be proud.

BOUNTY AND RELIEF.

In December, 1863, the county board offered a bounty of $50 to each volunteer under the call of the previous October. In December, 1864, a bounty of $50 was offered, but in January, 1865, it was raised to $600 to each volunteer necessary to clear the quota of the call of December 19, 1864. The county (not the individual townships, which were additional) paid in bounty $59,350. The first relief furnished was in November, 1861, when a large box of blankets, comforts, shirts, drawers, mittens, socks,

money, etc., was sent to the boys in Tennessee and elsewhere. An organization of the ladies at Hudsonville was effected as follows: Mrs. Mary Brattan, president; Mrs. E. H. Denbo, secretary; Mrs. M. A. Mitchell, treasurer; Mrs. Caroline Chapman, Mrs. Mary Wilson, Mrs. Mary J. Grover, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Susan Bruner, Mrs. Priscilla Stone, Mrs. Jett and Mrs. Laura Morehead, soliciting committee. This society did most excellent service, second to none in the county. The ladies of Washington organized, but had not the life of the other. In February, 1862, other boxes were sent to the field. The societies died during the summer, but were revived each winter. At a big meeting, October, 1863, at Washington, in the interests of the sanitary commission, $423.30 was raised in a few minutes. The county (not the townships) paid out for relief $2,472.

CALLS OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR TROOPS.

April, 15, 1861, 75,000 men for three months.
May 3, 1861, 82,748 men for three years; regular army.
July 22 and 25, 1861, 500,000 men for three years.
May and June, 1862, about 18,000 men for three months.
July 2, 1862, 300,000 men for three years.
August 4, 1862, 300,000 men for nine months.
June 15, 1863, 100,000 men for six months.
October 17, 1863, 300,000 men for two years.
February 1, 1864, 200,000 men for two years.
March 14, 1864, 200,000 men for three years.
April 23, 1864, 85,000 men for 100 days.
July 18, 1864, 500,000 men for one, two and three years.
December 19, 1864, 300,000 men for one, two and three years.

CHAPTER VII.*

HISTORY OF THE TOWNS OF THE COUNTY—WASHINGTON—EARLY PLAT AND ADDITIONS—LOT BUYERS—EARLY RESIDENTS AND BUSINESS MEN—LATER GROWTH—INCORPORATION—THE CITY CHARTER—SECRET SOCIETIES—NEWSPAPERS—IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES—PRESENT BUSINESS—BANKS—EARLY TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS—MONTGOMERY—ODON—CANNELBURG—RAGLESVILLE—ELNORA—CORNETTSVILLE—SOUTH WASHINGTON—LETTSVILLE—EPSOM—PLAINVILLE—ELDON—CHELSEA—CORBYTOWN—TONE'S HILL—HUDSONVILLE—SMILEY—FARLEN—CUMBACK—MAYSVILLE—GLENDALE—ALFORDSVILLE.

WASHINGTON comprises portions of Sections 26, 27, 28, 33, 34 and 35, Township 3 north, and Range 7 west. The original town of Washington, according to the county commissioners' plat, consisted of 136 lots, each lot being 80x132 feet in size. Lots 5, 35, 40 and 65 belonged to Emanuel Van Trees, and Lots 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 45, 50, 55, 80, 85 and 90 to Peter Wilkins. The public square, lying between Walnut and Main and Second and Third Streets, was not to be sold, and the rest of the plat was to be sold for the benefit of the county. The map of this plat was made and finished March 31, 1817. Main Street in this plat is now Hefron Street, and the boundaries were substantially Van Trees and Flora and Meridian and East Sixth Streets. Four squares and four lots, however, lay west of Meridian Street.

ADDITIONS.

The first addition made to this original town was laid out by Peter Wilkins and Emanuel Van Trees. This addition consisted of 165 lots, each 65x120 feet. It lay south of the original town, extending from the west line of Location 159 to East Sixth Street, and south to the section line. Peter Wilkins was proprietor of the lots east of Second Street, and Emanuel Van Trees of those west of Second Street. The map of this addition was recorded August 18, 1817, and in connection therewith on the

*The sketch of Washington was prepared by Prof. John Wooldridge, of the historical force. The sketches of the remaining towns were prepared by Charles G. Sefrit, of Washington.

records is this memorandum: "This town was formerly called Liverpool, but now, as it is added to Washington, it is called Washington." The laying out of the plats was, however, considerably prior to the recording of them.* The first lot was sold November 13, 1816, by Emanuel and Juliana Van Trees to Samuel J. Kelso, for $50, the lot being No. 49, on the north side of Walnut Street, midway between Fourth and Fifth Streets. Four lots were sold June 5, 1817, by Joseph Miller to Michael Wiley, on condition that Michael Wiley appear in court and pay a certain debt adjudged to be due to Sholts & Read from Joseph Miller. The price for these four lots was $200. On the 9th of June, 1817, Emanuel Van Trees sold, for $150, four lots, 24, 25, 193 and 200, in the town of Liverpool, to William Chapman, and on the same day William Chapman bought of John Aikman, for $820, the southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 2, Range 7, "which had been deeded to John Aikman by James Madison, President of the United States, at Washington, January 13, 1816." On the 24th of May, 1817, David and Sarah Flora sold to James G. Read Lot 15 for $100, and on September 25, 1817, Lot 16 for $100. Lot 16 lies on the southeast corner of Van Trees and Second Streets, and Lot 15 adjoins it on the east. On the 11th of June, 1817, John Allen, as agent for Daviess County, sold to Richard Palmer, for $32.50, a certain lot (69) of ground

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*Upon the question of the original ownership of the town site of Liverpool, about which there has been some controversy, the following extracts from certain deeds may throw a little light:

"William Morrison purchased 100 acres of land of Louis La Violette and his wife, Jeannette, by deed, dated July 10, 1813, lying in Sections 27 and 34, Township 3, Range 7, and sold this land to Emanuel Van Trees, through his attorney, Mr. McIntosh.

"David Flora, July 13, 1813, bought 400 acres of land, for $133.33, of Francis Racicot and other heirs-at-law of Marie Anne Romagone, who, on or before 1783, was the head of a family. This land appears to have joined that of William Morrison on the west, and to have had the same south line for a boundary. October 16, 1815, David Flora sold to Isaac Galland and George Curtis, for $1,474, forty-nine and sixteen-hundredths acres of this land, which is described in this deed as follows: 'All and singular of a certain tract of land beginning at the southeast corner of a tract of land of the said David Flora, and being the southwest corner of a tract of land belonging to William Morrison, and running thence north twenty-nine rods and four links; thence west along the State road 160 rods to a stake; thence south twenty-nine rods and four links; thence east to the place of beginning.'"

Galland and Curtis and David Flora then proceeded to lay out the town site of Liverpool on this forty-nine and sixteen-hundredths acres of land, and the plat of the town is thus described in the Knox County records:

"A plan of the town of Liverpool, in Indiana Territory, as laid out in the forks of White River, in Knox County, by Isaac Galland, George Curtis and David Flora. It contains 186 lots, each one being sixty feet in width and 120 feet in length, each street sixty feet wide, to remain open and common highways forever; Lots 61, 62, 63, 64, 97, 98 and 99 to form a public square, to remain for the benefit of the public forever."

The deed was recorded November 11, 1815, and on May 9, 1816, Isaac Galland sold to David Flora one-half of this same tract of land (forty-nine and sixteen-hundredths acres) for $1,474, the same price for which David Flora had sold the entire tract, seven months previously, and in the deed the land is described as being "the land sold to said Galland and George Curtis by said Flora, by deed, dated October 16, 1815, and being the tract of land on which the town of Liverpool is now located."

The deed to Galland and Curtis by David Flora, of October 16, 1815, as David Flora could not sign his name, was witnessed by Emanuel Van Trees, William Wallace and John Wallace

in Washington. This lot fronts north on Hefron Street, and lies midway between Meridian and East First Street. June 10, 1817, Emanuel Van Trees sold to John Allen and Isaac Blackford Lot 65, southwest corner of Hefron and Second Streets, for $100.

PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS.

A great sale of lots occurred at Washington on the 9th and 10th of June, 1817, a list of which is here appended as showing the names of those desirous of owning property in the town which had such bright prospects before it, and the price at which the lots were sold:

Name of Purchaser.	No.	Price.
Emanuel Van Trees	1	$30 00
Joseph Hobbs	3	31 75
Samuel Smith	4	23 25
William Samples	6	60 00
Willis Miller	7	51 50
James G. Read	8	43 50
Samuel Bachelor	9	55 50
Josiah Wallace	11	47 00
Elias Myers, Sr	12	55 00
Fredrich Myers	13	49 00
Elias Myers, Jr	14	30 25
Samuel Potts	16	57 12
Abraham Beegher	17	27 00
Samuel Bachelor	18	40 00
Solomon Suplee	19	35 00
Alexander Bruce	21	35 50
Henry Stewart	22	27 25
Henry Stewart	23	53 00
Solomon Wallace	24	68 00
John Wallace, Jr	26	64 00
Jesse Smith	27	68 00
James G. Read	28	42 00
James G. Read	29	129 00
George McKinley	30	63 00
Valentine Routt	31	127 25
Henry Cruse	32	207 00
Ebenezer Jones	33	136 00
Emanuel Van Trees	34	62 00
James G. Read	37	40 50
Andrew Berry & Barton	38	33 50
Andrew Berry & Barton	39	33 00
Isaac Chancelor	41	77 22½
Abraham Perkins	42	95 00
Joseph Cole	43	88 62
McClure & Blackford	44	108 00
George F Keith	46	80 30
James G. Read	47	73 00
John Perkins	48	77 00
Abraham Perkins	49	76 00
George McKinley	51	57 00
Amos McKinley	52	37 00
Samuel Bachelor	53	41 00
William Allen	53	98 00
William Bachelor	54	42 12½
John Allen	56	53 00
David Killion	57	28 25
Robert Magers	58	60 50
William Ballow	59	80 00
John Allen	61	84 00
Robert Myers	62	73 00
John S. Allen	64	191 00
James G. Read	66	82 00
William Hawkins	67	91 50
William Perry	68	57 00
Richard Palmer	69	32 50
James Steel	73	40 00
Benjamin Hawkins	74	65 25
John McClure & Blackford	76	78 00
Abraham Perkins	77	109 00
Thomas Bradford, Jr	78	123 00
John McClure & Blackford	79	235 00
William Ballow	81	130 00
McClure & Blackford	82	113 00
John Allen	83	101 50
John Allen	84	30 00
David Ellis	86	90 00
Wesley Wallace	87	35 25
John Allen	88	48 50
Dennis Clark	90	26 00
Morgan Wallace	91	35 25
Joseph Cole	92	40 50
Robert Elsey	93	56 00
John Aoret	94	49 50
Solomon Suplee	95	40 00
John W. Miller	96	84 00
Josiah Culbertson	97	93 00
James A. Steel	98	110 00
Berry & Barton	99	115 00
McClure & Blackford	100	104 00
Josiah Wallace	101	75 50
Robert P. Wycoff	102	75 00
Ninian Steel	103	25 00
Robert Magers	104	20 50
John S. Allen	105	25 00
James Steel	106	15 00
James Street	107	10 00
James Street	108	25 00

FIRST RESIDENTS AND BUSINESS MEN.

There were doubtless several inhabitants in the town of Washington previous to this great sale, but their names and the location of their residences have not been preserved. The first house, however, that was built was probably located near the site of the present high school building, and was of hewed logs. James G. Read opened the first store in 1817. The building was a one-story log house, standing at the southwest corner of Main and Second Streets. Joseph Warner and Seth Rodick, under the firm name of Warner & Rodick, bought the store in 1818, and continued in the business until 1825. In 1818 there were about seventy-five people living in the place, all in log houses. A second store was opened this year by a Mr. Van Camp, from Kentucky, about 100 feet from the southeast corner of Main and First Streets. In 1823 the town had so grown as to require and sustain four stores, the population being about 100, located mostly along Main Street. Friend Spears is believed to have been the first blacksmith to locate in Washington. William Bratton and Thomas Brown came about the same time. The first shoemakers were Isaac Hedden and Stephen Belding, the latter the father of the present editor of the *Daviess County Democrat.* The first hatters were William Ballow, James Calhoun and Robert Stephens, the latter of whom came from Pennsylvania, reaching Washington May 15, 1822. The first hotels in Washington were opened and kept by Alexander Hinton and Alexander Bruce in 1818. Mr. Hinton's hotel was located near the southwest corner of Main and East Second Streets, and Mr. Bruce's at the corner of Main and East First Streets. The first physician was Philip Barton, whose name figures prominently in the early history of the county. Among those living in Washington, in 1822, along Main Street, were the following persons: Samuel Miller, a wheelwright; Aaron Grider, a shoemaker; Col. Berry, who kept a boarding-house; Richard Weaver; Thomas Tuning, a saddler and harness-maker; George Bruner, who kept a meat market and whisky-shop in the old block-house; a family named Blankenship, two of whom assisted "Uncle Dick" Palmer to kidnap Sam, the colored man; George Bradford, who kept a small store; A. C. Kinney, the lawyer who procured the freedom of the

two colored boys, Isaac and Jake; and Emanuel Van Trees, who moved from Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1815, to a "sugar camp," about two miles north of Washington, and who, in 1816, moved to Washington; John and Michael Murphy, merchants; Capt. Kelso and John Trauter. There were still other inhabitants living on Van Trees Street, Walnut, Sixth, and other streets, in all probability about 100. Among them was a Mr. Carr, who built a tread-wheel grist-mill on Walnut Street, near Friend Spears' blacksmith-shop, operating it with a yoke of oxen.

The professions were well represented in those early days. In the ministry there was a Rev. Mr. Pipher, an Episcopalian, and a Dr. Holland, who, besides being a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, was also a physician. The Washington Circuit, in 1823, was in charge of the Rev. Mr. Ray, from Kentucky. The Rev. Mr. Martin, of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Hiram Hunter, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, became residents of the town in 1825. The law was represented by Judge Call, Judge Dewey, Judge Blake, John Ewing and A. C. Kinney, all able men and of upright character; most of these, however, were foreign attorneys.

SUBSEQUENT GROWTH OF WASHINGTON.

Still after the subsidence of the first impetus given to its growth, Washington increased in population but slowly from 1825 to 1857. The roads were not the best, and no railroad reached the city until the last named year. The products of the farm were shipped in flat-boats to Memphis, Natchez and New Orleans, and merchandise was brought in on wagons from Louisville, Evansville and other points. Merchants conducted their business at large profits on long credits, and few became excessively wealthy compared with the general population. The stage coach was the principal means of travel to distant places. The construction of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway through the town in 1857 changed the economy of the city and county. Means of travel, of carrying freight and communication almost instantly changed. New men and fresh capital came to Washington and instilled new life into the town. Lands adjacent to the city that had for years been devoted to the growth of agricultural pro-

ductions were suddenly surveyed, laid off into additions to the town and transformed into village lots, as it was a much more speedy way of acquiring wealth to sell off small parcels of land at a great advance upon the price paid, than to depend on slow accumulations by farming methods.

A period of forty years elapsed with but one addition being made to the town plat, from 1817 to 1857, and in this latter year the only addition made was Bradford's, on December 22, in Location 160, adjoining the original town of Washington on the north. In 1858 three additions were made—Myers' First Addition, part of Location 131, consisting of ten acres; Myers' Second Addition, extending from the center of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad to the Lashley line, and from the Petersburg to the Troy Road, September 5, and Turner's Addition, in Location 134, made September 24. In 1859 the following additions were made: January 19, Cable's; February 14, Cassidy's, in Location 134; February 18, Hyatt's Western, in Location 250; March 14, Hyatt's Eastern, in Location 159; April 25, Ayers' First, in Location 135; August 24, McTagart's First, in Location 131; November 18, Conant's, in Location 135. In 1860—December 1, Turner's Second Addition. In 1861—July 6, Kinsella's. In 1864—December 9, Ayers' Second. In 1865—April 26, McTagart's Second, in Location 131; October 16, Ayers' Third. In 1866—October 23, Bath's Addition. In 1869—October 6, Tranter's. In 1870—June 14, McTagart's Third, in Location 131. In 1872—May 17, Wright, Cabel & Wilson's; September 16, Read & Thompson's. In 1874—December 21, Doherty's, and Turner's Third Addition. In 1875—Wright, Cabel & Wilson's Second Addition. In 1877—January 31, Graham's. In 1884—November 10, the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Additions. In 1885—May 14, McTagart's Fourth Addition.

THE INCORPORATION.

For a number of years, probably about fifteen, Washington was afflicted with a certain form of government, consisting of a board of trustees. This board so neglected its duties as to be severely criticised by press and people, and on March 15, 1867, was dissolved by the court. But it was found exceedingly incon-

venient to live without some form of government for the place, to make needed improvements and to keep the disorderly classes in some kind of restraint. Hence a movement was immediately made to reincorporate the town, or to obtain a city charter if upon the taking of a census a sufficient number of inhabitants were found. A brief extract from one of the papers published at that time will serve to show the feelings of the citizens with reference to the trials they were undergoing, and to illustrate the fact that under a Republican form of government it is frequently impossible to secure order and protection to peaceful people:

"Our citizens have tried the beauties of a corporation for some time past, and have found to their sorrow that it was impossible to find men for the various offices that would see the law strictly enforced. A seeming dread that they would get into difficulty, or that the corporation was not sound, would take possession of their minds, and violations of the law were disregarded by the officers and the law set at defiance by rowdies. We hope that a census of the population of Washington and its additions will be taken, and if we have sufficient population to entitle us to a city charter let us have it; and if not, revive the corporation and '*grin and bear it*' until we are entitled to a city charter. By all means let us have law and order in our town!"

Whether the proposed census was taken or not does not appear, but at all events a meeting of citizens was held April 18, 1867, at the court house, for the purpose of taking steps toward the reorganization of the corporation. The result of this meeting was that a petition was circulated, and, having received a sufficiently large number of signatures, was presented May 13 to the board of county commissioners, praying for an election on the question of corporation or no corporation. An election was ordered to be held May 29, at which 229 votes were cast for the reincorporation of the town, and forty against it. An election was then held June 18 for trustees and other officers, under the new organization. This resulted in the election of the following officers by the vote appended to their respective names:

Trustees.—First Ward—J. H. O'Neall, 293; Second Ward—J. C. Spink, 297; Third Ward—S. D. Wright, 302; Fourth Ward—J. E. Thompson, 314; Fifth Ward—Elisha Hyatt, 314; Sixth

Ward—Wilson Keith, 314; Seventh Ward—A. B. Bruner, 304; clerk—William E. Thompson, 305; assessor—W. W. Feagans, 85; treasurer—George Kauffman, 301; marshal—John McCarty, 96. There were eight other candidates for the marshalship. On the 25th of June the trustees met and organized by the election of Elisha Hyatt as president. On the 6th of August William Sanford, treasurer of the old corporation, turned over to the new treasurer, George Kauffman, all the money belonging to the town, $76. September 3 W. W. Feagans, assessor, resigned, and John McCarty was appointed to fill the vacancy. January 10, 1868, James C. Spink succeeded to the presidency of the board of trustees. March 14 T. R. Palmer became assessor, and on May 11 clerk. November 10 J. H. O'Neall became clerk, and on May 11, 1869, W. J. Puett.

THE CITY CHARTER.

In the spring of 1871 Washington had so grown as to be entitled to a city charter, and to have a mayor and six councilmen. D. J. Hefron was elected mayor, and J. C. Spink, William Trauter, Sr., Albert Logan, Henry Walter, John Hyatt and Elijah Eskridge, councilmen, the city having been divided into three wards, and two councilmen having been elected from each ward. The First Ward embraces that part of the city north of the railroad and east of Fourth Street; the Second Ward all north of the railroad and west of Fourth Street, and the Third Ward all south of the railroad. W. D. Bynum was elected clerk. In the spring of 1875 W. D. Bynum was elected mayor; in the spring of 1879, James W. Ogden; in 1882, Arthur Beddoe; and in 1884, William P. Ellis, the present mayor. In the spring of 1875, James W. Ogden was elected clerk; in 1877, Thomas B. Laycock, who served until August, 1881, when he was succeeded by Eugene O'Brien, who served until September, 1885, when he was succeeded by George F. Signor, the present clerk. The treasurers of the city have been as follows: Philip Spink, 1867–71; C. W. Levings, 1871–75; George A. Foster, 1875–77; Hiram Hyatt, 1877–81; and William R. Thompson, from 1881 to the present time. The population of the city in 1857 was 1,500; in 1870, 2,901; in 1880, 4,323; and in 1885 it is estimated to be 5,000.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Charity Lodge, No. 30, A. F. & A. M., is one of the oldest Masonic lodges in the State. The Grand Lodge met at Salem, Ind., October 2, 1826, and on the next day, upon the presentation, by Joseph Warner, Worshipful Master of Charity Lodge, then under dispensation, of the workings of said lodge, and upon his petition for a charter, the charter was granted to the lodge as Charity Lodge, No. 30. The officers named by the Grand Lodge for Charity Lodge were Joseph Warner, W. M.; Nathan Bascomb, S. W.; and Cornelius Berkshire, J. W. The names of the other officers do not appear. In 1829 this lodge had fifteen members. During its earlier history it did not prosper, and in 1833 it was stricken from the list of lodges by the action of the Grand Lodge. On the 25th of May, 1842, upon the petition for a dispensation by Joseph Warner and others, such petition was granted, and Joseph Warner made First Master; John Van Trees, S. W., and James Calhoun, J. W. One year afterward, May 23, 1843, a charter was granted free of cost to Charity Lodge, No. 30, and thus after the lapse of ten years was the lodge revived. The officers appointed were Joseph Warner, W. M., James Calhoun, S. W., and Stephen Belding, J. W. From this renewal of the charter, Charity Lodge, No. 30, has been in continuous existence, and though experiencing varied fortune, has been on the whole prosperous. In 1860, while occupying a room in the Cruse Building, a fire occurred which destroyed the building, and a similar calamity occurred in 1866 while the lodge was domiciled in Commercial Row. While it has suffered from these misfortunes it had the good fortune to receive from Joseph Cruse, after his death, by his will, nearly his entire property, consisting of real estate and money to the aggregate amount of from $15,000 to $20,000. With this money and other moneys previously saved, the lodge erected on the lot bequeathed to it by Joseph Cruse, what is now known as Masonic Building, on the north side of Main Street, between Second and Third Streets. This building is worth about $22,000, and is rented for stores and other purposes, bringing in a handsome annual income. In their lodge room in this building appropriately hangs a portrait of Joseph Cruse. The membership is now upward of 100, and the following are the officers: J. J.

Glendenning, W. M. John D. Wilson, S. W.; Hiram Hyatt, J. W.; J. F. McGhee, Secretary; S. J. Kelso, Treasurer; Robert Russell, S. D.; James Carnahan, J. D.; and C. M. Prentiss, Tyler. Thus. after years of vicissitude, has Charity Lodge, No. 30, by the patriotism of its members, attained to a condition of prosperity, financial and otherwise, seldom reached.

Liverpool Lodge, No. 110, I. O. O. F.—A meeting was held July 8, 1852, at Washington, Ind., to organize an Odd Fellows Lodge. The meeting was presided over by Edward S. Hussy, D. D. G. M. The first members were Charles Childs, James D. Riggs, Thomas A. Baker, John S. Ledgerwood and Joseph W. Briggs. The following officers were appointed: James D. Riggs, V. G.; Joseph W. Briggs, R. S.; John L. Ledgerwood, Warden; Thomas A. Baker, O. G., and Charles Childs, I. G. The first member initiated was William Helpenstine, and on the same night (July 8, 1852) the following officers were elected: Charles Childs, N. G.; Thomas A. Baker, V. G.; William Helpenstine, R S.; John Beckett, Treasurer. Ever since that time the lodge has been in active operation, and notwithstanding numerous vicissitudes, has succeeded in accumulating property to the amount of $17,686. It has 131 members in good standing, and has the following list of officers: Joseph Gill, D. D.; James E. Waller, N. G.; John Hyatt, V. G.; James W. Ramsey, R. S., and Albion Horrall, P. S. Meetings are held regularly on Tuesdays each week. The property owned by this lodge consists of the Opera House, Oak Grove Cemetery, and a lot on the corner of Main and Second Streets.

Mount Nebo Encampment, No. 70, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 18, 1865, by D. D. G. P., J. A. Skinner, assisted by the members of Mount Olive Encampment, No. 10, I. O. O. F. The Encampment worked under dispensation from this time until November 21, 1865, when the charter was granted by the Grand Encampment. The following were the charter members: J. Covert, G. T. Barr, James R. Clark, E. Shaner, William Tate, W. E. Hopkins and Zelick Hopkins. The following officers were chosen for the first term: J. Covert, C. P.; George T. Barr, H. P.; E. Shaner, S. W.; W. E. Hopkins, J. W.; James R. Clark, Scribe; William Tate, Treas.; Zelick Hopkins, Sent. Petitions for mem-

bership were received on the night of the institution from the following persons: T. Jones, W. T. Prewitt, W. Keith, W. Helpenstine, W. P. Hixon, George A. Waller, L. Heinzman, A. W. Meredith, G. T. Hayes, H. H. Hyatt, G. Beitman, James Mount, Isaac Rothschild, John Kempf, James Cosgrove, Josias Allen and J. H. Seny, all of whom were admitted, making the total membership, at starting, twenty-four. The present membership is fifty, and the present officers as follows: Albion Horral, C. P.; Charles Colbert, H. P.; John W. Dunbar, S. W.; Robert Schofield, Scribe; Joseph Gill, Treas. The assets of the Encampment according to the report made June 30, 1885, was $1,402.06.

Eureka Lodge of the Independent Order of the Daughters of Rebekah, No. 78, was organized May 29, 1865. The first officers were Elizabeth Hoffmaister, P. S.; Mary Clark, V. P. S.; Carrie Hopkins, Sec.; Maria Covert, Treas. This lodge was re-organized and chartered February 10, 1872, the following being the charter members: S. R. McCormick and Mrs. L. M. McCormick, Joseph and Mrs. Mary C. Gill, John T. and Mrs. Annie Sparks, George T. and Mrs. Nancy Barr, H. C. and Mrs. E. F. Hall, James and Mrs. Lucinda Cosgrove, George Barber and George A. Waller, Sen. The first charter officers were as follows: S. R. McCormick, D. D.; George Barber, N. G.; Mrs. Lucinda Cosgrove, V. G.; H. C. Hall, Sec.; Annie Sparks, Treas. The present officers are J. A. Rodarmel, D. D.; J. W. Dunbar, N. G.; M. E. Ellis, V. G.; Robert Schofield, Sec.; Hannah Schofield, Treas., and Joy Hannemeier, F. S. The lodge has now a membership of about sixty, and is in excellent financial condition.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians was organized March 2, 1874. The first members were Patrick McAdams, Neal O'Kane, Charles McGinaghy, Patrick O'Kane, Archie McCleran, John McFall, Charles O'Neils, Patrick Curran, Martin Cahill and Owen Mooney. The first officers regularly elected were as follows: County Delegate, James E. Maher; President, P. T. Garaghan; Vice-president, Patrick Grimes; General Secretary, Martin Cahill; Assistant Secretary, Eugene O'Brien; and Treasurer, Stephen Maloney. The order meets in the Mooney Building, on the corner of Main and Third Streets. Its present officers are as follows: County Delegate, Martin Cahill; President, Hugh McGuire; Vice-

President, John Flannagan; General Secretary, James Farrell; Assistant Secretary, John Downly; and Treasurer, John P. Cavanaugh. The society now has fifty members, has benevolence for its object, and is in a prosperous condition in all respects.

Washington Chapter No. 92, R. A. M. was instituted under dispensation January 7, 1875, and was chartered October 21, 1875. The following were the charter members: C. M. Prentiss, I. W. McCormick, D. M. Wilson, Hiram Hogshead, W. W. Lemmon, A. H. Doherty, William Helpenstine, J. Q. Davis, J. E. Bradford, S. J. Kelso, J. W. Bartlett, Robert Russell, J. J. McLauchlin and W. T. Fry. The first officers were the following: W. T. Fry, H. P.; B. T. Meredith, King; A. H. Doherty, Scribe; Robert Russell, C. H.; Stephen Belding, P. S; James Carnahan, R. A. C.; E. F. Meredith, G. M. Third Vale; M. L. Bonham, G. M. Second Vale; S. J. Kelso, G. M. First Vale; Edward Wise, Sec.; S. J. Kelso, Treas.; Hiram Hogshead, Guard. The present officers are as follows: Robert Russell, H. P.; Hiram Hogshead, King; S. H. Ragsdale, Scribe; R. M. Carr, C. H.; J. J. Glendenning, P. S.; James Carnahan, R. A. C.; J. L. Moore, G. M. Third Vale; George Signor, G. M. Second Vale; John ————, G. M. First Vale; J. F. McGhee, Sec.; S. J. Kelso, Treas; C. M. Prentiss, Guard. The chapter is in excellent condition, and has a membership of forty-four.

The Ogeechee Tribe No. 58 of the Improved Order of Red Men was instituted on the 18th day of the traveling moon, G. S. D. 385, and received its charter on the 27th day of the cold moon, G. S. D. 385 (January, 1877). The charter members were S. White Chappell, J. J. Glendenning, Joseph Bo[illegible], Peter Flimwal, B. F. Kilgore, Robert Schofield, John Walls, W. T. Fry, Hamlet Allen, James H., R. W. and B. T. Meredith, James Cosgrove, Hiram Hyatt, M. G. Bonham, Lucius F. Corning, James V. Whitten, Charles W. Thomas, James M. Campbell, E. G. Bondurant, Hiram Hogshead, O. H. Brann, John A. Rodarmel, S. D. Belding, Samuel H. Taylor, John Hawkins and John Q. Traylor. The present officers of the Tribe are the following: J. H. Akers, Sachem; Joseph Small, Sr. Sagamore; Joseph Church, Jr. Sagamore; Robert Schofield, Chief of Records; Willis Dunbar, Keeper of Wampum, and Signor Eckhouse, Prophet. This is a

beneficiary and social order, and meets every Friday evening in its own hall. It has forty-nine members in good standing, and is in a prosperous condition.

The German Independent Benevolent Society was organized June 5, 1879, with sixty-four members, the leading spirits in the movement being George M. Myers and Philip Schuck. The first officers of the society were George M. Myers, President; Charles S. Peterman, Vice-president; Stephen Peterman, Treasurer; Theodore Himburg, Secretary; J. H. Willman, Financial Secretary; Trustees—Philip Schuck, Andy Kocher and Henry Herr. The present officers are Louis Keller, President; Henry Klohr, Vice-president; Claude Schwartz, Treasurer; Philip Schuck, Secretary. Trustees—William Reckes, Adam Walter and Peter Mangin. The society meets on the first Monday in each month in the city hall, and has now a membership of fifty. Each member pays an initiation fee of $2, and a monthly due of 25 cents. In case any member needs assistance from the society, such member is allowed $3 per week. The society has no property except cash, of which there is $500 in the treasury.

Linden Lodge, No. 2351, Knights of Honor, received its charter August 2, 1881. Following are the names of the charter members: William D. Bynum, Francis A. Anderson, John C. Billheimer, John W. Dunbar, William H. Farris, Ernest Grief, Elisha L. Hatfield, James M. Haynes, Joseph D. Feirs, Simon Joseph, Jackson L. Moore, Samuel H. Mulholland, Alonzo Mills, Joseph F. Nichols, James K. Page, John A. Scudder, John T. Sparks, William F. Trantor, John W. Sullivan, and Edward F. Waller. The first officers of this lodge were the following: William D. Bynum, P. D.; J. L. Moore, D.; E. L. Hatfield, V. D.; J. C. Billheimer, R.; S. H. Mulholland, F. R.; William Farris, Treasurer; John T. Sparks, Chaplain; S. Joseph, Guide; Joseph Heirs, I. G.; J. W. Dunbar, O. S.; J. A. Scudder and J. L. Moore, Physicians, and Alonzo Mills, E. L. Hatfield, and William B. Trenter, Trustees. The present officers are John H. Akers, Dictator; John W. Dunbar, Vice-dictator; John A. Scudder, Reporter; Alonzo Mills, Financial Reporter; William P. Ellis, Treasurer; Jackson L. Moore, Chaplain; Joseph Gill, Guide; Joseph Nichols, Sentinel; Elisha Hatfield, Past Dictator. The lodge at

the present time has twenty-nine prompt paying members, and is consequently in a prosperous condition. Two members died in 1884—Frank A. Anderson and J. J. Routt—each of their widows receiving without unnecessary delay the amount of insurance ($2,000) they were carrying upon their lives. The lodge meets regularly on Wednesday evenings in Redmen's Hall.

Catholic Knights of America, No. 206, were organized in 1881. The charter members were Rev. J. W. Doyle, William M. Hayes, M. J. Hayes, George Kauffman, Jeremiah Agan, Michael Madden, Alexander Mattingly and Stephen Ryan. The first officers were Jeremiah Agan, President; William M. Hayes, T.; M. J. Hayes, R. S.; Stephen Ryan, F. S., and Alexander Mattingly, S. at A. The present officers are Alexander Mattingly, President; William M. Hayes, T.; John D. Kelly, R. S.; M. J. Hayes, F. S., and Stephen Ryan, S. at A. The society now consists of ten members, and meets on the first and third Sundays at St. Simon's Schoolhouse. The main object of the society is to insure the lives of its members, each member being permitted to carry $2,000 upon his life.

The Charles Howard Lodge, No. 2284, G. W. O. of O. F., was chartered November 17, 1881. The charter members were as follows: George Washington, Elias Washington, Eli Washington, James Washington, David Howard, William Hawkins, William Washington, Andrew Hatwood, Enoch Baskin, Jesse Washington, William C. Stewart, Christopher Clayborn, Samuel Spencer, Moses Gates, William Ballow, Ames Ballow, Charner Hawkins, Joseph W. Stewart, Washington Hawkins, Jackson Carr, Henry White, William W. Corten, William A. Grigsby and Amos Hawkins. The first officers were Elias Washington, N. F.; Washington Hawkins, P. N. G.; George Washington, N. G.; Eli Washington, V. G.; Amos Ballow, E. S.; W. C. Stewart, T.; J. W. Stewart, P. S.; James Washington, Chaplain, elected December 19, 1881. The present officers are Stephen Clay, N. F.; Hayden Culbert, P. N. G.: John W. Berryman, N. G.; Jefferson T. Nubles, V. G.; Warren Nichols, E. S.; J. W. Stewart, P. S.; George Washington, T.; Eli Washington, Chaplain. The present membership of the lodge, which is in a flourishing condition, is forty-three. Its assets, according to the last report, made July 31, 1885, amount

to $532.88. Meetings occur regularly, on the second and fourth Monday nights, in Murphy's Block.

U. S. Grant Post, No. 72, G. A. R., was organized May 25, 1882, as Garber Post, after Col. Garber, of Madison, Ind., who was colonel of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Regiment during the war of the Rebellion. After the death of Gen. Grant the name was changed to U. S. Grant Post. The charter members were William P. Ellis, S. F. Horrall, H. H. Hyatt, B. McCafferty, P. B. Kellenberger, Joseph Bogner, John A. Scudder, J. L. Moore, T. C. Meredith, Joseph Kendall, R. E. Hawley and William Cox. The first officers were William P. Ellis, Com.; J. H. Akers, Sr. Com.; P. B. Kellenberger, Jr. Com.; James Ramsey. Adj.; George W. Moran, Quar.; Joseph Bozner, Officer of the Day; George W. McBride, Officer of the Guard, and R. E. Hawley, Chaplain. The present officers are James Ramsey, Com.; William P. Ellis, Sr. Com.; Willis Dunbar, Jr. Com.; Edward Kennedy, Adj.; George W. Moran, Quar.; James A. Barr, Chaplain; J. H. Akers, Officer of the Guard, and F. M. Haynes, Officer of the Day. The post has 133 members, is in a flourishing condition, and meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month in Redmen's Hall.

Knights and Ladies of Honor were organized May 20, 1884, by D. W. Bennett, of Brazil, Ind., Deputy Grand Protector. There were thirteen original members, as follows: J. H. and Mrs. Sallie Akers, George W. and Mrs. Mary E. McBride, William and Syrena Ingram, Mrs. Mary E. Conlin, Mrs. Mary Tommy, Mrs. Amanda Yager, Richard Yager, Richard Summers, John Kellems and Mrs. Carrie E. Smith. The first officers were as follows: Mrs. Carrie E. Smith, P. P.; George McBride, P.; Syrena Ingram, V. P.; Bent McCafferty, Guide; J. C. Robertson, Chap.; Miss Dora Henry, Sec.; J. H. Akers, Finan. Sec.; Mrs. Mary Tommy, Treas.; Richard Yager, Sentinel. The present officers are J. C. Robertson, P. P.; George McBride, P.; Syrena Ingram, V. P.; Mrs. Sallie Akers, Chaplain; Edward Kennedy, Sec. and Finan. Sec.; Mrs. Mary E. McBride, Treas. The meetings of this society take place on the second and fourth Saturday nights of each month, in Redmen's Hall. The benefits are of two classes, A and B. Members in Class A are permitted to carry

a benefit of $1,000. Those in Class B. are permitted to carry a half-rate benefit of $2,000, or a full rate of $3,000, at their option.

Pythagorean Lodge, No. 118, Knights of Pythias, was organized May 20, 1884. The charter members were the following: Louis P. Beitman, H. H. Hyatt, C. P. Scudder, C. S. Slayback, A. C. Barber, C. H. Jones, Harry Bray, J. W. Clark, G. C. W. Geeting, O. E. Bondurant, Frank Colyer, Isadore Beitman, Louis Hess, Cliff Murkle, Nathan Beitman, Gus Levi, John T. Neal, W. F. Hoffman, E. J. Yager, W. W. Marmaduke and John P. Mathew. The first officers were as follows: Louis P. Beitman, P. C.; H. H. Hyatt, C. C.; C. P. Scudder, V. C.; C. S. Slayback, P.; A. C. Barber, K. of R. & S.; C. H. Jones, M. of E.; W. F. Hoffman, M. of F.; J. W. Clark, M. at A.; G. C. W. Geeting, I. G. and O. E. Bondurant, O. G. Trustees were J. T. Neal, Nathan Beitman and Gus Levi. The present officers are H. H. Hyatt, P. C.; S. C. Eskridge, C. C.; W. F. Hoffman, V. C.; Fred A. Mills, P.; A. C. Barber, K. of R. & S.; O. E. Bondurant, M. of E.; G. C. W. Geeting, M. of F.; E. B. Ginckle, M. at A.; John M. Sweeney, I. G.; J. H. Sullivan, O. G.; Trustees: C. G. Sefrit, Nathan Beitman and J. T. Neal. This lodge has now forty members, is in a flourishing condition, and meets in Redmen's Hall every Tuesday evening.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper published in Washington was the *Philanthropist*, by William C. Berry & Son. It was established in 1836. *The Chronicle* was the second paper, succeeding the *Philanthropist*, and was published by William C. Berry & Son until 1840. *The Harrisonian* was the third, published by Terry & Smith. This was, as its name implies, devoted to the principles of the Whig party. *The Jacksonian Democrat* was published also during the Harrison campaign by Jeremiah Young. *The Hoosier* was published during the year 1842 by James J. Marts. *The Pilot* was established in 1843 by Charles G. Berry. This paper was succeeded during the same year by *The Saturday Morning Expositor*, which was published by Jones & Trowbridge, which was also succeeded in 1843 by the *Literary Journal*, published by John Brayfield & Co. This paper was continued until 1853,

when upon the death of Mr. Brayfield, it was sold and the name changed to the *Washington Telegraph*, J. M. Mason, editor. In 1855 the *Telegraph* was sold to James Stell, who published it in support of the principles of the Know-nothing or American party until 1858, when he sold it to S. F. Horrall. Mr. Horrall published it until 1861, when it passed into the hands of Lewis & Gardiner. It is now necessary to trace another line of newspapers down to this time.

The Sun was started in Washington as a Democratic paper by the Rev. Hamilton Robb, a Baptist minister. Soon after its establishment James Wilkins obtained possession of it and changed its name to *The Bee*, and in 1856 sold it to Upton & Schaffer, who shortly afterward left the office in charge of Oliver F. Baird, who changed the name to the *Washington Democrat* and in 1858 sold it to T. T. Scribner, who published it until 1861 when he sold it to Lewis & Gardiner. Lewis & Gardiner consolidated the *Democrat* and *Telegraph* on an independent basis and called the new paper *The Washington Conservator*. The first number of this paper was issued October 11, 1861, and the last number March 7, 1862. In the last number of the paper the editor promised to fill out the unexpired term of the five or six who had paid for the paper either with the numbers of a new political paper he expected would be started in a few weeks, or refund them their money.

The Washington Telegraph was revived soon afterward by Dr. W. A. Horrall and William Chapman, the former retiring March 28, 1863, Jake Covert taking his place. Mr. Chapman retired September 9, 1863, and Mr. Covert ran it alone until September 28, 1864, when E. A. Lewis became the editor, and in 1865 J. M. Griffin became the proprietor. Mr. Griffin moved the paper and material to Mitchell, Ind., when it ceased to be a Washington institution.

The True Union Spirit, published by J. H. Keys & Co., had an existence of ten weeks during 1865. *The Age* was published during 1872 and a portion of 1873 by Samuel Sawyer. *The Enterprise* was published during 1873 and 1874 by John Geeting. *The National Ventilator* was published during a portion of 1878, by Parks & Sanford. It was in favor of the Greenback

party. *The Washington Commercial* was published a few months in 1881 by S. F. Horrall. *The Washington Republican* was published a short time during the fall of 1883, and the following winter by Dr. W. A. Horrall.

The Daviess County Democrat was established December 2, 1862, by T. R. Palmer and Stephen Belding, as a six-column folio, with the subscription price at $2 per year, and with the motto, "The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws." On June 4, 1868, the paper was enlarged to a seven-column quarto, a patent inside being adopted, and the motto dropped. October 17, 1868, Col. Palmer sold out to Mr. Belding who was the sole proprietor until October 23, 1869, when Elias F. Widner was admitted to partnership, and the name of the firm became S. Belding & Co. The office of publication, which had up to this time been on Van Trees Street in the rear of the post-office, was removed, June 10, 1870, to the Gallagher Block, opposite the postoffice. At this time Mr. Widner sold out to Mr. Belding, who has since been the sole proprietor of the paper. The patent inside feature was discarded November 13, 1869, and on April 8, the subscription price was reduced to $1.50 per year. July 1, 1876, the paper was enlarged to an eight-column folio, its present size. In 1873 a power press was set up, and afterward a mailing machine. February 20, 1881, the establishment was moved to its present convenient and pleasant quarters on Third Street a short distance from Main. The paper has always been Democratic in politics and has ably devoted a proper amount of attention to local interests.

The Washington Gazette was established in February, 1865, by Jacob Covert and George W. Colbert, the office at first being in a small building on Fourth Street belonging to Col. John Van Trees. The paper was a six-column folio. In 1868 Mr. Covert sold his interest to John A. Rodarmel, from which time to 1870 the firm name being Colbert & Rodarmel. They were known as the "juvenile publishers" of the State. During their management the editorial work was done by John Evans, an attorney, now deceased; William Thompson, also deceased, and by Dr. W. A. Horrall. S. F. Horrall purchased the paper in 1870, and published it until 1876, when he sold it to Malachi Krebs.

Mr. Krebs conducted it about eighteen months, doing good work in the campaign, but making many enemies. The office then fell into the hands of his sureties, H. C. Brown, O. H. Braun, Henry Hyatt, M. L. B. Sefrit, N. H. Jepson and William Armstrong. This company continued its publication until 1880, with John A. Rodarmel as editor and manager, and Thomas Meredith, now deceased, as local editor. In this year the paper was purchased by John A. Rodarmel, William Martin and H. C. Brown. In February, 1881, Frank A. Myers purchased the interest of William Martin, and in 1884 Mr. Brown's interest was assigned to Elisha Hyatt, who in December following made a general assignment, and his interest was purchased in February, 1885, by Heber H. Allen. The proprietors, therefore, at present are Frank A. Myers, John A. Rodarmel and Heber H. Allen. The *Gazette* is an eight-column folio, entire home print, Republican in politics, and is devoted to the interests of Washington and Daviess Counties.

The Washington Advertiser was established October 14, 1884, by Alexander Chomel. It is a neatly-printed seven-column Democratic paper, and devoted to home interests, like all the papers of the city. *The Washington Daily Enterprise* was started also by Alexander Chomel, October 13, 1884, as the *Daily Jacksonian.* The name was changed June 1, 1885, to *The Washington Daily Enterprise.* It is a five-column patent-inside daily, and is Democratic in politics.

PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS.

General stores—Cabel, Kauffman & Co., Neal & Eskridge, John McCafferty, Volmer & Klee, Fred. Archer, William McDougal, Mrs. F. H. Harris, Myers & Thompson, William Brown and Jacob Hoffmaister. Grocery stores—Beitman Brothers, M. J. Hayes, Zack Jones, John Meredith, O. H. Brann, R. L. Miller, Eastham Brothers, A. W. Cloud, Randall Nutter, Mrs. Anderson and Gus Keifer. Hardware, stoves and tinware—R. S. Beeson & Son, J. E. Thompson & Bro., J. E. Maher, Alexander H. Doherty and Smith & Carnahan. Dry goods—T. J. Axtell & Co. and J. F. Lindley & Son. Clothing and gent's furnishing goods —L. Loeb, R. & E. Beitman, G. Beitman and Simon Joseph. Drug

stores—John M. Smith, John Thompson, Mensel & Co., J. N. Jones, H. H. Burrell and W. L. Jackson. Agricultural implements—Hatfield & Palmer, James R. Feagans, Volmer & Klee and Nicholas Hartig. Sewing machines—Hatfield & Palmer and the Singer Manufacturing Company. Blacksmiths—Haley & Keiff, Riley Woods, Stewart Ballow, Samuel Ragsdale, G. Maynard, Volmer & Klee and Hartig Bros. Wagon-makers—William C. Fitz and David Solomon. Tailors—Robert Aikman, Frank Gillick and Terrence Gillick. Confectioners—Zack Jones, Seth Berry, J. H. Akers, Henry Klohr and Jacob Sum. Boots and shoes—John Reinsel and Shirley Bros. Books, stationery, etc.—Horrall Bros. and Mensel & Bro. Photographers—J. W, Berghotzer and Henry Popp. Jewelers—R. E. Geeting & Bro., N. H. Jepson and T. D. Cloud. Grain dealers—L. W. Beddell, James Beeler and Henry C. Brown. Furniture dealers—S. H. Mulholland, Bonham & Gill and William Foster. Harness-makers—John T. Backus, E. R. Eskridge and Waller & Prentiss. Bakeries—August Kauffman, Charles Clapper and Henry Klohr. Livery stables—William R. Meredith, Eli Thomas, H. L. Lochridge and Thomas Meredith. Real estate—Alexander Leslie and John E. Williams. Brick yard—Joseph Kratz. Wholesale liquors—S. Eckhouse. Twenty-one saloons, each paying an annual license of $25. Insurance agents—Thomas & Signor, A. C. Barber, B. T. Meredith, John Williams, J. H. McCracken, H. Backus and John H. Slater. Hotels—Meredith House, Hyatt House and McCafferty House. Physicians—John A. Scudder, Charles E. Scudder, Henry Gers, F. M. Harned, A. L. Sabin, John Fitzgibbon, Dagley & White, J. L. Moore and W. H. H. Strouse. Dentists—E. M. Redman and J. A. Dale. In addition to the above there are five painters, four meat markets and four millinery establishments.

LEADING BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

The Eclipse Mills were erected in 1855 by Richard Bruner, William Wilkins and George Ballow. The building is a three-story frame, and worth, including the machinery, about $15,000. In 1861 they were sold to Joseph Pollock, who in 1866 sold to H. C. Brown one-half interest, and later in the same year the

other half to Albert Bruner. In 1868 Mr. Bruner sold his half to Mr. Brown, who ran the mills until June, 1885, when they were purchased by George F. Signor and Dr. F. M. Harned, who now manage them under the firm name of George F. Signor & Co. They have five run of buhrs, and two sets of rollers, thus being run on the combination plan. Their capacity is 125 barrels of flour in twenty-four hours.

The Washington Mills were built by J. C. Spink and Stephen D. Wright in 1857. In 1860 they sold a third interest to J. C. Veal, and in 1861 Spink and Veal bought Mr. Wright's interest. In 1863 they built a woolen factory, running it in connection with their flouring. Both these enterprises were carried on by Messrs. Spink & Veal until 1875, when in consequence of heavy losses caused by a flood in the White River, Mr. Spink made a compromise with his creditors, and John Hyatt took his place in connection with Mr. Veal, and they ran the business for some time, when George Hyatt purchased the entire property and conducted it until 1885, when it was destroyed by fire, the loss being in the aggregate about $12,000, upon which there was an insurance of $7,000.

Lee's Mill is located on Walnut Street and a branch of Hawkins' Creek. It is a three-story frame building upon a brick basement. It was built by Clement Lee and Stephen D. Wright in 1866, and cost about $20,000. It contains five run of buhrs, propelled by a sixty horse-power steam engine, and has a capacity of fifty barrels of wheat per day and seventy bushels of corn. The flour manufactured is known as Lee's Straight Grade flour. Mr. Wright finally retired from the firm, since which Mr. Lee has been sole proprietor.

The City Mill was erected in 1880 by A. E. Spink & Co. It is a two-story and basement brick building, and is very strongly built, standing on the corner of South and Second Streets. It cost, including the machinery, $10,000. It has four run of buhrs and one set of rollers, and manufactures a patent roller brand of flour. Besides these it has one run of corn buhrs, all propelled by a sixty horse-power engine. The capacity of the mill is fifty barrels of flour per day, and it is managed by J. C. Spink.

The Washington Engine Works were started in 1865 by Spink

& Veal, who erected a frame building for the works. In 1871, this frame building having burned down, they erected the present brick building, a one-story brick 240x40, with an L 40x60 feet. In 1875, when Mr. Spink made a compromise with his creditors, the engine works passed into other hands, and after three or four changes in proprietorship, became the property of George Hyatt & Co. In 1884 C. H. Roberts, formerly of Evansville, purchased the property, and in May, 1885, took into partnership Albert Ratcliff, and the firm name became C. H. Roberts & Co. They manufacture steam fan engines, and a full line of frogs, switches, crossings; etc., for mines; coal mine bottoms; castings and wheels for coal cars, and winding, portable and traction engines, and automatic cut-off side-valve engines, the latter being a specialty with the firm. They also make all kinds of castings, and do general repair work.

City Foundry and Machine Works, were erected in 1880 by Adam Greenfield. The building is of brick, two stories high, with a one-story brick foundry. There is also a blacksmith and general repair shop in connection. Mr. Greenfield ran the works until he was killed by the cars in 1883, and some time afterward William E. Cole, the present proprietor, purchased the property, which is worth about $7,000, and has since conducted the business. At these works are made coal-car wheels and various kinds of small castings, steam engines up to twenty-five horse-power, and a general line of engineers' supplies.

The Washington Furniture Manufacturing Company was started in 1879, by S. H. Mulholland, using a building known as Hogshead's Mill, south of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, between Second and Third Streets. In 1883 he erected a building on the corner of the railroad and Mill Street. This is a large two-story frame building, which, together with the machinery and planing-mill in connection, is worth about $10,000. In March, 1884, Mr. Mulholland organized a stock company, with the above name, and with a capital of $7,000. The officers of the company were at first, and are still, S. M. Smith, president; William B. Thompson, secretary, and John C. McCafferty, treasurer. Since the incorporation of the company their works have manufactured about $10,000 worth of furniture, their specialties being common bedsteads and extension tables.

McKernan's Planing-Mill was established in 1875, by Samuel and Hugh Rogers, under the name of Rogers & Bro. They sold it to Hugh McKernan in September, 1884, who still owns it. It is located in a brick building belonging to the Elisha Hyatt estate, on Third Street. The machinery consists of a planing-mill and machinery for the manufacture of sash and doors, and is propelled by a thirty horse-power engine. The entire establishment is worth about $6,000.

The Washington Gas Works was incorporated as a stock company in the summer of 1877, by John M. Woodson and George W. Updyke, of St. Louis, Mo., with a capital of $35,000. In the fall of that year buildings were erected, consisting of a two-story brick building for the manufacture, purifying and measuring of the gas; gas office and private dwelling, and also a reservoir with a capacity of 22,000 cubic feet. About Christmas, of that year, the company commenced operations with 175 customers, which number has since been increased to 255. C. E. Gray, as contractor, erected the works. Joseph C. Lord had charge of the gas-fitting and plumbing departments, and was soon after the erection of the works placed in charge as superintendent, which position he still retains. The city of Washington was lighted during the years 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881, at first with fifty lamps and later with seventy-five. In the latter year, on the ground of economy, the council decided to dispense with gas upon the streets, and the company took up most of its posts. There is a fair prospect at present of an arrangement being made by which the streets will again be lighted with gas, a consummation which will be hailed with delight.

Hyatt, Levings & Co., Bankers.—This banking firm was started June 1, 1868, by William Sanford, Frank Overton and C. W. Levings, under the name of Sanford & Co. & Levings. Mr. Sanford was president of the firm, and C. W. Abell, cashier, in the interest of Mr. Overton. The capital stock of the firm was $10,000. June 1, 1869, J. W. Levings bought out his brother, taking a half interest, Sanford & Co. retaining a half interest. In 1870 Mr. Sanford sold out to Mr. Overton, when the firm became F. Overton & Co. In 1870 Mr. Overton sold his interest to Elisha Hyatt, and the name became Washington Exchange Bank. At the

expiration of about one year two partners were taken in, Dr. A. M. Whitten and Elliott McCullough, each of whom contributed $5,000 to the capital, increasing it to $20,000. After about two years Mr. McCullough died and his interest was withdrawn, and one year more Dr. Whitten withdrew, by which the capital of the bank was reduced to $10,000. In 1874 Hiram Hyatt, who had been book-keeper in the bank since 1870, invested $1,000 in the business, thus raising the capital to $11,000, the name of the firm remaining Hyatt, Levings & Co., to which it had been changed in 1871. This firm continued to conduct business until November 17, 1884, when the doors of the bank were closed on account of the impossibility of making collection of the money it had out at interest. The failure of the bank involved Elisha Hyatt's personal estate, and in order to make a settlement he submitted to his and the bank's creditors the proposition to pay his own creditors in full, and 70 cents on the dollar to those of the bank, an extremely liberal and altogether unusual proposition.

The Washington National Bank was organized August 28, 1872, the original stockholders being F. W. Viehe, Joseph Campbell, M. L. Brett, W. M. Tyler, W. J. Williams, C. Lee and S. H. Taylor. The first board of directors were F. W. Viehe, W. M. Tyler, S. H. Taylor and M. L. Brett. F. W. Viehe was the first president and M. L. Brett the first cashier. The capital stock was $50,000. The presidents of the bank subsequent to Mr. Viehe have been M. L. Brett, John N. Breese and E. W. Thompson, and the cashiers, subsequent to Mr. Brett, have been S. H. Taylor and R. N. Read. There has been no increase of the capital stock, but at the present time the surplus amounts to $10,000, and the undivided profits to $2,315.92.

The Peabody Rifles were organized February 19, 1883, with thirty-eight members, and was mustered into service by Adtj.-Gen. Carnahan, on the 27th of the same month. The captain of the company was Hale Clark; first lieutenant, C. H. Jones; second lieutenant, John Downey; orderly sergeant, C. P. Scudder; clerk, A. C. Barber; treasurer, P. A. Palmer. The Rifles were mustered as Company I, Second Regiment of the Indiana Legion, and were armed with the breech-loading Springfield rifle furnished by the State, each member furnishing his own (regulation) uni-

form. The company held meetings and drilled about two years, attending in the meantime, in the summer of 1883, the annual encampment at Indianapolis, and in the fall of that year the fair at Loogootee. They disbanded in February, 1885, because of the failure of the Legislature to pass the militia bill to pay room rent and other current expenses of such organizations; and shipped their arms to the auditor of State. At the time of their organization they were presented with a very handsome silk banner, which cost nearly $200, by President W. W. Peabody, of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company, and were in consequence named the Peabody Rifles.

The Washington Literary Society was organized on Saturday evening, January 12, 1884. Dr. A. L. Sabin, Rev. T. C. Danks and J. W. Ogden were the principal movers in bringing about the organization of the society, which now has about forty members. The first officers of the society were Dr. A. L. Sabin, president; John Spencer, secretary, and J. W. Ogden, treasurer. The first meeting was held in Redmen's Hall. St. Simon's Church was used as a society room for some months, and finally the county commissioners' room in the court house was secured, and is now used. The exercises consist of declamations, essays, orations and debates, and occasional criticisms and reviews of standard literature.

Cabel, Wilson & Co.—This firm originated in 1867, and was then known as Spink, Cabel & Co. It was organized for the purpose of mining and selling coal. Previous to that time there had been some mining done by several parties—by a Mr. Sawyer, two or three Germans named Kellar, and by a Mr. Wilson, familiarly known as "Mack" Wilson. These three parties were bought out by Spink, Cabel & Co., in order to start their business. The main difficulty experienced by this firm was to find a market for their coal. At that time the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company was burning wood in their locomotives, and Mr. Spink went to see the president of the road, W. D. Griswold, for the purpose of inducing him to burn coal instead of wood. Mr. Griswold at first objected that it would be necessary to change all the locomotives, entailing a heavy expense, but was at length prevailed upon to change one locomotive. Thus was begun the

burning of coal on the locomotives of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway. The experiment with the one locomotive was so satisfactory that gradually locomotive after locomotive was changed, until all on the road were burning coal, with the saving of 50 per cent on the cost of fuel, as President Griswold said. In five years after the experiment was made the Ohio & Mississippi Road was taking from Spink, Cabel & Co. from thirty to forty car-loads per day. In 1873 Mr. Spink sold out his interest in the firm, and Thomas Wilson was taken in his place, since which time the firm name has been Cabel, Wilson & Co. On the 19th of November this company was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Wilson retiring, and the company at present is Cabel, Kauffman & Co. They operate the following mines in this county: Dutch Bank, Sulphur Springs, Eureka No. 4, Eureka No. 5, and Maple Valley, and employ nearly 500 men. The amount of coal shipped by this firm in 1874 was 115,334 tons; in 1879, 132,272 tons, and in 1884, 119,184 tons, or an average of 122,263 tons per year. This amount is about nine-tenths of the coal shipped from Washington, and does not take into account the quantity consumed in Washington and the rest of the county.

The Washington Board of Trade was organized mainly through the instrumentality of O. H. Brann. The first meeting was held over the store of Mr. Brann, and its subsequent meetings were held in the City Hall. Alexander Leslie was elected president, Alexander Chomel, secretary, and O. H. Brann, treasurer, and they yet remain in their respective positions. The membership of the board increased rapidly from the first, and a great deal of interest was manifested in its operations. Public matters were discussed, such as the improvement of the public highways, the building of bridges, manufactories, etc., and its objects were to encourage trade, commerce, and agriculture, and thus foster and build up the material interests of the entire community. After a time, however, meetings ceased to be held, and it became affected by the prevailing lethargy. Its organization, however, has been maintained intact, and the prospect is that with the revival of business energy, which is apparent in connection with the completion of the Evansville, Washington & Brasil Railway, and the prospect of securing the Ohio & Mississippi Rail-

way machine shops, its work will be again taken up, and result beneficially to all concerned.

The Ohio & Mississippi Machine Shops.—At least as early as 1867 there existed hope of securing the machine shops of this railroad to this city, but not until November 17, 1885, was there received a definite proposition from the railway company upon which the citizens could take action. On that day a communication was received by Mayor Ellis from W. W. Peabody, president of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company, proposing to concentrate their machine shops at Washington, provided this city would donate sixty acres of land for a site, and $75,000 in cash. On November 19 a meeting was held, at which a committee was appointed to confer with President Peabody with reference to the terms of the donation, this committee consisting of Judge W. R. Gardiner, Dr. F. M. Harned, Mayor W. P. Ellis, Joseph Cabel, and J. H. O'Neall.

AN EARLY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The first temperance society in Daviess County was organized in 1832, by Rev. Ransom Hawley, at Washington. It was named the "Washington Temperance Society." Following is the substance of the society's constitution: Article 1 merely determined the name of the society as given above, and Article 2 the conditions of membership.

"ART. 3. The members of this society, believing that the use of intoxicating liquors, is, for persons in health, not only unnecessary, but hurtful, and that the practice is the cause of forming intemperate appetites and habits; and that while it is continued the evils of intemperance can never be prevented, do therefore agree that we will abstain from the use of distilled spirits, except as a medicine in case of bodily infirmity; that we will not allow the use of them in our families, nor provide them for the entertainment of our friends, or for persons in our employment, and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance the use of them in the community."

Article 4, provided for the officers of the society, and Article 5, prescribed their duties.

"ART. 6. When the executive committee are, from a respecta-

ble source, informed that any member has violated Article 3, of this constitution, it shall be their duty affectionately to admonish him, and use all suitable means for his reformation; but if all such means fail to restore him, he shall be expelled by said committee or society, at the option of the accused, at a regular meeting of the society."

Article 7, provided for quarterly meetings of the society, and Article 8, prohibited alterations in the constitution, except at annual meetings, by a two-thirds vote of the members present. Following are the names of the first officers of the society: President, D. P. Barton; vice-president, Abraham Wise; secretary, Ransom Hawley; managers, William Bratton, Col. John Flint, James Carnahan, Stephen Martin and W. G. Cole. The names of those who subscribed to the constitution at the time of the organization of the society were as follows: Hiram A. Hunter, William Bratton, Theodore Granger, Friend Spears, John Bratton, Wyley R. Jones, Harvey Jones, Richard Graham, Samuel Rodarmel, Stephen Masten, James Calhoun, Jacob Freeland, Anthony Johnson, Henry Brennan, Harrison Mulholland, Robert Raper, Robert Ewing, Preston Ewing, Betsy Ewing, Samuel Kelso, Benjamin Peachy, Philip Barton, Thomas Donaldson, S. R. Chase, Solomon Frank, Mary Johnson, Jeremiah Allen, John Flint, George Lashley, Thomas Meredith, Samuel Smith, James Buzan, John Melieus, Jefferson Berry, Toliver Colbert, Betsy Kelso, Rachael Granger, Betsy Ball, Eliza Graham, Margaret Frank, Betsy Logan, William Graham, Dolly Flint, Michael Porter, Margaret Heinman, James Ball, Amy Colbert, John Stringer, Lewis Fitzgerald, David Baker (colored man), Thomas Case, Rhine Davis, John Pry, Abraham Wise, Henry Edwards, Mary A. S. McJunker, Alexander Bruce, James Mulholland, Elizabeth Mulholland, Julian Mulholland, John Mulholland, John Tichenor, Rawley Scott, Edmund Thomas, Miss Sarah Ball, James Spears. John Wykoff, Jr., Henry Chase, Allen Buzan, E. H. McJunkin, David McDonald, R. W. McCormick, Thomas Brown, W. C. Elliott, R. W. Bratton, Joseph Bratton, William McFee, Julia Rodick, W. D. Merchant, James Grant, William Kelly, Mary Ball, Matilda Goodwin, Sally Berry, Jacob B. Wykoff, James Dant, William Gilly, A. Cosby, W. Williams, L. D. Stringer, Mary Bratton, A.

S. Goodwin, James Clark, James B. Carnahan, Lewis Spears, Stephen Mastin, Jr., John Anderson, Jacob Benedick, Samuel Parsons, William White, Solomon Brennan, William C. McCormick, Barton Peek and Mrs. Sarah White.

MONTGOMERY.*

The town of Montgomery is located in Barr Township, on the line of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway, seven miles east of the county seat of Daviess County. It was laid out by Valentine B. Montgomery, on land owned by him, in 1865. The town dates its rise and progress from 1854, at the time when the Ohio & Mississippi Railway was being surveyed through Daviess County. The first house in the place was built by James C. Montgomery, a brother of Valentine, who used it for a dwelling and store. This building is still standing, and is occupied by the man who built it. When the railroad was completed through the town, in 1857, there was then a population of about twenty, occupying four houses. The "toun" was then literally "in the woods," a heavy growth of timber surrounding it on all sides. Valentine Montgomery then bought grain at the station, and shipped it to Louisville and Cincinnati, doing an immense business for that time. After the advent of the railroad, considerable business impetus was given to the place; houses sprang up on every side; the mechanic, the merchant, the dealer in country products found Montgomery a safe place in which to carry on their various vocations, and at once, as it were, the little town commenced forming its part of the history of the county named after one of the martyrs of Tippecanoe. Among the first marriages to take place in the town was that of Patrick McCarty and Elizabeth Morgan, daughter of Col. James S. Morgan, one of the most prominent citizens of the county. Mr. McCarty, the groom on this important occasion, afterward represented the county in the Legislature. The first child born in Montgomery was James McCarty, son of James and Elizabeth McCarty, whose marriage is referred to above. His birth occurred in 1857. He did not remain long in his native town, but moved with his parents to the West, where he still is. In 1869, while Lloyd Clark was trustee, the first

*The remainder of this chapter was prepared by Charles G. Sefrit of Washington.

public schools of Montgomery were founded, and they are a credit to any of the schools in the county. The Catholic Church of Montgomery, St. Peter's, was built sixteen years ago. It is a large brick structure, and has a parsonage and schoolhouse in connection with it. From its infancy to the present time the congregation has been presided over by Rev. Father Piers. In March, 1870, the town was incorporated, the record in the commissioners' court showing its location to be in Section 26, Town 3 north, of Range 6 west. The first officers of the town failed to leave any record of their advent to office, consequently we cannot give their names, though careful search was made for some memorandum that would shed some light on the matter. The town at present has a population of over 500, the number having been largely increased within the past six months, or since the Wilson Coal Company opened their extensive mines on land adjoining the town. The mining industry is in its infancy yet at this place, but it promises to become one of the most important coal mining towns on the line of the Ohio & Mississippi. Montgomery is situated in the center of an excellent farming region. Its agricultural resources are great, and almost as much grain and stock are shipped from this point as from any other place in the county. This is due to the fact that the place is located in the geographical center of the county. It is also exactly midway between Cincinnati and St. Louis, the termini of the main line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway. The business men of the present day are J. C. Harris, miller; Crane & Grannan, James Farrell, James H. Fanning, general merchandise; Samuel J. Scott and O. B. Hixon, druggists; J. W. Perkins, hotel; Elias Hill and John Bradley, restaurants; Henry Rudolph, saddler; Matthews & Perkins, agricultural implements; W. C. Willeford and A. W. Bigham, physicians. The postmaster is James Farrell, and the town officers are: Clerk, O. B. Hixon; treasurer, Elias Hill; marshal, William Mitchell; trustees, John D. Montgomery, Joseph Cheever, Edward Matthews.

ODON.

The town of Odon, in Madison Township, is the next important in size to the city of Washington. It was laid out in

1846, by John Hastings, on the land formerly owned by Dr. J. Townsend, and was called Clarksburg. Dr. Townsend was the first settler. It contained thirty-six lots, according to the original plat, and was surveyed by P. S. Agan. The following additions to the original plat have been made: Kohr's, in 1866, by Henry B. Kohr, nineteen lots; Crook's, by Howard Crook, in 1867, sixteen lots; Olly Crook's, by Olly Crook, 1868, eleven lots; Garten's by Z. V. Garten, 1877, eight lots; McCoy's, by Hugh McCoy, 1875, forty-two lots. The postoffice was called Clark's Prairie until 1880, when the name of the place was changed to Odon, the postoffice name being changed at the same time. In 1885 the place was incorporated. Odon is a thriving little town, situated in the center of a splendid agricultural country, and only needs a railroad to develop it wonderfully. It has three churches, an excellent graded school, and a population of 500 souls. There is an old Odd Fellows' lodge in active existence. Following are its officers: J. W. Burrell, D. D.; Henry Correll, N. G.; William H. Waggy, V. G.; J. W. Neall, P. S.; J. W. Burrell, R. S. The lodge was organized in 1872. A Masonic lodge was organized at this place, but it was short-lived. The first town officers of Odon, elected in 1885, were: Town board—Dr. John Dearmin, Samuel Dunlap, John Simley; clerk, W. L. Stoy; treasurer, C. L. Pearson; marshal, Wiley Edmundson. The town was incorporated in September, 1885. The people of Odon are religiously inclined, go to church regularly, and are very much opposed to saloons. Attempts to establish a saloon in the place are met with the bitterest opposition, and none have yet proven successful.

The first merchants of Odon were Howard Crook and Z. V. Garten, who were merchandising there in 1855. A business directory of the town at this writing would be as follows; John Haig & Son, J. M. Crooke & Son and C. L. Pearson, dry goods; W. L. Stoy and William Burdette, drugs; H. Smiley & Son, tilemakers; Sam Dougherty, tanner; B. J. Smiley, livery and hotel; J. C. Potts, cabinet-maker; Hugh McCoy, groceries; Edmundson & Callahan, blacksmiths; Alonzo Caughy, carriage-maker; William Odell, barber; Crooke & Burrell, furniture; G. D. Abraham, hardware; N. F. Dougherty, billiards; Joseph Seneff, Leighton Love, boots and shoes; H. C. Correll, tinner; E. Redman, J. H.

Redman, William Dearmin, carpenters; D. J. Smith, A. K. Lane, John Dearmin, S. O. Culmer, M. C. Kent, B. Sears, physicians; Rev. G. F. Culmer, Rev. John Breden, ministers; Mrs. H. C. Correll, Mrs. John Burrell, Mrs. J. M. Crooke, millinery and dress-making; H. Crooke, J. D. Laughlin, attorneys; James Watson, bricklayer; Sam Dunlap, lumber. There is a weekly newspaper published, at Oden, by John V. Smith. It was established in 1885, and is called the *Prairie Scorcher.*

Cannelburg, one of the three incorporated towns of the county, was laid out by the Buckeye Cannel Coal Company—A. J. Shotwell, L. C. Harris, and Anthony Moots. September 26, 1872, ten blocks were platted, divided into 102 lots. An addition of forty-four lots was made to the place in 1884. The town of Cannelburg sprang into existence on account of the extensive operations of the Buckeye Cannel Coal Company. It has a population of 350, a good school, and is steadily growing. There are two mines near Cannelburg, one being worked on the co-operative plan by the order of Knights of Labor. The cannel coal mined here has no superior in the State, and immense quantities of it are taken out each year. Both cannel coal and bituminous coal are worked from the same vein, the cannel overlying the other. The vein is from two and a half to five feet thick. The Buckeye Cannel Coal Company's mine was opened in 1870 by A. J. Shotwell and Clapp & Bailey. It was purchased by the present owners—Washington and Cincinnati capitalists—in 1881. One hundred and twenty-five men are worked, and from seventy to ninety cars of coal are mined weekly, each car averaging about fifteen tons of coal. Austin F. Cabel, of Washington, is the company's secretary. Most of the property in the town is owned by the company, and the only store is kept by them, W. F. O'Brien being its manager, and also the postmaster. George Rudolph keeps a hotel and boarding house. In the winter of 1881–82 the small-pox was epidemic in this place, and a large number of deaths occurred. Cannelburg was incorporated in 1884, and its town officers are: Clerk, W. F. O'Brien; treasurer, Mark Cavanaugh; marshal, Enoch Davis; trustees, James Foote, Edward Tolson, Daniel Davis.

RAGLESVILLE.

A pretty village of perhaps 200 inhabitants, called Raglesville, is situated near the center of Van Buren Township. It has a church, schoolhouse, several stores, a flouring-mill and a brass band. It was laid out under the name of Stanford, June 21, 1887, by Ozias Crooke, and consists of forty-eight lots. The first settler in the vicinity was Asbury Sims, in 1832. Ozias Crooke was the first school teacher, and also the first merchant. He kept a general store there in 1840. Among the Raglesville business men of the present day are T. W. Casey, dry goods; Logan Allen, drugs, also postmaster; Thomas McCord, flouring-mill.

ELNORA.

This village, in Elmore Township, sprang into existence with the completion, in 1885, of the Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad, though a postoffice and two or three stores had been on the site of the new town for several decades of years. The name of the postoffice was Owl Prairie, but the hamlet was called Owltown. Elnora was laid out September 25, 1885, by William C. Griffith and A. R. Stalcup, with nine blocks and fifty-three lots. It promises to become an important point for the buying and shipping of corn and wheat, and other farm products. A number of new buildings have recently been erected at this place. The postoffice name on the 1st of January, 1886, was changed to Elnora. The business men of Elnora are A. R. Stalcup, general store and livery; Taylor & Williams, druggists; George D. Abraham, dry goods; John Edmundson, blacksmith. David H. Taylor is the postmaster.

CORNETTSVILLE.

This post village of Bogard Township was laid out by John F. Myers and Samuel Cornett in 1875, and has a population of 100, a schoolhouse, postoffice, several stores and a blacksmith shop. Two or three churches are in the immediate neighborhood. The place is nine miles northeast from Washington. It has thirty-seven lots, and is very pleasantly located in an excellent farming section. Among the business men of the place are William R. Baker, general store and postoffice; John N. Killion, blacksmith, and Dr. J. M. Achor. The handsomest public school

building in the county, outside of Washington, is located at Cornettsville.

SOUTH WASHINGTON.

This village is situated on the Petersburg road, one mile south of Washington, and has 150 inhabitants. Its population is nearly altogether made up of the employes of Cabel & Kaufman's coal mines. It draws its supplies from Washington, and has no postoffice nor church building, but one of the township school buildings is located here. Thirty-two lots were laid off at the site of the town by Levi D. Colbert, in 1874. Ministers of the Christian, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches sometimes preach here. The place is commonly known by the euphonious title of Lickskillet, given it in days gone by, before it was dignified by the name of South Washington.

LETTSVILLE.

Lettsville is another hamlet of Daviess County that is much oftener designated by a vulgar cognomen bestowed upon it in bygone years, than by its proper name. Years ago at Lettsville a low-down saloon was kept in the basement or cellar of a dwelling. There was no outside door to the cellar, and the proprietor of the doggery, to remedy the defect, knocked out enough bricks from the wall to make a passage large enough to admit a man. On account of this circumstances the place took the name of "Hole-in-the-Wall," which clings to it to this day. A postoffice is maintained here, but there is no business house and but two or three dwellings. One of the township school buildings is hard by.

EPSOM.

Two miles from Cornettsville, and in the same township, is Epsom, which consists of a half-dozen dwellings, three stores, a postoffice and a schoolhouse. The vulgar name of the place is "Tophet." The present name was given it because the water from a well in the hamlet that was dug by a Mr. Page was thought to resemble in taste the famous Epsom salts. The first settlement was made away back in 1815, or 1816, by Peter Yount. Considerable business is done here during the winter season, when the bad roads make it difficult to get to and from

Washington. Among the early merchants were Joseph Brown, John Kendall, John Hyatt, Dr. David Carter, William J. Wilson, Hiram Myers, David Young and others. Among the physicians who have practiced and are now practicing here are Drs. David Carter, T. G. Ray, T. V. Norvell and David R. Carter. An organization of I. O. O. F. once existed here, but it was abandoned several years ago. There are now three small stores carrying lines of general merchandise.

PLAINVILLE.

The completion of the new railroad, the Evansville & Indianapolis, through Daviess County has given the village of Plainville, in Steele Township, ten miles as the crow flies north of Washington, quite a business boom, and a number of new buildings were erected in the fall of 1885. Plainville is on the line of the old Wabash & Erie Canal, and was quite an important business point twenty-eight years ago, with a number of stores and a good flouring-mill. It went down, however, like hundreds of other towns, with the ill-fated canal that cost so many millions of dollars and hundreds of lives to build, only to be abandoned very shortly after its completion. Plainville continued to be a trading point, with one or two stores and a postoffice. The new road has made it of considerable importance, and it has doubled in population, while the price of town lots has very visibly increased. The place was laid out by W. D. McCleskey and Stephen D. Wright December 19, 1855. Its present population is about 300. Of the business men of the place William F. Killion is a grain buyer; Frank Killion, hotel; William Hildreth, general store; Thompson Cox and Carr & Gillin, blacksmiths; David Carter, O. H. McKittrick, E. D. Millis and Harry Faith, physicians. The Evansville & Indiana Railroad has a neat little depot at the place, and considerable shipping is done.

ELDON.

In 1857 David H. Kennedy, William S. Turner and Seth H. Cruse laid off, in a very elaborate manner, a town at the intersection of the Wabash & Erie Canal and the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and called it Eldon. The plat showed eighteen streets

and fifty-six blocks of lots, but the owners were disappointed in their arrangements, for the canal went down, and the scheme for making a metropolis of Eldon was a flat failure. A single dilapidated shanty marks the spot where the bright hopes of Eldon's founders, in that particular direction, melted into thin air.

CHELSEA AND CORBYTOWN.

Another magnificent enterprise that "died a bornin'" was the effort to build up a city at the conjunction of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and the proposed "Straightline." A town of fifteen streets and sixty-four blocks, divided into lots, was laid out by the projector of the Straightline, Willard Carpenter, in 1857, and called Chelsea. The Straighline proved a failure; so did Chelsea. Corbytown was another town laid out on the proposed route of the Straightline, in Veal Township, six miles south of Washington. Like Chelsea its prospects faded with the failure of Willard Carpenter's railroad enterprise.

TOM'S HILL AND HUDSONVILLE.

These villages are a collection of dwelling houses, a saw-mill and stave factory located near the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad on the west branch of White River. The place and all its surroundings belong to Elisha Hyatt's estate. The inhabitants of Tom's Hill are all tenants, and were employes of Mr. Hyatt. Hudsonville, a hamlet of Harrison Township, was laid out in 1856 by Nelson and Daniel Jackson. It never amounted to anything, however, and has no business.

SMILEY AND FARLEN.

Smiley is a postoffice in Van Buren Township, and Farlen, a postoffice in Madison Township, that are of very recent date. Farlen has two or three dwellings and a Baptist Church. W. N. McFarlen has a general store there, and Paris Keck is a blacksmith. Cumback, another postoffice, is located in Veal Township.

MAYSVILLE AND GLENDALE.

This town was laid out in 1834 by John McDonald, on the land of the late Charner Hawkins. It contained seventy-two lots,

its situation being on the Wabash & Erie Canal, four miles southwest of Washington. During the days when the great canal flourished Maysville was the most important business place in the county, but it went down with the canal, and to-day nothing remains but a few tumble-down houses, relics of a once thriving town's departed greatness. Glendale is in Harrison Township, and is a little hamlet eight miles southeast of Washington. There are half-a-dozen dwellings, a schoolhouse, a church, and three stores. The merchants are A. M. Ragsdale, A. T. Conley, and Dr. George W. Willeford. There is a Masonic lodge at this place. There are two secret societies at Glendale, both of which are in fair working condition. Glendale Lodge, No. 461, F. & A. M., was organized in 1878. There is a present membership, and the society owns a two-story frame lodge room and business house valued at $1,200. This building was put up in 1879. The officers of this lodge are as follows: J. W. Clark, W. M.; James McGeehee, S. W.; James Porter, J. W.; Stewart Harrod, Sec.; William Clark, Treas. Star Lodge, No. 236, I. O. O. F., has been in existence since 1862, at which time it was organized at the house of A. T. Conley. In 1865 the society built a two-story frame building, the upper story of which is used for a lodge room, and the lower story is leased by the Methodist Episcopal Church. The principal present officers are: James Arthur, N. G.; Alfred Meads, V. G.; John Arthur, Sec. and District Deputy.

ALFORDSVILLE.

Alfordsville, in Reece Township, is the principal village in the southeastern portion of the county. It was laid off on June 3, 1845, by Isaac Harris. An attempt was made to incorporate it a few years ago, but failed for some reason. The original plat of the place shows sixty-four lots, but to these an addition of eight lots was made by Joseph A. McCord in 1867. The first settlers of the vicinity were James Alford, James P. Gilly and James Allen. These families came from North Carolina about the year 1828. Fifty years ago James Alford built the first house that stood on the ground now occupied by Alfordsville. The house is still in existence. The first resident school teachers of Alfordsville were Tol Bartl and Barton Alford. The first merchants were

Florian Bartl, T. H. Kyle and Joseph McCord. The latter is still in business at Alfordsville. At present the place has a population of about 175, two churches, a schoolhouse and a number of business houses, among which are those of Joseph A. McCord, H. P. Summers, Joseph Allen, Charles Allen and T. J. Alford, general merchants; Baker Bros., blacksmiths and wagon-makers, and P. A. Horrall, flouring-mill. The village of Alfordsville is near the Martin County line and is sixteen miles southeast of Washington.

CHAPTER VIII.

SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTY—THE FIRST TEACHERS AT WASHINGTON—ANECDOTES—"BARRING OUT THE TEACHER"—THE OLD SEMINARY—LATER BUILDINGS—THE GRADED SCHOOL SYSTEM—EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS—SUPERINTENDENTS—COUNTY INSTITUTES—THE SCHOOL FUNDS—TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS—ENUMERATION.

IT is to be regretted that up to 1877 no effort was made to keep a record of the schools that would serve as a guide to the historian of Washington and of Daviess County. Absolutely nothing can be found that will shed any light on the history of the early schools of Daviess County except the treacherous memories of some of the pioneer citizens. Naturally there is much confusion of dates, and the statements concerning the early schools and teachers are given for all they are worth, as the writer found them. The teachers of the first schools have long since passed away and nearly all of their pupils have crossed the dark river.

EARLY SCHOOLS OF WASHINGTON.

There is a diversity of opinion as to who the first school teacher in Daviess County was. John Aikman taught a "pay school" in Washington in 1815, and also for a year or so thereafter. In the year 1816 Cyrus McCormick taught school in the old Presbyterian Church, which stood where the Christian Church now stands. Mr. McCormick is entitled to the distinction of being the first Latin teacher in Daviess County. A history of Indiana published in 1876 states that the first school in Daviess County was taught near Maysville in the year 1811, by James C. Veal. Among his pupils were John Thompson, Joseph Hawkins, John

Smith, Daniel Hushia, Elijah Purcell, Watis Veal, John Veal, Samuel Steen, John Steen, Margaret and Ella Steen, Margaret Purcell, John, Samuel and William Ragsdale. It is asserted that the first teacher of English grammar in the county was the Rev. Robert Davis, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, who taught a small class in 1813. He had three pupils in the grammar class, and from them he received the sum of $8 per annum as tuition. Among the pupils of Cyrus McCormick, the Latin teacher mentioned above, were the late Judge David McDonald, one of the most distinguished jurists of the "Hoosier State," and James A. Carnahan. Thomas Howard also taught in Washington during the latter part of 1815 and until his death, which occurred in 1817. The next "wielder of the supple birchen rod" that we have any account of was Charles McIntire, who taught in 1822, and he was followed by W. G. Cole.

BARRING OUT THE TEACHER.

In 1824 Isaac Heaton taught school in Washington, and enjoyed the fun of being barred out of the log schoolhouse then in use on Christmas day. Mr. Heaton was succeeded by Dudley Johnson. The youths in those days were strong, rugged and independent, and the teacher had to be a man of nerve and muscle or the "big boys" would run the school for him. It is said that on one Christmas day, as was customary in these times, the scholars invited the teacher to treat them. He demurred, and a half-dozen of the strapping youngsters formed themselves into a committee, and gave the teacher notice that he could either treat or "take a duckin'." It was a remarkably cold winter that year, and he didn't care about troubling them to cut the ice in a neighboring pond, so he treated.

Following Johnson came W. D. Shepard, whose successors were a Scotchman named Damerel and David McDonald, afterward judge of the United States Court for Indiana. Hiram A. Hunter, father of Prof. D. E. Hunter, who is now one of the most prominent of Indiana's educators, was the next teacher. Mr. Hunter was also a Cumberland minister. He had an able assistant in the person of Miss Mary Cowardin. Then the late Emanuel Van Trees, who was a schoolmate of Judge McDonald, taught

for a short time. After him and up to 1850 schools were conducted in Washington by Calvin Butler, and Miss McCoy in 1835, a Miss Bruner, Mary S. Clapp, a Miss Cummings, Miss Osgood, Thomas Ballow, Miss Fisk, Josiah Peck and Mary Bascom. During the next ten years the education of the youth of Washington depended upon the labors of Rev. F. Snell (Episcopalian), William Chase, Samuel Ghee, Miss Cressy (afterward wife of Mark Shryer, of Bloomfield), Delight Weber and Miss N. Jackson. In 1861 C. P. Parsons made an effort to start a girls' school but was unsuccessful. Other teachers after that date were the Rev. Mr. Cross, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; J. M. Barry, a Baptist preacher; Rev. McCain, a Presbyterian; Mrs. Laura Clark, Howard Williams, Samuel Loveless, Rebecca A. Wirt, Mrs. T. R. Palmer, Mrs. Mary R. Dyer, Alexander Patten, Rev. John R. Phillips, of the Baptist Church (who was also school examiner and in 1868 a candidate for State superintendent of public instruction), Edward Wise, first superintendent of Daviess County; E. P. Cole and wife, T. T. Pringle, W. Hays Johnson, John A. Geeting, George W. Morin, D. M. Geeting, Misses Anna S. Kennedy, Sarah Agan, Laura E. Agan, Mary E. Barton, Laura F. Ladd, Emma Trimble and Mrs. Annie C. McGuire.

THE COUNTY SEMINARY.

An early law of the State provided that fines before justices of the peace and the circuit court, forfeitures, etc., should be used to found and maintain a county seminary of learning. The fund began to accumulate from the organization of the county, and was loaned by a trustee, or trustees, appointed to manage it. Robert Oliver was one of the first trustees. He was succeeded by Lewis Jones, in May, 1831, having served ten years or more. In January, 1832, he reported the total amount of the fund to be $504.74\frac{1}{4}$, of which $386.11\frac{3}{4}$ was cash on hand, and $118.62\frac{1}{2}$ in the form of notes drawing interest. A year later the fund was $676.83\frac{1}{4}$, and a year still later was $821.99\frac{3}{4}$, and in January, 1835, was $939.14\frac{3}{4}$. In January, 1836, it was $1,103.21, and September 5, 1837, was $1,343.09\frac{1}{2}$. The receipts from that date to September 1, 1841, were $1,241.87\frac{1}{2}$, making the total fund at the last named date $2,584.97. In 1838 a lot of ground was

bought in Washington, upon which to erect a county seminary. The construction of the brick building, though probably begun in 1839, was not completed until the autumn of 1841, at which time the trustees, Samuel J. Kelso and William G. Cole, made the following report: Total fund received to September, 1841, $2,584.97; paid to contractors, $2,584.97, leaving yet due the contractors $729.01; total cost of seminary, ground, etc., $3,313.98. Some trouble arose over the management of the funds. In 1844 Jephtha Routt, who was probably one of the contractors, obtained in the circuit court judgment for $200.62, and costs, and proceeded to levy upon the seminary property to satisfy the judgment. The county board paid him part of the judgment, and gave him satisfactory assurance that the remainder would be forthcoming in a short time. But the property was yet quite heavily involved. Thomas Graham held a claim upon the lot and appurtenances. In some manner a sheriff's sale resulted, Graham bought certain rights, but in September, 1846, was paid by the board $420.80 for all his claims. Another suit, at the April term, 1844, "The State on the relation of Alfred Davis *vs.* Thomas Graham, John B. Coleman and Charles F. Wells," grew out of the management of the funds, or the construction of the building. Judgment was rendered against the defendants for $500, but the Legislature, in some manner, annulled it. Under the new constitution of 1852 county seminaries were sold, and the proceeds merged with the common school fund. December 12, 1853, the Daviess County Seminary was sold at auction, to James S. Morgan, for $1,180. Mr. Morgan failed to pay, and in April, 1855, the property was sold to the town of Washington for $500. Full payment was made by March, 1863. The seminary grounds were nine rods square.

OTHER SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

After Washington became a city, schoolhouses were built in various parts of the place. A substantial two-story brick affair in McTegart's Annex is yet maintained, as are the West End School, on Sand Hill, and the colored school. When the graded school building was completed in 1876, the schoolhouses in Turner's Annex, on West Walnut Street, and in the East End were abandoned. The graded school building of Washington is

a splendid brick structure, three stories in height and basement. It was built in 1876, at a cost of $40,000. The money to pay the cost of the construction of the building was derived from the sale of city bonds. The building is one of the substantial ornaments of the city, and is the pride of Washington's citizens. It has twelve school-rooms, well lighted and ventilated, a commodious assembly room, and is centrally located on Walnut Street, the most fashionable thoroughfare of the city.

THE GRADED SCHOOLS.

The graded system in Washington was first adopted in 1874. Prof. W. T. Fry introduced it and acted in the capacity of superintendent of the graded schools for three years. While Prof. Fry had charge of the schools there were seven separate school buildings distributed throughout the city, the headquarters being at the old brick seminary. The new building was first occupied in 1877, the year that Superintendent D. E. Hunter assumed control, succeeding Mr. Fry. Mr. Hunter was superintendent for eight successive years. In 1885 he resigned, and his place was filled by Prof. William F. Hoffman, principal of the high school, who is superintendent at this writing. The following table will show the growth of the schools since the system was established:

Year.	Number Enrolled.	Average Attendance.	Per Cent of Attendance.
1874	827	357	43
1875	862	415	48
1876	884	423	48
1877	816	465	57
1878	930	596	63
1879	900	511	64
1880	835	547	65
1881	835	448	66
1882	856	561	65
1883	883	580	66
1884	909	581	67.5
1885	878	608	69.8
1886 (January)	894	669	91.8

There are eighteen teachers employed besides the superintendent, namely: Twelve at graded school building, two each at South Side, West End and colored schools. The Washington High School is one of the foremost schools in this part of the

State. It has been in existence since 1877. Its present principal is W. F. Axtell. Some of the high school classes recite to the superintendent, Prof. W. F. Hoffmann. The following named persons have graduated from the high school since its organization: Class of 1878—Anna Allen, S. C. Eskridge, Emma Hoffmaister, Dora Meredith, Hattie Meredith, Mary Mills, Charles P. Scudder. Class of 1879—Lettie Meredith, Omie Sanford, Tillie F. Scudder, Laura G. Scudder, James Edmund Waller. Class of 1880—Virginia Allen, Mary Clements, Katie Dobbins, Laura Hall, Stella Lee, Walter Meredith, William H. Sanford, John H. Spencer, John E. Thomas, John Ellis Van Trees. Class of 1881—Mattie E. Arthur, Glendora Allen, Annie Hawkins, Lizzie M. Sanford. Class of 1882—William E. Barton, Charles G. Gardiner, Charles G. Myers, Josie Sanford, Sallie Wright. Class of 1883—William R. Gardiner, Emma E. Hogshead, Josie B. Thomas, Annie V. Scudder. Hettie G. Seay, John B, Aikman, Eva Morehead. Class of 1884—Frank Spink, Edwin R. Axtell, Lucy Jepson, Omie Feagans, Elva C. Bondurant, Addie Cloud. Class of 1885—Frank F. Axtell, Laura Wright, Henry S. Duncan, James Mills, Minnie Hall.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

If any record of the early school officers of Daviess County was kept, it has been lost or destroyed. Among the school examiners were W. S. Gaffney, S. H. Taylor, John R. Phillips, Noah S. Given and George A. Dyer. The first county superintendent was Prof. Edward Wise, who served one term and part of another. He was elected in 1873. His successor was Rev. E. C. Trimble. David M. Geeting served from 1879 to 1883, and was succeeded by the present superintendent, Samuel B. Boyd. Mr. Boyd was re-elected last year, receiving the unanimous vote of the board of township trustees. Mr. Boyd ranks among the first teachers of the State, and has done more for the schools of the county than any other school officer that ever served in Daviess.

COUNTY INSTITUTES.

The first County Teacher's Institute of which there is any record was held at the court house in Washington, during the week

beginning with Monday, August 23, 1869. Dr. George A. Dyer was the president; A. W. Smith, secretary; Miss Maria Graham, assistant. The committee on program consisted of George W. Morin and Miss Ophelia Roddick. After the organization had been effected the institute adjourned to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where the balance of the session was held. The roll of teachers at that time showed the following names: G. W. Morin, J. A. Murray, W. Wise, A. Carnahan, F. Arford, A. Connolly, H. Allen, H. B. Kohr, H. Williams, J. Laverty, William Kennedy, J. C. Porter, S. Loveless, J. J. McIntire, N. J. Goshorn, Thomas Kilgore, J. C. Lavelle, F. M. Walker, L. Reaves, G. M. Robinson, Anna Kennedy, M. E. Barton, L. Wilson, L. Wells, Ria Graham, M. Stubblefield, L. Ryan, O. H. Roddick, M. Feagans, J. Feagans, L. Hogshead, J. Carnahan, Sue Cosby, M. E. Flinn, Emma Baldwin, M. Perkins, F. Agan, B. Agan, M. Dyer, L. Clark, J. Beckett, J. C. Allison, J. Morgan, E. W. Connaughton, A. W. Arford, J. Nicholls, O. Cosby, W. H. Allison, T. J. Lavelle, M. T. Connaughton, E. S. Pershing, T. A. Wade, J. Mahoney, F. Myers, J. Winklepleck, L. Cosby, M. Gallagher, D. H. Morgan, A. W. Smith. Institutes have been held each year since that time. The last, in 1885, was attended by 160 persons. It was held during the week beginning with Monday, August 17, and had the following officers: President, S. B. Boyd; recording secretary, W. S. Davis; enrolling secretaries, Omie Sanford and Jesse Stephenson; librarian, John F. Arthur. Following are the names of the members: Sallie Alexander, Mattie Arthur, John F. Arthur, John W. Adams, Grant Allen, Josiah Allen, Frank Axtell, Hamlet Allen, Jennie Allen, Ida Allison, Nora Abel, W. H. Allison, John Akester, Kitty Bernes, Rosetta Barsh, Harrison Burriss, S. B. Boyd, Lou Burriss, J. D. Bradford, W. T. Brown, L. W. Barber, L. M. Burriss, G. W. Buckner, William A. Baldwin, Ross H. Baldwin, Millie Boyd, Ella Clark, B. F. Cole, Mrs. Mary E. Cole, Henry L. Canary, E. A. Crosson, P. M. Clark, John W. Conley, John Cooney, Aikman Carnahan, G. B. Clark, Maggie Chambers, A. M. Clark, Mary Campbell, Ida Campbell, William Conley, Ella Cosby, F. B. Colbert, M. B. Cunningham, C. J. Cooney, J. B. Crooke, Annie Davis, W. S. Davis, Harry DeWitt, H. L. Duncan, William J. Danner, Joel F. Danner, Annie R. Dixon, Eugene

Evans, Willis Edgin, James A. Fisher, Omie Feagans, Emma Ferguson, Anna Flint, A. O. Fulkerson, Katie Farrell, G. W. Gates, J. E. Gamble, Charles Gregory, Ida Goshorn, Dora Henry, Stewart Harrod, M. S. Hastings, Lew Hammerslry, Anna Hawkins, Katie Hopkins, Minnie Hall, Maggie Hopkins, Laura Hall, Paris Hastings, G. D. Hoopingarner, John S. Hubbard, Maggie Heffernan, Nettie E. Jones, Lucy Jepson, Mason Jones, Tilman Jackson, E. E. Kelly, J. D. Kelly, Laura Ketcham, M. P. Kutch, W. E. Keck, C. B. Kendall, Mollie Ketcham, Ada Killion, Rebecca Ledgerwood, F. L. McCafferty, Arthur McCormick, John T. McCormick, Emma McCormick, James W. Mattingly, Ezra Mattingly, James Manley, Lollie Moore, Tillie Millis, James A. Morgan, Mattie Mulholland, F. T. McCormick, George J. Madden, Maggie Mullin, Arthur Martin, Flora Metheny, Hugh Morgan, Maud McDougal, Kate Morgan, James Myers, D. M. Osborne, Wilson Palmer, Laura Phipps, Frank Potts, Minnie Palmer, J. M. Porter, John L. Pate, W. R. Porter, Noah S. Pate, E. S. Pershing, W. Z. Padgett, Ophelia Roddick, George W. Rogers, T. D. Slimp, W. P. Smoot, Lizzie Sanford, Omie Sanford, Josie Sanford, George L. Stucky, S. M. Stalcup, Ida Smiley, Jesse Stephenson, Agnes Seal, A. C. Swickard, Mary L. Tomey, J. A. Tomey, Tessa Tracy, J. W. Trueblood, Charles Watson, Sallie Wright, W. P. Walter, John Wadsworth, Lee Wadsworth, Amy Wright, George E. Williams, F. M. Walker, F. T. Ward, Samuel White, R. W. Wadsworth, Randa Wilson, H. I. Williams, W. Q. Williams, John G. Wallace, William A. Wallace, Sue B. Ward, Mary E. Ward, David Wade, Eva Young and William M. Young.

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

Surplus Revenue of 1836–37	$ 5,569 08
Bank Tax Fund	550 67
Saline Fund	462 92
Sinking Fund (first)	10,556 23
County Seminary Proceeds	500 00
Sinking Fund of 1872–73	6,363 86
Fines, forfeitures, etc., prior to 1853	448 43
Fines, forfeitures, etc., 1853–85	11,001 21
Total, June 1, 1885	$35,452 40

CONGRESSIONAL SCHOOL FUND.

Section 16, Township 1 north, Range 5 west	$ 858 40
Section 16, Township 2 north, Range 5 west	1,422 80
Section 16, Township 3 north, Range 5 west	1,562 00
Section 16, Township 4 north, Range 5 west	960 00
Section 16, Township 5 north, Range 5 west	1,000 00
Section 16, Township 2 north, Range 6 west	1,780 00
Section 16, Township 3 north, Range 6 west	1,359 67
Section 16, Township 4 north, Range 6 west	1,240 00
Section 16, Township 5 north, Range 6 west	1,635 16
Section 16, Township 2 north, Range 7 west	2,000 50
Section 16, Township 3 north, Range 7 west	2,491 56
Section 16, Township 4 north, Range 7 west	2,834 96
College Fund, Township 5 north, Range 7 west	98 44
Total, May, 1866	$19,248 49

A portion of Section 16, Township 3 north, Range 7 west, was unsold at the time this table was prepared, May, 1866. The congressional fund has been reduced since by losses and apportionments to $19,176.11 in June, 1885.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Including the city of Washington, Daviess County has 116 schools. Five of the school buildings are brick, and the balance are frame. The buildings and grounds are estimated at $105,200, and the school apparatus at $8,815, making the total value of the school property $114,015. There were twenty-one private schools in the county in 1885, with a total enrollment of 541. The reports for 1885 show a grand aggregate for the county of 14,183 days of school; 133 schools; average term, 107 days; amount paid teachers, $29,283.81; average wages of teachers, $2.07 per day. During the year 5,800 pupils were admitted to the schools, and 134 teachers employed. The public schools in Daviess County are well up to the average in point of general excellence, but the buildings outside of the city of Washington are away behind the times, and in many instances are a disgrace to the neighborhood. The buildings are mostly small, one-story wooden affairs, and many of them are not really fit for the purpose for which they are employed.

TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

Washington Township has nineteen frame and two brick

school buildings, valued at $7,000, including the apparatus $7,900. The school fund of this township, in 1885 was as follows: Tuition, $6,918.41; special school, $1,671.22. There are twenty frame school buildings in Barr Township, valued at $16,000, with the school apparatus at $21,000. The tuition revenue of this township, in 1885, was $4,814,66, and the special school $2,220.01. Bogard Township has nine frame school buildings, the value of which including $300 worth of apparatus is $4,800. Tuition revenue, $2,099.01; special school revenue $838.96. Elmore Township has seven frame buildings, value $2,800; apparatus, $300; special school revenue, $600.32; tuition revenue $2,382.63. Harrison Township has eight frame schoolhouses, value $2,800; apparatus, $100; tuition revenue $2,614.76; special school revenue, $955.06. Madison Township schools and the schools of Van Buren Township, are the best township schools in the county. Madison has nine frame and one brick school buildings, value $6,500; apparatus, $350; tuition revenue, $3,607.96; special school revenue, $887.97. Van Buren Township has nine frame school buildings, value $5,400; apparatus, $90; tuition revenue, $2,304.89; special school revenue, $537.44. Reeve Township has eleven frame school houses, value $4,400; apparatus, $200; tuition revenue, $2,937.90; special school revenue, $1,137.29. Steele Township has nine frame school houses, value $4,500; apparatus, $1,000; tuition revenue, $3,000.57; special school revenue, $921.65. Veal Township has six frame school buildings, value $4,000; apparatus, $300; tuition revenue, $2,126.91; special school revenue, $1,237.27. The town of Cannelburg has one frame schoolhouse, value $800; apparatus, $50; tuition revenue, $704.45; special school, $60.05. The town of Montgomery has one frame schoolhouse, value $500; apparatus, $25; tuition revenue, $642.11; special school revenue, $85.68. The special school revenue of the city of Washington, in 1885, was $3,243.93; tuition revenue, $10,372.01.

Enumeration, Enrollment and Average Attendance.—The following table shows the enumeration, enrollment and average attendance of school children in the county schools of Daviess County for the years ending July 31, 1884, and 1885. The blank spaces indicate a failure on the part of teachers to report:

TOWNSHIPS.	No. School	1884. Enum.	1884. Enroll.	1884. Average.	1885. Enum.	1885. Enroll.	1885. Average.	No. School	1884. Enum.	1884. Enroll.	1884. Average.	1885 Enum.	1885 Enroll.	1885 Average.
Barr	1	46	60	40	56	33	22	11	56	37	30	63	40	29
	2	40	40	29	33	39	22	12	49	43	35	36	46	22
	3	36	37	31	45	42	25	13	62	35	26	73	45	22
	4	73	39	32	63	50	32	14	57	37	31	54	40	35
	5	..	..	..	35	20	13	15	23	40	35	33	18	12
	6	51	28	18	53	43	32	16	39	36	30	43	31	17
	7	50	31	22	50	40	22	17	82	47	35	91	48	25
	8	34	33	20	34	27	19	18	57	36	30	56	35	25
	9	40	39	31	57	41	32	19	38	31	20	47	37	26
	10	47	29	20	48	..	..	20	65	49	40	38	25	15
Washington	1	69	45	34	65	46	25	12	52	30	18	50	..	..
	2	33	41	23	32	25	19	13	48	38	24	41	37	22
	3	60	28	22	62	40	27	14	34	29	19	44	23	12
	4	29	19	14	28	23	14	15	34	19	9	23	20	9
	5	30	47	20	37	30	21	16	29	22	10	23	..	..
	6	68	62	53	63	..	..	17	58	32	15	41	..	..
	7	47	37	27	44	38	26	18	118	55	41	134	66	52
	8	39	23	15	53	31	16	19	33	22	13	..	..	..
	9	57	24	14	67	30	23	20	63	37	23	56	32	23
	10	39	28	23	41	31	22	21	24	22	18	23	18	10
	11	39	25	18	25	20	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reeve	1	42	34	27	49	41	22	7	40	29	19	47	34	27
	2	58	51	28	59	..	..	8	78	56	38	95	64	37
	3	37	33	24	48	30	19	9	27	21	11	14	19	8
	4	91	64	42	85	..	..	10	29	32	20	27	38	79
	5	47	33	20	50	38	29	11	53	27	22	60	37	25
	6	35	26	19	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madison	1	41	37	16	40	27	19	7	52	44	36	55	42	38
	2	41	32	28	34	31	27	8	69	39	28	74	50	31
	3	53	44	33	52	38	32	9	54	49	31	62	59	33
	4	48	40	31	63	45	..	..	..	51	33	..	54	36
	5	75	54	31	71	62	39	10	146	38	34	150	43	33
	6	65	42	29	66	52	39	..	..	29	20	..	39	25
Bogard	1	26	44	27	49	48	27	6	60	57	41	75	..	..
	2	43	35	19	52	41	26	7	29	24	12	29	24	..
	3	39	52	29	56	..	..	8	36	30	16	30	19	12
	4	76	87	40	94	72	44	9	36	25	13	36	30	14
	5	39	36	36	38	56	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steele	1	45	32	17	60	44	22	6	50	39	21	60	41	23
	2	83	60	43	96	64	45	7	68	37	21	41	33	19
	3	40	26	11	45	27	13	8	25	23	19	30	19	16
	4	51	37	16	41	33	15	9	22	12	3	23	23	7
	5	82	32	18	74	39	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Van Buren	1	39	34	20	50	46	30	6	41	39	22	43	33	25
	2	52	32	18	48	33	19	7	64	48	33	64	52	31
	3	38	28	23	47	29	22	8	46	41	28	57	46	34
	4	62	50	30	62	51	35	9	48	27	14	35	..	.
	5	67	44	23	61	52	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harrison	1	53	54	40	56	47	36	5	47	33	20	43	41	21
	2	45	35	25	47	..	..	6	103	84	50	80	80	50
	3	51	44	27	64	51	33	7	38	30	22	35	35	25
	4	93	88	54	89	82	42	8	51	39	25	48	..	..
Elmore	1	65	52	19	75	44	..	5	44	22	12	41	26	14
	2	59	32	20	62	..	..	6	60	50	33	73	56	31
	3	62	43	26	67	39	28	7	61	35	18	68	50	19
	4	69	49	29	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veal	1	92	50	39	86	52	31	4	47	39	24	55	28	18
	2	87	64	50	105	62	36	5	50	28	20	48	33	20
	3	67	55	36	68	44	30	6	58	40	20	60	..	..

ENUMERATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Following is the report of the county superintendent to the State superintendent of public instruction, of the enumeration of children between the ages of six and twenty-one years, in Daviess County, for the year 1885:

CORPORATIONS.	WHITES.		COLORED.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Barr Township	518	490	.....	.....	1008
Bogard Township	239	243	.....	.....	482
Elmore Township	251	199	.....	.....	450
Harrison Township	246	216	.....	.....	462
Madison Township	348	319	.....	.....	667
Reeve Township	306	276	.....	.....	582
Steele Township	239	231	.....	.....	470
Van Buren Township	246	217	.....	.....	463
Veal Township	218	204	.....	.....	422
Washington Township	491	432	15	14	952
Town of Montgomery	55	52	1	.....	108
Town of Cannelburg	83	97	.....	.....	180
City of Washington	818	869	37	43	1767
Totals	4058	3845	53	57	8013

County Board.—The County Board of Education, as constituted September 1, 1885, contained the following members: James A. Swick, Washington Township, Washington; S. L. Ketcham, Madison Township, Keck's Church; James H. Fanning, Barr Township, Montgomery; A. T. Conley, Harrison Township, Glendale; James Heinbaugh, Steele Township, Plainville; Elkanah Allen, Bogard Township, Epsom; Peter Wadsworth, Jr., Van Buren Township, Raglesville; Steward Porter, Reeve Township, Alfordsville; Thomas J. Payne, Elmore Township, Owl Prairie; Jeremiah Goodwin, Veal Township, Cumback; Samuel B. Boyd, county superintendent, Washington.

CHAPTER IX.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS OF THE COUNTY—THE PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATIONS—THE ROMAN CATHOLICS—THE EPISCOPAL METHODISTS—BAPTIST ORGANIZATIONS—THE CHRISTIANS—THE COLORED CHURCHES.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATIONS.

THE oldest church society in Daviess County, and, in fact, one of the oldest religious organizations in the State of Indiana, is the Presbyterian Church of Washington. Its history dates back to the year 1811, when meetings of members of the Presbyterian Church were held in private houses in the vicinity of the spot that Washington now occupies. The history of the early struggles of the society are very meager, as no record can be found, if indeed, any was kept. Rev. Samuel Scott, whose home was near Vincennes, made occasional visits to the little society here in 1811, and preached to them in the dwelling of the late Richard Steen. The Indian war that ended with the battle of Tippecanoe sadly interfered with the worship of the congregation, and they were obliged to fly to the forts for protection from the marauding bands of redskins, and for a long time the spiritual adviser, the Rev. Mr. Scott, was compelled to remain at home because of the fierce and cruel savages then infesting this part of the country. As soon as the excitement and danger attending the Indian outbreak had died away, the forts were deserted, and traveling missionaries of the Presbyterian and Congregational faith made occasional visits to their followers here. The first Presbyterian minister to settle here was the Rev. Robert Davis, who preached and taught school here in 1813. Mr. Davis was succeeded by Rev. John Dickey, to whom is due the credit of bringing about the building of the first Presbyterian Church of Daviess County. This building was erected in 1814, and stood on the bank of Palmer's Creek, two and a half miles southwest of Washington. An old settler thus describes the building:

"It was built of round logs, each from ten to twelve inches in diameter, and was eight logs high, with a roof of clapboards, rib and weight-pole fashion. The clapboards were four feet long, and from six to eight inches wide. This kind of roof was made without rafters, sheeting or nails. The house had neither chinking nor daubing between the logs. It was destitute of floor, except the ground, and had neither fire-place nor window, the openings between the logs being sufficiently large and numerous to admit both light and air. The house had but one door, which was in the south end and directly opposite the pulpit. The building was a rude affair."

During August, 1814, the church was regularly organized, and the following elders were chosen and ordained: Joseph Kelsoe, Ninian Steele and Ephraim Thompson. Rev. John Dickey was a son-in-law of Ninian Steele. The first sacrament of the Lord's supper was at the log church in 1814, and was conducted by Rev. James McGrady. Rev. James McGrady, and others, whose names cannot be learned, supplied the society with preaching until 1828, when Rev. Ransom Hawley, father of the present pastor, took charge of the church, and remained here for six years, organizing a Sunday-school and a temperance society during the time. Mr. Hawley was followed by Rev. John C. Butler, and the Revs. Adams, Martin, Campbell, Wall and Henry L. McGuire, in the order named. Mr. McGuire was the pastor in 1849, and remained during the time of the terrible cholera epidemic, and until 1852, when Rev. Samuel C. Taylor became the pastor. Following Mr. Taylor came the Revs. John L. Martyn, A. T. Hendricks, and H. B. Scott. During the latter's pastorate, which closed in 1860, there was a large accession of persons to the church who have proven among the most valuable members. Rev. Francis Lynn was the next pastor, and after him Revs. S. V. McKee, Cornelius McCain, Augustus Taylor, Hugh H. Carson, Alexander Sterrett, E. C. Trimble, E. Burnett, John Gerrish, D. D., and the present pastor, Ransom E. Hawley, who has had charge of the congregation since 1880. The log church was abandoned soon after its completion, and in 1815 a frame building was erected on the lot in Washington where the Christian Church now stands. This building was eventually supplanted by a brick

house, which was afterward sold to the Christian congregation, and in 1869 the present church edifice, on the corner of Walnut and Second Streets, was completed at a cost of $5,000, the lot being donated by the late Philip Cruse. The present membership of the church is 200, and the Sunday-school, which is in a most prosperous condition, 125. Following are the names of the elders and deacons of the church from the date of its organization to the present time: Elders—Ephraim Thompson, Joseph Kelsoe, Ninian Steele, John Allen, Esek Hopkins, David Logan, James Graham, James Calhoun, John Aikman, John Stringer, Samuel J. Kelsoe, John S. Allen, Levi Williman, Ira McCloskey, William Long, Hiram Williman, Zelek Hopkins, William Helphenstine, David H. Kennedy, Adam Greenfield, James Aikman, David Kribs and Peter Farnwald. Deacons—James Aikman, William McAdams, David A. McCloskey, Moses Allen, Hugh Aikman, Jacob Hoffmaister, George Keith, John M. Taylor, N. H. Jepson, Hiram Hyatt, Thomas J. Axtell.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Daviess County has a large Roman Catholic population. The finest churches, the largest congregations and the only private schools belong to the Catholics. We shall treat of these congregations in detail. The Church of the Immaculate Conception, in Washington, is the youngest of Daviess County's Catholic societies. For several years previous to 1870 it was evident that, for the good and convenience of the German Catholics of Washington, a church building, in which German services could be held, was necessary, but it was not until the year mentioned that any definite steps were taken. In 1870 forty German families determined on building a church for German Catholics exclusively. Preparations were at once made to begin the erection of a church building. In January of 1872 the society was formally organized by Rev. John P. Sassel. His first work was to start a German school, and the wisdom of his course was apparent. The church building was begun in the spring, and the corner-stone was laid in August. December following the building, although unfinished, was used for church services. It was completed at a cost of $13,000, and is an imposing brick building, situated at

the corner of West Second and Van Trees Streets. Father Sassel labored with heroic self-denial for the good of the little congregation until his death, which occurred on the 10th of August, 1879. To its first pastor this church owes its prosperity. He was devoted to his work, and the privations he endured in the prosecution of his labors probably were the means of bringing about his early death. Father Sassel was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. L. M. Burkhardt, who was called to the charge in September, 1879. The society now owns, besides the church edifice, a two-story brick school building, that was erected in 1881 at a cost of $4,000, and a handsome rectory, which cost $3,000, and was built in 1885. The schools are conducted by the Sisters of Providence, and have an enrollment of 140. The church has a membership of 110 families, and is in a highly prosperous condition. St. Simon's Catholic Church, in Washington, is one of the strongest religious societies in this part of the State, and owns considerable valuable church property. It has a membership of some 200 families, and is prosperous to a very flattering degree. It owns two large brick school buildings, one for boys and a day and boarding school for girls, and a commodious hall, which is used for festivals, fairs, etc., but is now occupied as a church room, and will be so employed until the magnificent new church edifice, now in course of erection, is completed. The new building will be the finest church in the county. It will cost in the neighborhood of $25,000, and will be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1886. The foundation was laid during the fall of 1885.

When Bishop Flaget visited Washington, in 1819, he found a few Catholic families in the county. In 1821 Michael, James, Dennis and John Murphy, four brothers from Ireland, came to Washington, and one year later Francis X. Spink, from Kentucky, made the vicinity of Washington his home. These were among the very first Catholic families in the county. Spink then occasionally attended church at Vincennes. In June, 1829, Father Abell spent several days in Washington, preaching the Jubilee. In 1830, and for several years afterward, a few of the Catholic families attended church at St. Peter's, Montgomery. During this period mass was occasionally said at the residences of Judge Richard Clements, Thomas Brown and Francis Spink,

who were early members. Among other pioneer members were George Ballow and Patrick M. Brett. Rev. Simon P. Lalumiere was placed in charge of the little congregation in 1837, and one year from that time a substantial brick church was built. This building was used until last year, when its walls were torn down to make room for the new church. Father Lalumiere made frequent visits to New Orleans and Baltimore, soliciting aid for his church, and in each city he was successful. In 1840 twelve pews accommodated the entire congregation, but a few years later the building of the Wabash & Erie Canal brought an influx of Catholic families to the county, and since that time the society has prospered greatly. Among the pastors of St. Simon's since Father Lalumiere were Rev. Anthony Parrott, until 1844; Rev. H. Dupontavice, until 1847; Rev. John McDermott, until 1850; Rev. P. Highland, until 1855; Rev. J. B. Chasse, until 1866; Rev. John Gueguen, until 1874; Rev. Hugh Peythieu, until 1879. Rev. John W. Doyle is the present pastor. St. Mary's Catholic Church is situated in Barr Township, one-half mile west of the Martin County line, and a mile and a half north of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway. The first Catholic services in the vicinity of St. Mary's were held in the house of Nathaniel Spaulding, in 1828, by Father Lalumiere. A few years later, about 1833, a small log church was erected and consecrated by Bishop Brute, who named it St. Mary's, the name it has proudly borne since that time. When the little log chapel was dedicated, according to Bishop Brute there were about 150 Catholic families in the neighborhood, most of whom were from Kentucky. The first resident pastor of St. Mary's was the Rev. Maurice De St. Palais, afterward bishop, who took charge of the congregation in 1836, and remained three years. During this period a new brick church was constructed, the log church being entirely too small to accommodate the rapidly growing congregation. Rev. John Gueguen became the pastor in 1839, and continued until 1848, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. P. R. Murphy. Father Murphy also had charge of Mt. Pleasant, in Martin County, and built a church there. Rev. John Mougin resided at St. Mary's from 1858 to 1860, and was succeeded by Rev. J. Leblanc, who attended

the charge until 1873. Rev. G. M. Ginnsz came next, and was the pastor until 1875. He was followed by Revs. John W. Doyle, L. M. S. Burkhardt and Timothy O'Donahoe, who is the present pastor. Father Doyle made preparations for a new church building, and it was completed by Father O'Donahoe in 1881, at a cost of $9,000. The church is a handsome structure, 55x110 feet in size, one story in height. It is built of brick, and is well furnished. This church owns twenty-three acres of land, valued, exclusive of improvements, at $1,300, a frame school building, a frame church and brick pastoral residence, and has a membership of 600.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church is situated in Section 30, northwestern part of Reeve Township. The Rev. Father Lalumiere secured ground near the place called Glendale at an early date. Rev. Julian Delaune succeeded Rev. Lalumiere, and erected a log church, which was a missionary church, and continued so until 1870. Revs. Dupontavice, Sorin and Ducaudrey had charge from 1840 to 1847. The Rev. Piers, pastor of St. Peter's, visited St. Patrick's as a missionary from 1847 to 1870, a period of twenty-three years, during which time he changed the location of the church in 1860, which at that time was in Harrison Township, but one and a half miles east, and built a brick church, where services are now held. Rev. William Doyle, who was the first resident minister, was appointed in 1870. In 1875 he built a pastoral residence. In 1880 Father Doyle resigned on account of ill health, and in August, 1883, died at St. Vincent Hospital, at Indianapolis, Ind. He was born twelve miles south of Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1834. His parents settled in Indiana, and he entered the seminary at Vincennes in 1842. He was ordained by Bishop Bazin, December 18, 1842; was at St. Vincent, Shelby County, previous to his appointment at St. Patrick's. His funeral sermon was preached by Bishop Chatard, who delivered a masterly tribute to the illustrious dead, for he had long been on missions of Indiana, and possessed a great mind and memory. Rev. Father G. M. Ginnsz took charge January, 1881, and was the pastor till September, 1885, during which time he made the finishing repairs of the church and premises. In September, 1885, the Rev. Charles Curran was transferred from St. Martin's,

Martin County, to Patrick's, of which he is at present the pastor. St. Patrick's is among the oldest congregations of the county, and has prospered under its able and Christian pastors. During the early mission the congregation was but a families, and services were held in a small log church. Now they have a beautiful, large and substantial brick building, with a congregation of 125 families, or 600 souls, and is in a prosperous condition at present, having paid for their church and pastoral residence, which speaks well for the small but thriving and truly Christian congregation.

St. Peter's Church, at Montgomery, is an old and strong congregation. At present it numbers about 600 members, has a large, substantial brick church building that cost in 1869 about $8,000 to build, and a good, two-story brick schoolhouse that was completed two years ago at a cost of $5,000. St. Peter's Church was organized about the year 1818, and was attended at that time by Rev. Anthony Blanc, later archbishop of New Orleans, who then resided at Vincennes. The church at that time was called Black Oak Ridge Church, and was a small log affair about a mile west of the place where Montgomery is now located. Bishop Flaget visited the place in 1829, and confirmed forty-seven persons. In 1834 Rev. Simon P. Lalumiere attended this church, and for about six years later the log church was abandoned and a new brick building constructed, and called St. Peter's. The church was used until the one occupied at present was erected in Montgomery in 1869. Rev. Bartholomew Piers has been the pastor of St. Peter's Church continuously since 1847, he having been ordained that year by Bishop Bazin. For nearly forty years he has stood at the same post of duty, and every man, woman and child in the large and growing congregation has the highest reverence for the aged pastor. Among the predecessors of Father Piers were Revs. T. Courjault and L. Ducondray.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington was organized in 1816. At that time the hamlet of Washington had a population of less than seventy-five souls, and the few devoted fol-

lowers of John Wesley met in private houses to worship. Among the dwellings used for the purpose were those of Samuel Miller and Thomas Meredith. Rev. John Shrader had charge of the circuit that included Washington at that time. He preached here once each month. The society increased slowly but surely and added new names to its list of membership each year. Two members of the church in 1822, Robert Stephens and Mrs. Elizabeth Meredith, are living at this writing, but both are aged and invalids. Another member of the society in 1822 was the late William Pratten, who was the class leader. The worship was conducted in private residences, and sometimes in the schoolhouse or court house, until 1827, when a small brick church was erected at the corner of Hefron and First Streets. This building was only used two years, as on account of having been poorly constructed, it had to be abandoned. The dwellings were again resorted to for eight years, when a lot at the corner of Third and Flora Streets, upon which stood a small dwelling, was purchased by Lewis Jones, John Fryer and William Bratten, who remodeled the dwelling and made it a church. It 1837 it was dedicated by Rev. John Wood. The membership of the church at that time was about 125. In 1858 the building now in use was erected under the direction of Rev. James F. McCann, and dedicated by Rev. Calvin Kingsley, afterward bishop. The building is frame and cost about $2,000. In addition to the church the society owns the parsonage adjoining. An effort is being made to erect a costly brick church, and it is probable that the work on it will be begun in a short time. Some notable revivals have taken place in this church, the largest of which was in 1863, at the time Rev. Stephen Bowers was pastor, and 200 conversions occurred. Following are the names of the ministers who have had charge of the church since its organization: Revs. John Shrader, James Slocum, James McCord, W. H. Smith, E. Ray, Miles Huffaker, E. P. Farmer, H. Vanderburg, J. Whiten, John Julien, J. Taylor, Isaac McElroy, Silas Rawson, J. R. Williams, Elijah Long, A. W. Striker, Daniel Cloud, Jacob Miller, D. Williamson, Stephen Ravenscroft, Nathan Schumate, John Talbott, Thomas Ray, L. Forbes, George W. Walker, M. W. Benton, T. Alexander, T. A. Whitted, James F. McCann, James M. Hamilton, H. B. Hibbon,

I. M. O'Fling, T. A. Long, Stephen Bowers, W. F. Harned, Daniel McIntire, Aaron Turner, Hayden Hayes, Francis Walker, John Walls, F. A. Friedley, J. H. Ketchum, W. McK. Hester, John A. Ward, W. Underwood and T. C. Danks. The present membership is about 285, and the society is in a highly prosperous condition. The Sunday-school is flourishing, and is one of the largest and most influential in the county. The church pays its pastor $1,000 per year and the use of a dwelling house.

The Maysville Methodist Episcopal Church has been in existence for thirty-five years. The large and commodious church building at present in use was erected in the spring of 1851, under the direction of Rev. John W. Julien, pastor, and is worth about $1,000. It has a neat parsonage in connection with it. This society owes much to its first pastor, the Rev. Mr. Julien, who is yet living, a superannuated member of the Indiana Conference. The laymen who aided in the construction of the Maysville Church Building were Solomon Thomas, William Thomas, Wiley Wright, Solomon Frank, Joseph Lyndall, John Bachelor, W. T. Ballow, J. H. Wright and Thomas A. Long, all of whom have gone to claim their eternal reward except the last two named. The pastors of this church since its organization have been Revs. J. W. Julien, Daniel Cloud, A. W. Stryker, M. W. Benton, Amasa Joselin, G. W. Walker, T. A. Whitted, Thomas Alexander, J. F. McCann, J. B. Hamilton, S. W. McNaughton, N. J. Bell, Levi Johnson, W. W. Puett, R. B. Martin, J. H. Lester, T. H. Willis, J. M. Baxter, David Swartz, J. W. Kinkaid, R. A. Kemp and Elias Gaskins. There are at present 100 members. The Sunday-school has been in working order since 1865, and is in a highly prosperous condition.

Morris Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church is situated on the Bedford road, in Barr Township, six miles from Washington. The building is a frame one, and was erected in 1870 at a cost of about $1,000. It was first called Shiloh, but the name was afterward changed to Morris Chapel, because of the existence of a church called Shiloh in Van Buren Township. The minister who dedicated the church was Rev. John J. Haight. Among the original members were Reuben Bennington, Samuel Carpenter, Col. Sparks, and John Honey. John Everett was the first class

leader. This society belongs to the Loogootee Circuit. It is not prosperous, and only occasional services are held here. The usual summer Sunday-school of the country churches is kept up.

A Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Elnora, in Elmore Township, a few years ago by Joseph Kinnaman, William Myers, and others, and a church building was put up that year. Just about the time the building was completed it was burned by an incendiary, and this unfortunate circumstance left the society in desperate straits. However, an effort is being made to build a new church.

Fifty years ago a society of Methodists was organized in the neighborhood of Epsom, in Bogard Township. The organization was effected by Revs. Miller and David Williamson, and among the members were George Tomey, Jacob Groves, Peggy Groves, Joseph Myers, Pauline Myers and Charles Groves. A log church was built in 1847, and called Talbert's Chapel. In 1870 the old log church was abandoned and a frame one constructed at a cost of $1,200, which still stands. It is located about one mile south of Epsom. The church was named in honor of the first minister who attended it—Rev. John Talbert. It is one of the oldest church societies in the township, and many pleasant memories of the pioneer Methodists cluster around the hallowed spot. The membership at present numbers about sixty. In the summer a Sunday-school is kept up.

Pleasant Union Methodist Episcopal Church, which adjoins the farm of William Fulbright Myers, in Bogard Township, one and a half miles east of Epsom, was originally organized in 1836, under the direction of Rev. James Williams. This organization was effected by the consolidation of the Widow McGinnis and Johnny Doherty classes, and a log church was built. In 1862 the log church was supplanted by a frame structure that cost $800, and is yet standing. Among the early members of this church were John Groves and wife, Isabel Smith, Betsy Gabbett, John Hinkle and wife. At present the society is weak, the membership being only about forty.

Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal Church is situated in Bogard Township, two miles northeast of Cornettsville. It is a log church, and has been built thirty years. It has now about

seventy-five members, and a summer Sunday-school. Among the pioneer members of this church were Benjamin James, Jack Bray and family, Jeff and Mack Carroll, and Daniel Slinkard.

The Odon Methodist Episcopal Church was originally organized in 1858, by Jesse Trueblood (who was the first officer of the church), Charles Correll and wife, Howard Crooke and wife, Roe Crooke and wife and others. The first minister was Hayden Hayes. At that time the presiding elder was Rev. H. Woody. The society did not put up a church building until 1881, when a commodious frame structure was completed at a cost of $1,700. The minister in charge at the time the church was built was Rev. J. W. Payne. The present resident minister is Rev. George W. Culmer. The membership numbers about eighty. The Sunday-school has an enrollment of 127, and is highly prosperous. Goodhope Methodist Episcopal Church, one mile north of Odon, was built in 1860 at a cost of $1,400. It is a frame building. The society is not so strong at present as in former years, many of its members leaving it to join the Methodist Episcopal Church of Odon. Among the prominent members of the Goodhope Church have been John, Jacob and Andy Shaffer and William Boyd, and their families. Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, three miles northeast of Odon in Madison Township, is the old stronghold of Methodism in the northeastern part of Daviess County. A society was organized there in 1845, and a log church was built, the first Methodist Episcopal Church in this part of the county. About twelve years ago a new church building was put up at the site of the old Wesley Chapel. It cost about $1,200. Among the early members of Wesley Chapel were Susan Webster, Solomon York, Joseph Summers and wife, Emsley Odell and wife, William Odell and wife and others. The society is in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of about 100. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Raglesville was first organized in 1837, or 1838, by Ozias Crooke and wife, Nancy Wadsworth, Peter Ragle and wife, Sylvanus Lee and others. The first minister was Rev. John McElroy, and after him were Revs. James Forbes, Joseph Williams, Thomas Ryan and others. Among the prominent members of the present day are Rev. Thomas Wadsworth,

Jesse Trueblood, Peter Wadsworth, Peter Ragle, James Myers and wife and Dr. William P. Hobbs. A church building was put up at Raglesville in 1852. This building burned in 1871, and the following year a new house was erected at a cost of $1,200. This church has eighty members. A Sunday-school is conducted in it during the summer months.

Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church was organized about 1861, and shortly after a church building was put up a short distance west of Cornettsville in Bogard Township. This building is a frame, and is valued at about $800. The society is in a tolerably prosperous condition. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Glendale has been in existence since 1859, the organization having been effected by Retta, John and William Clark, Harrison and Freelove Bivens, Mary Webber (*nee* Gregory), and others. The class has never been very large, and now numbers some twenty-five members. This church does not own a building, but holds an indefinite lease on the lower story of the Odd Fellows' building. The Odd Fellows do not charge the church any rent for the building. This is in the Maysville Circuit.

Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church, which is located two and one-half miles southwest of Glendale, in Harrison Township, was organized more than forty-five years ago, and among the early members were Thomas, William, Frank and John Baldwin, Henry Stone, who was a local preacher, Priscilla Stone, Randolph Delk, William Wallace, John T. Everett, another local preacher, and his wife, Elizabeth Everett. About 1841, or 1842, a log church was built, which did duty until 1878, when a new frame church building was erected at a cost of $1,200. This has always been a prosperous society, and now has a membership of about sixty. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Hudsonville, Harrison Township, has a membership of about eighty, and is very prosperous. The society was organized about 1851, by John and David Jackson, William Wratten, William Wilson, George W. Glover, William Woods, Dr. John S. Mitchell, Thomas Coleman, John Ragsdale and others. A log church was built and used until 1875, when a new frame building was erected at a cost of $1,000, and the old church sold to the Christian congregation for $25.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Alfordsville has been built some six years, and it cost about $700. The society was organized about 1865, but prior to the building of the new church, services were held in the Sugar Creek Union Church. Among the early members of the church were the Jackman family and Joseph Kelsey. This church now has sixty members, a Sunday-school, and a parsonage worth about $600.

During the war a Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at High Rock, in Reeve Township, and called Mount Zion. Among the early members were Capt. Sam Slicer, Fleming Ballow, 'Squire Ballow and Thomas Scales. A frame church was built and occupied until 1881, when a new building was erected, costing $600. The present membership of this church is about forty.

BAPTIST CONGREGATIONS.

The First Baptist Church of Washington is forty-six years old, its organization having been effected in 1840. The society is in a good financial condition; is out of debt, has a handsome balance in the treasury, owns a $4,000 church building that was put up in 1860, on Walnut Street, in a fashionable part of the city. The church membership is 150. The meeting for the organization of the society was held February 4, 1840, in the old Presbyterian Church. The council was composed of Elders William Reese and John Graham, and four members of the Veal Creek Church. The first named was appointed moderator, and James Johnson was elected clerk. The Articles of Faith, which are printed below, have the following names attached: William Stansil, Celia Stansil, W. G. Cole, Margaret Cole, Reason W. Brand, Frances Brand, John Brand, Mary S. Clapp, Louisa McDonald and Eunice W. Packhard:

ARTICLES OF FAITH OF WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH.

We whose names are annexed, having given ourselves to the Lord, and believing it to be the bounden duty of all those who hope for salvation through Christ to make a public profession of His name, do voluntarily agree to unite and live in peace together, under the following Articles of Faith, to wit:

ARTICLE 1.—We believe that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are of divine authority, and the only rule of faith and practice.

ART. 2.—We believe that there is one God, the Creator of all things that exist, who is infinite in all His perfections.

ART. 3.—We believe that there is a Trinity of Father, Son and Holy Ghost, and a unity in God, but how distinct and how one is to us unknown.

ART. 4.—We believe that God created man upright, and his will, though

mutable, set only to good, but by his transgression of the divine command his affections became corrupt and his will averse to holiness, and in this situation are all his natural posterity.

ART. 5.—We believe that according to the determinate council of God, and in order to fulfill the conditions of the Covenant of Grace, the Son of God took on Himself humanity, honored by His presence this earth, which had been defiled by sin, and by the sacrifice of Himself which He offered on Mount Calvary, made full atonement to the divine government for all that shall reign with Him in glory.

ART. 6.—We believe that God has chosen a people to everlasting life, not for any peculiar merit in them, nor to the exclusion of any other from the benefits of salvation, but that His name might not cease from the earth, and that all may have an opportunity of coming to the knowledge of the truth.

ART. 7.—We believe that that divine wisdom which laid the plan and provided the means for calling the heirs of glory, will guide them in the way of holiness, and that power which wrested them from the grasp of Satan will guard them during the whole of their pilgrimage till they arrive at the heavenly Canaan.

ART. 8.—We believe that, as mankind are by nature enemies to God, that their nature must be changed before reconciliation can take place, and that this change is produced by the immediate operation of the Spirit of God.

ART. 9.—We believe that there will be a general resurrection of the dead, and that all mankind shall stand before the judgment seat of Christ, when those that have done good shall enter into full possession of the joys of Paradise, and those who have done evil shall be shut up in the regions of despair.

ART. 10.—We believe that the joys of the righteous and the miseries of the wicked will be of equal duration, and both commensurate only by eternity.

ART. 11.—We believe that none but baptized believers can be members of the visible church of Jesus Christ, and that the word baptize signifies to immerse, and was so understood and practiced in the days of Christ and his Apostles, and that believers were the only subjects.

ART. 12.—We believe that God has appointed one day in seven for rest and religious worship, and that the first day of the week ought to be observed as such in resting from our worldly concerns, excepting works of necessity and mercy.

The new church was called the "Washington Baptist Church," and Elder William Stansil was chosen pastor. The first member received by baptism was John Kennedy, and the first by letter was Ann Sanford. Among the other pastors of the church have been Revs. G. W. Harpole, John Graham, B. B. Arnold, Hamilton Robb, T. N. Robinson, J. R. Phillips, T. R. Palmer, R. M. Parks, Hillory Head, W. L. Boston, E. R. Pierce, William McNutt, Charles L. Garten and J. B. Cheirs. Rev. Mr. Palmer was a printer as well as a preacher, and associated with Mr. Stephen Belding in 1867 in founding the *Daviess County Democrat.* The most prosperous time with this church was during the pastorate of Rev. R. M. Parks, the four years following July, 1869. During the early history of the church the meetings were held sometimes in private houses, in schoolhouses and the court house. The

Baptist Union Association was held in this place in 1842 on the farm of the late Thomas Hyatt, two years after the organization of the church, whose history we are attempting to record. The Sunday-school was organized in 1866. Its present membership is 100 with an average attendance of fifty.

Mount Olive Baptist Church, No. 1, is situated on an acre of ground in Section 31, Barr Township, donated by A. T. and S. C. Morgan. A society was organized here in 1825, but after a short-lived existence disbanded on account of some internal dissensions. In 1844 a reorganization was effected, and among the members then were John McCracken, Jesse Morgan, William McCracken, Solomon Webber and their wives, and L. C. Morgan, Sarah J. McCracken, Charles and Richard Gehee, Roland Sutton and others. The present membership is seventy-two. The present building is a one-story frame structure, capable of seating 300 people and cost about $700. Many residents of the neighborhood, although of different faith, contributed liberally toward the erection of the church building, and the society is in a fairly prosperous condition.

Mount Olive Baptist Church, of Madison Township, was organized January 30, 1875, with thirty-nine members, at the schoolhouse in District No. 6. Rev. J. Cornelius was the first pastor; following him in the order named were Revs. R. M. Parks, D. Manley, J. C. Warriner. Since the latter the church has had no pastor and at the present writing is on the decline. The membership is eighty-one.

Aikman Creek Baptist Church was organized in 1844. Seventeen persons met in a schoolhouse near Aikman's Creek, in Harrison Township, and organized the Baptist congregation that has since been known as Aikman Creek Baptist Church. Among those present at this meeting were J. W. Harpole, William Stansel, Thomas Donaldson, Benjamin Fitzgerald and William Cole. Elder John Graham became the pastor of the new church that year, and he was succeeded by Elder William Stansel, in 1848, who resigned two years later. The pastors since that time have been Elders F. Slater, Lewis Loveless, D. L. Crane, who died in 1873, H. Head, W. McNutt, J. W. Hannamack and P. H. Evans, Rev. D. Manley is the present pastor. The church building is a frame structure and has been built about twenty years. It cost $1,000

The church's present membership is 150, and it has the following officers: Deacons—W. W. Jones, W. Akester, T. Smith; trustee—Job Gilly; clerk—Thomas Smith.

Friendship Baptist Church in Elmore Township was constituted in 1865. At present the society has a membership of eighty-seven, and is occasionally attended by the Baptist minister, who resides at Odon. D. J. Ketchum is the clerk, and among the prominent members are William Clinton and wife, J. C. Warner, Robert Herron and J. C. Ferguson.

The Sugar Creek Baptist Church in Reeve Township was constituted in 1841, and among the early members were Michael Truelove and Charley Allen. The present membership is ninety-four. The Church building was a union house until 1879, when the Baptists became the sole owners. This building was erected in 1859, and is worth about $700.

CHRISTIAN CLASSES.

The Christian Church at Oden was organized in 1845. Some of the old members of the church were John Hastings, Charles Kilgore, Howel Hastings, Robert Cunningham, Golman Cunningham, Abraham Curran and their families. A small frame church building was erected in 1856. It was used for a few years, and finally was sold because it was too small to accommodate the congregation. In 1867 the building that is now used was put up at a cost of $1,000. It is a frame structure. The church is in a fairly prosperous condition. and has a membership of about seventy-five persons. During the summer months a Sunday-school is maintained.

The largest Christian Church society in the county is the Owl Prairie Church, in Elmore Township, one-fourth of a mile north of Elmore. It has a membership of 200, and is, of course, highly prosperous. It was organized in 1858. An organization previous to that time, the date of which is lost, was suffered to go down. The organization grew rapidly after 1858, and nearly all the church-going people for a circuit of five miles around belonged to it. The church building was erected about the year 1879, is a frame, and cost $1,000. It was built under the administration of Rev. A. Elmore. Among the early members of this church were Stephen Elmore, William D. Elmore. Wilson

Gadberry, John A. Gadberry and their families. Some of the members since that time, and who are yet belonging, are Rev. William E. Ritter, Celia A. Ritter, Alfred Kinnaman, J. J. Smiley, H. S. Stalcup, Amos Stalcup, William Slump, James H. Moore, Harvey Manning and others. A Sunday-school is maintained during the summer months.

Just on the edge of Barr Township, six miles a little north of east from Washington, is Antioch Christian Church, which was built on 1868, on a small lot of land donated by Capt. Green McDonald, at a cost of $1,000. It is a frame, and is surrounded by a graveyard, in which lie the bones of many of the pioneer citizens of this neighborhood. The trustees of the church at the time the building was put up were Green McDonald, Thomas H. Jones and Frank McDonald. The minister in charge at the time was the Rev. Wayne Alford. Some of the early members were William and Zedick Dickerson, Asenath McDonald, Ruth Jones and Ziporah McDonald. The organization has been suffered to relapse until it has almost passed out of existence, though occasional services are held there. A Sunday-school sometimes runs for a short time during the summer season.

Liberty Christian Church is located near Henry Shively's, in Van Buren Township, on the Bedford road. It was organized thirty years ago and the building was put up about that time. Among the early members were William Wilson, Joseph Wilson, Henry Shively and John Perkins. The organization is yet maintained but it is very weak.

Concord Christian Church is located about one mile northeast of Epsom in Bogard Township. The society was organized in 1867, and among the first members were James Prewitt, Joseph Hastings, Starling Sims, Thomas Allen, John Littell and others. The membership now numbers forty-seven. The church building, which is a substantial frame, was built in 1874 and cost $1,200.

Bethany Christian Church, in Barr Township, about five miles east of Washington, was organized on the 3d day of January, 1830, and the members at that time were John Davis, George Morgan, Benjamin Fitzgerald, William Faith, David Hixson and wife and Sarah Bogard. Private houses were used as places of worship until the society had grown from a little

band of seven to such a number as to necessitate the building of a church house, which was done. The building, a modest frame one, cost $500 and will seat 250 persons. The present membership of the society is 150, and it is in good working condition.

The Christian Church at Alfordsville was organized forty years ago; Franklin, T. J. and Wayne Alford, Joseph P., Elmer and Benjamin Gilley, William Harmon, Henry Edwards, Alfred Wayne and Joseph Wilson being among the first members. A church building was put up in 1860 near Alfordsville. Three years ago this was abandoned, and a new one erected in Alfordsville, costing $700. This is a strong church and has a membership of 180.

Hudsonville Christian Church was organized in 1878 by Elliott Chappell, Squire Samuel C. Taylor, Winnie Colbert, Tollive Colbert, John Brown and others. The log church that belonged to the Methodists was purchased and is still used. The present membership is sixty.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

There are two Cumberland Presbyterian societies in Daviess County and three church buildings. The oldest is located in Washington. It was organized fully sixty years ago, but the early church records were lost. About 1825 the Cumberland Presbyterians had a camp-ground in the McTegart woods adjoining Washington, where summer meetings were held. Among the early members of this church were Frederick Myers and wife, William Ward and wife, Edward Streepy, Friend Spears, Ashbury Alexander and Jesse Crabb. The first church was built in Washington in 1854. It is still in use. It is a one-story frame, situated on the corner of First and Hefron Streets and cost $2,500. Prior to this time the meetings were held in the court house, schoolhouses and in the old Presbyterian Church. The present membership of the church, including the class at Mt. Olivet, is sixty-five. There has been no regular pastor at this church for several years, and services are only occasionally held. The Sunday-school, which was organized in 1855, is still kept up and has a membership of forty.

Mt. Olivet Cumberland Class is a branch of the Washington Church. Among the first members of this class were Hunley

Singleton, Henry Scudder, John Davis, John Scudder, William F. Wood and William Ragsdale. The church building used by this class is a neat frame, worth $1,000, and situated three miles south of Washington on the Petersburg road.

Shiloh is a log church situated two miles west of Raglesville. It was built by the people of the neighborhood, and belongs to no particular denomination. It was put up about sixteen years ago. For a while it was used by the Winebrenarians, and is occasionally occupied by a Baptist minister.

The Union Cumberland Presbyterian Church near Glendale, in Harrison Township, formerly belonged to the Washington congregation, but a dissolution was effected in 1879. The first church built was burned in 1885, but a new one was immediately erected and dedicated in November, 1885, by Rev. H. C. Yates. The new church cost $1,200. There are fifty-six members at present. Among the early members were William, Richard, and John Clark, F. A. Ward, Hamlet Robinson, James Mattingly and John Russell.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCHES.

Mud Pike United Brethren Church, in Elmore Township, was organized in 1876, Joseph M. Boyd and Abraham Weaver being among the first members. A frame church building was put up the year following the organization. It cost $1,000. This church has a present membership of about seventy-five.

The Odon class of United Brethren has a membership of sixty, and a Sunday-school. It was organized in 1866 by a Rev. Mr. Turner. The church building was put up by the Methodist Episcopal and United Brethren congregations jointly, and occupied by them until the new Methodist Episcopal Church was completed, and the United Brethren became owners of the old church, which is worth $1,000.

Pleasant Hill United Brethren Church, three miles north of Odon, in Madison Township, has been organized twenty-seven years. Jacob Winklepleck was one of the founders of the church. In 1860 a frame building, costing $800, was put up. This class at present numbers seventy-five members.

New Bethel United Brethren Church, in Bogard Township, is one of the strongest in the county, the membership being 100. The society organized in 1879, and built a splendid church that

cost $1,200. Absalom Myers was the minister in charge, and among the early members were Alex. and Andy McCall, Alfred Peachee and Samuel Bair. This is a very prosperous class. There is a class of United Brethren in Barr Township, near Montgomery, that has an existence of eighteen years, but no church house. Mount Olive Baptist Church is used for their meetings. There is a talk of building a church at Montgomery soon.

In the fall of 1861 a United Brethren Church was organized at Raglesville by John Young and wife, John Y. Clark, and Absalom Myers and wife. The class now has forty members and own a one-third interest in the Methodist Episcopal Church building.

McCord United Brethren Church, two and one-half miles southeast of Alfordsville, Reeve Township, was organized in 1859, and a log church was built. Among the early members were Henry McCord, James Gilley and Fielding Gilley. This society is weak in numbers at present.

THE COLORED CHURCHES.

There are two church societies of colored people in the county, both of which are located at Washington. The African Methodist Episcopal Church is the oldest. It was organized in the fifties by Jacob Hawkins, and among the original members were Charner and Charles Hawkins, Jesse Perkins, John Thomas, Eli Hawkins and Manny Ballow. The first church building was a frame one, built in 1853, one mile west of Washington. This building was afterward converted into a schoolhouse, and a new church was erected alongside of the old one in 1867. Two years later both buildings were destroyed by fire. The next building to be erected was a brick edifice put up in the city of Washington in 1883 at a cost of $1,100. It is situated in the West End. The present membership is seventy, and Rev. Zack Roberts is the pastor in charge.

The Second Baptist Church (colored) was organized in 1867 by Caleb Naylor, Taylor Lyons, Andrew Sullivan, and others. A church building was erected on the sand hill adjoining the city of Washington in 1880. It is a frame building, and cost about $600. The present membership of the church is thirty-five, and the pastor is Rev. E. H. Fletcher.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

THE AIKMAN FAMILY. The history of Daviess County, Ind., would be incomplete without a detailed sketch of the above-named family; not because they have been holders or aspirants of office, or have urged themselves upon the notice of the citizens of their county, but because from their earliest settlement in this county, in the person of John Aikman, they have been promoters of the advancement and well-being of the community in which they have resided, largely by their liberality, industry, and public enterprise, which, as a whole, are the predominant characteristics of the family. They have represented the county from its very earliest settlement, and have been identified with her in all the progress she has made, and as early pioneers and citizens of a late date, have endured their full share of hardships, and assisted in leveling the sturdy oak, and clearing and developing farms. James Aikman and his descendants constitute one branch of the family. James is the eldest of twelve children—five brothers and two sisters now living—born to the marriage of John Aikman and Mary Barr. He was born in Bourbon County, Ky., January 7, 1810. Both parents were natives of the "Blue-grass State," and when James was but a small boy, came to Daviess County, Ind., and located on a tract of land, which the father entered, two miles south of Washington. Five years later the family removed to the "sugar land" neighborhood in this township, where they resided until a few years previous to the father's death (which occurred in 1850), when they moved to Washington. John Aikman was a quiet, unassuming man, and accumulated considerable means by his frugal and industrious

habits. James secured a limited education, attending in the old log schoolhouse of early times. When twenty-two years old he married Sarah Banta, a native of Nicholas County, Ky., born January 1, 1814, and began farming for himself. For fifty years he was a tiller of the soil, and succeeded in accumulating 400 acres of land, one-half of which is under cultivation, and managed by his sons, who reside upon it. In 1874 he and his wife removed to Washington, and have since lived a retired and happy life, surrounded by the comforts their industry has secured. They became the parents of eight children, these five now living: Samuel, Henry, John, Sarah D., and Martha Anne. Mr. Aikman has been a Republican since the organization of the party, and previous to that time was a Whig. He and his wife have been members of the Presbyterian Church for over forty years. He has resided in Daviess County longer than any other living person, so far as is now known. Samuel T. Aikman was born November 2, 1839. He secured a common school education, and married at the age of thirty-nine, locating on part of his father's farm. He was married to Martha Cunningham in 1878. They have two children: Claud and Maud. Henry Aikman was born January 30, 1842, and secured the same education and rearing as his brother. February 19, 1867, he was united in marriage to Laura E. Bradford, who lived to be the mother of three children, only Clara B. living, and died July 30, 1870. In September, 1873, he was married to Sarah L. Williams, who bore him six children, these five living: Willie M., Mamie, Gertie, Henry C., and Paul. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. John Aikman was born February 27, 1845, and was reared upon the same farm that Samuel and Henry were. He was married, in 1870, to Permelia Allen, who bore him six children: James, John A., Edward T., Grace, Charles, and Sicily. He served in the late war, enlisting in the Forty-second Indiana Volunteers in 1862, and remained in the service two years. The sons are all industrious and prominent farmers, and belong to the Republican party. Sarah L., the elder of the two daughters, was born August 24, 1847, and is now the wife of Simeon Coleman, a young farmer living at Topeka, Kas. They were married in 1873, and have two children: James W. and Jessie A.

Martha Anne, the younger daughter, was born July 25, 1849, and yet resides with her parents.

THOMAS J. AXTELL was born in Washington, Penn., February 3, 1835, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Weir) Axtel, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father removed with his family to Knox County, Ind., in 1836, where he engaged in the mercantile business in the town of Bladensburgh, and here our subject was reared. After securing the ordinary English education he began clerking in his father's dry goods store. When sixteen years of age he left home and clerked in Mount Vernon, Ohio, for four years. After taking a trip to Texas he returned to New Albany, Ind., and in the winter of 1859 came to this city and engaged in the dry goods business for himself, continuing until the war broke out, when he sold out his business, and was traveling salesman for A. L. Scoville & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, for four years. He then returned to this city, and he and F. M. Myers formed a partnership in the dry goods business. In 1879 he purchased Mr. Myers' interest, and has since successfully conducted the business alone. He keeps an excellent stock of goods, and is doing quite well financially. October 16, 1862, he married Edna A. Rodarmel, daughter of Samuel Rodarmel, who was a prominent man of the county. To them were born three children, all of whom are living: Edwin R., Frank F., and Ella E. Mr. Axtel is a warm Republican, and takes an active part in political affairs. He has been a member of the city council, and is now a member of the city school board. He is a Mason, Knight Templar degree, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN A. BAIR, sheriff of Daviess County, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, June 11, 1841, and was one of eight children born to John F. and Louisa (Keplinger) Bair, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Maryland. The subject of this sketch was brought up by his parents in his native county, and there secured an ordinary English education. He was trained to a farmer's life, and accordingly, in 1862, located on a farm in Wabash County, Ind. In 1865 he returned to his native county, and in the spring of 1866 removed with his parents to Daviess County, and farmed one season in Van Buren Township.

In 1867 he married Sidney Zeigler, a native of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, whose parents removed to this county some years previously. After his marriage he resided two years in Van Buren Township, farming in summer and teaching school in winter. He then removed to Madison Township, where he lived four years, when he engaged in saw-milling, and continued in this business with good success until 1884. He was elected by the Democratic party sheriff of Daviess County, which office he is now filling. Mr. Bair has always been an unswerving Democrat. In 1862 he enlisted as a recruit for the Eighty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but was prevented from entering into active service by the capture of the regiment at Mumfordsville, Ky. He was honorably discharged on account of physicial disability, caused by a wound in the right ankle. Mr. Bair is the father of four children, three of whom are living: Daniel W., Curtis H. and Ada P. Mr. and Mrs. Bair are both members of the United Brethren Church, and he is justly recognized as one of the enterprising and successful citizens of Daviess County.

E. A. BALDWIN, farmer, of Daviess County, Ind., was born in Vermillion County, Ill., April 28, 1850, and is one of fourteen children, all yet living, born to Jesse W. and Eleanor (Harris) Baldwin, who were born in Ohio. A number of years after marriage they moved to Vermillion County, Ill., thence to Chicago, where the father followed real estate agency, and was financially successful. He is yet residing in that city. The father is about eighty-five years of age and the mother ten years younger. Our subject was reared on a farm until nine years old, when he went with his parents to Chicago, where he secured a fair business education. He resided there until about nineteen years old, when he returned to Vermillion County, and about 1873 came to Washington, Ind., and was in the drug business for about nine years. He then went to Montgomery Station and kept a drug store for three years, and then came to his present place of residence. May 1, 1881, he was united in marriage to Mary C. Prosner, a native of Licking County, Ohio, born October 14, 1854, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Price) Prosner, who were natives of South Wales. To them were born two children, one of whom died at

fourteen months old, Willie, and one now three months old, Otto C. The wife owns 165 acres of very fine land, and is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Baldwin is a warm Republican in politics, and is an enterprising young farmer.

JAMES M. BARR, attorney at law, Washington, Ind., was born in Reeve Township, Daviess County, October 27, 1841, and is one of a family of three sons and four daughters born to John and Julie (Burriss) Barr, both natives of Kentucky. The father came to this county with his father, James Barr, when he was a lad of eight years, in about 1816, and located in what is now Barr Township, where the father and grandfather of the subject of this sketch spent the greater part of their lives. James M. Barr was raised on the farm with his parents, securing a fair education in the common branches. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D., Eightieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served in the civil war three years as private and non-commissioned officer. At the close of the war he returned home and followed the life of a farmer until 1880, in Reeve Township, in the meantime studying law. In the year last named he moved to Washington, and being admitted to the Daviess County bar in 1881, has since been engaged in the practice of the law, meeting with very encouraging success. Mr. Barr is a stanch Republican, and served in Reeve Township as justice of the peace four years. He is a member of the G. A. R. He was married in December, 1866, to Martha Allen, a native of Daviess County. They have four children: Ora May, Minnie, Allen and Eva. Both Mr. and Mrs. Barr are members of the Presbyterian Church. John Barr, the father of the subject of this sketch, became a resident of Reeve Township, where he bought a tract of land, which he cleared and improved, undergoing all kinds of hardships in the meantime. He led a long, useful and honorable life, dying in February, 1885. Mrs. Barr died when James M. was a mere child, and John Barr subsequently married Lucy Gillick, who died about six years since, leaving one child—a son.

GAYLORD G. BARTON, attorney at law of Washington, Ind., and native of the county, was born April 11, 1844, son of Gaylord G. and Ann (Murphy) Barton, natives respectively of New York and Ireland. The father came to this city in May,

1884, where he married and began practicing medicine. His death occurred February 12, 1884. He was an active politician in his day, and was at one time State senator for this district. He was a Democrat in politics, and took an active interest in all public and private enterprises to promote the welfare of the county. He was trustee of the Wabash & Erie Canal a number of years, and was prominently identified with the county medical societies, and was a member of the city school board a number of years. He died in the Catholic faith, after having spent a life of usefulness in the county. The mother died when our subject was a small lad, and the father afterward married Ellen M. Murphy, a sister of his first wife, who still survives him. Our subject was raised in this city, and secured a good literary education. At the age of nineteen he began teaching school, and continued this occupation irregularly until 1867, when he accepted a position as deputy in the clerk's office of this county, serving until the fall of 1875, when he entered the law department of the State University at Bloomington, Ind., from which he graduated in 1877. After a trip to Europe he returned to this city the same year and entered upon his professional career, in which he has met with good success. He is a Democrat and was reared in the Catholic faith. He is a reliable practitioner and an upright citizen of the county.

STEPHEN BELDING, editor and proprietor of the Daviess County *Democrat*, was born in Washington, Ind., November 21, 1841, the youngest of ten children born to Stephen and Elizabeth (Clenny) Belding. His father was a shoe-maker by trade, and later in life was a boot and shoe merchant. His grandfather (Clenny) was a Revolutionary war soldier. At twelve years of age Stephen began the printer's trade in his native town, and after serving his apprenticeship continued the trade until 1859, when he entered the Indiana State University, where he continued two years. In 1861 he purchased the Martin County *Herald*, which he published at Dover Hill until 1863; then was employed in the Evansville *Journal* for a time. Until the fall of 1867 he was employed on the Cincinnati *Commercial*, but after that returned to Washington, Ind., and in connection with J. H. Palmer, organized the joint stock company that established the Daviess County *Democrat*. Mr. Belding has ever since been connected with this

enterprise, and through his individuality has won a place of distinction in southern Indiana journalism. Six months after the paper's establishment, Mr. Belding bought the entire stock, and has since been sole proprietor. He is a Democrat, and one of Washington's foremost citizens. January 22, 1872, was the celebration of his nuptials with Miss Cora White, of this city.

JOHN C. BILLHEIMER, attorney at law, was born in Wayne County, Ind., March 3, 1857, being one of five children born to Solomon and Margaret (Gephat) Billheimer, both of German descent. The father was a native of Virginia, and the mother of Pennsylvania. The immediate subject of this sketch was raised in the county of his birth, and secured a good education, attending the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business College at Valparaiso, Ind., one and a half years. In his native county he had taught one term of school before attending the Normal College, and afterward he followed that profession for a time. When in his eighteenth year he began the study of law, and at the age of nineteen entered the law office of Brown & Brown, Newcastle, Ind., completing his studies in 1879. In October of that year he located at Washington, Ind., in the practice of his profession, in which he has continued ever since, meeting with good success. His wife, Susan Kimball, was also a native of Wayne County, Ind. Their marriage was solemnized in 1879, and has been blessed with three children: John Leroy, Irving and Charles. Politically he is a Republican. Although he has never aspired to any office of note he has taken some interest in political affairs of the county. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of H., and A. O. of R. M. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At present he is chairman of the Daviess County Republican Central Committee.

R. & E. BEITMAN constitute one of the oldest and most prominent business firms of southwestern Indiana, and the leading clothiers of Washington. Raphael Beitman, the senior member of the firm, was born in Bavaria, Germany, June 22, 1833, son of Isaac and Fredo (Goodman) Beitman, born in 1796 and 1801, and died in 1861 and 1862, respectively. The family are Germans by birth, and can be traced back at least five genera-

tions. Our subject's boyhood was spent in his native country, and there he received his early education. In 1854 he came to America, and landed at New York, and then came to Indiana and settled at Petersburg, Pike County, and there remained one year. He then went to Vincennes, and for two years clerked in a store, and then came to Washington and engaged in the clothing business. In 1859 Emanuel Beitman, a younger brother of our subject, came to Washington from Germany, having been born in that country June 3, 1838. On coming to Washington he engaged in business with his brother, and until 1861 they sold goods throughout the country, traveling all the time. They then purchased the stock of goods of James Neal, who was a soldier in the Rebellion, and engaged in the family grocery business, being the only house of the kind in Washington. They continued until 1863, when they purchased the stock of clothing of G. Beitman, and have since very successfully continued in that business. They do an extensive business, and have the almost unlimited confidence of the people. The senior member of the firm was married, in December, 1865, to Miss Amelia Joseph, a native of Germany. They have four children, as follows: Flora, Jacob, Julia and Bertha. The junior member of the firm was married in the city of "Brotherly Love," March 17, 1869, to Miss Amelia Sternberger, born in Bavaria, Germany. They have five children: Lillie, Jennie, Bertha, Blanche A. and Stella. The firm are Democratic in their political views. Raphael is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Emanuel of the Masons.

JESSE BILLINGS was born in Lawrence County, Ind., August 19, 1831, of English and Welsh descent, and son of William and Mary (Davis) Billings, natives of Tennessee and Wales, respectively. They were married in Tennessee in 1820, and two years later moved to Lawrence County, Ind., where they purchased 200 acres of land near Mitchell. When Jesse was about eight years old his mother died, and he remained with his father, assisting him on the farm until nineteen years of age. February 7, 1850, he was married to Sarah Miller, born November 22, 1833, daughter of John and Susannah (Tyre) Miller, and moved to Illinois, where he purchased land and lived for about four years. He then came to Daviess County, Ind., and bought 135 acres of

land, which he has since increased to 560 acres, 460 acres being under cultivation. His land is all underlaid with a good quality of coal. At a depth of 190 feet they found a six-foot vein, and at fifty feet an eighteen-inch vein, and at ninety feet a four-foot vein, all of which was analyzed and found to be first-class. He and wife are the parents of these children: John W., Abram R., Mary S., George W., Annie A., Airnetta B., Morton E., Charles S., Lillie M., Louis S. and Jesse F. Mr. Billings is a Republican and cast his first vote for Fillmore. He has been a member of the Masonic lodge twenty-seven years, and a member of the Christian Church twenty years. Mr. Billings was not in the late war, but his sympathies were with the Union soldiers. He had three brothers who served, and all were wounded, but returned home in safety.

E. G. BON DURANT, freight and ticket agent of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad at Washington, Ind., was born near Frankfort, Ky., July 10, 1836, and is the second of a family of three children born to Thomas L. and Elizabeth (Woodfill) Bon Durant, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Kentucky. The father was of French descent, and was supply agent for the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad. He was killed by an accident in 1844. The mother lived until 1882. Our subject was reared to the age of eight years in Kentucky, when he and his parents came to Indiana. He secured a very limited education in the schools of Madison, never attending more than three months. He remained with his mother until 1850, having engaged at telegraphy on the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, and has ever since been employed in different capacities on that and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. He was division superintendent of the east division of the last-named road for about four years, beginning in 1869. He was assistant general superintendent of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad for four years. He then returned to the Ohio & Mississippi as master of transportation of the whole line several years, but resigned the position and came to Washington and engaged in the railroad and coal business, acting as railroad agent. He was married, in July, 1860, to Susan C. McGannon, a native of Jennings County, Ind. To them were born seven

children; one died in infancy. Those living are Ella (wife of George Walters, Jr.), Oliver E., Elva, Fannie, William H. and Daisy C. Mrs. Bon Durant is a member of the Baptist Church, and he is a Mason—Knight Templar degree. Politically he is a Republican.

BONHAM & GILL, undertakers, and manufacturers of and dealers in furniture, Washington, Ind., is a firm composed of M. L. Bonham and Joseph H. Gill. Martin Luther Bonham was born in Dearborn County, Ind., March 4, 1827, and is a son of Zedekiah and Amelia (Cullom) Bonham, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Ohio. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm by his parents and received a limited common school education. At the age of seventeen he learned the cabinet-maker's trade in Hamilton County, Ohio. He continued working at his trade and at the furniture business in that county until 1862, when he removed to Washington and entered the employ of John Mattingly, who had established the present business some years previously. Six months later he entered into partnership with his employer, and the firm enjoyed a prosperous business until Mr. Mattingly's death in 1872. Mr. Bonham then conducted the business alone until 1874, when he accepted as a partner Joseph H. Gill. This firm has continued ever since and enjoys a large share of the trade in this line. They are the leading undertakers in the city, and carry a full stock of furniture. Mr. Bonham is a Republican and a Royal Arch Mason. He was married, in 1847, to Selana Lincoln, who died, leaving four children: George H., Mary (the wife of John Cretz, of Harrison, Ohio), Zedekiah A. and Clifford L. In 1864 he was married to his present wife, Mrs. Sarah A. Sowers.

WILLIAM H. BOONE, farmer, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, December 2, 1847; son of Isaac and Mary (Holderman) Boone, and is of German descent. His father was born in Rockingham County, Va., in 1815, and his mother in Montgomery County, Ohio. In 1825 the Boone family removed from Virginia to Montgomery County, Ohio, and there the grandfather of our subject died. In 1858 the father of subject removed from Montgomery County to Miami County, Ohio, and there still resides. Our subject was raised on the farm and attended the pub-

lic schools of his neighborhood. He began for himself at eighteen years of age, and came to Daviess County in 1883 and settled where he now lives, on what was known as the Bruner farm. He has 110 acres of well-improved land one mile from Washington. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Frances V. Malcom, a native of Shelby County, Ohio, born in 1849, daughter of Nathan and Deborah Malcom. They have four children, viz.: Maggie M., Mary B., Blanche D. and Hazel E. He is a Republican and a most enterprising gentleman.

SAMUEL B. BOYD, superintendent of the schools of Daviess County, was born at Yorkville, Dearborn Co., Ind., March 14, 1858, being a son of John and Elizabeth (Miller) Boyd (both deceased), who were natives of Ireland and Ohio, respectively. He was reared on a farm in his native county by his parents, receiving a good literary education. He completed his schooling with a course at the Central Normal College at Danville, Ind., and at the age of nineteen began his career as a public teacher. In 1871 he removed with his parents to this county, teaching four years in the county schools, and since acting as principal of the Odon schools and as an instructor in the city schools of Washington. June 1, 1883, he was elected county superintendent, a position he has since filled with satisfaction. He is an Odd Fellow, a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HON. MATTHEW L. BRETT, born January 5, 1823, in South Carolina, is the eldest of seven children born to Patrick M. and Mary Brett, who were born in the "Emerald Isle," and came to this country immediately after marriage, about 1820, and lived in South Carolina about ten years and then came to Daviess County, Ind. The father was a lawyer and teacher, and a very prominent man of the county, having held several very important offices. His death occurred in 1844 and the mother's in 1868. Matthew Brett was reared on the farm where he now lives. His early education was very limited, as his help was much needed at home. After his father's death he remained on the home farm and has assisted his mother ever since. At the age of twenty-one he succeeded his father in the auditor's office in 1844, and held the position fifteen years successively. He also carried on farming, milling and merchandising to some extent. In 1860 he was

elected to the State Legislature, and served the regular and special sessions. He served two years on a committee appointed by the Legislature to audit the expenses incurred by the State on account of the war. In 1862 he was elected treasurer of State and held the position two years. In 1872 he was elected from Daviess County to the Legislature and served two sessions. Shortly afterward he unfortunately became a cripple, and has ever since given his time and attention to his farm and has been very prosperous. He owns 250 acres of land, part near Washington and part in Warren County. He was married, June 1, 1858, to Miss Alice Hayes, of Vincennes. To them were born two children, both of whom are now deceased: Anna (who lived to be the wife of Austin F. Cabel, and the mother of one child, named Brett Cabel, the only descendant of our subject) and William (who died when young). The family are members of the Catholic Church, and our subject has always been a Democrat, politically. The different positions of honor and trust he has filled so efficiently and satisfactorily indicate the high regard in which he is held by all.

ROBERT A. BROWN was born on the farm where he now lives September 10, 1850. He was the fifth of eight children born to Benjamin F. and Jane (Wallace) Brown. The father was born on the same farm. He was a farmer all his life, and was quite prosperous. The mother was probably a native of Tennessee. Our subject was reared on a farm and secured a common school education. He made his home with his parents until twenty-one years of age. In 1871 he, with his four other brothers, began making brick, and in 1875 added a tile factory to their brickyard and now do perhaps the most extensive and paying business of the kind in the county. Our subject also farmed quite extensively, and the brothers now own 150 acres of very fine land. December 25, 1879, he was united in marriage to Emma Lynch, a native of the county, born and reared on an adjoining farm. One child, named Pearl, has blessed their union. Robert is a Republican politically, and is one of the prominent business men of the county. John F. Brown, brother of Robert A. Brown, was born February 8, 1846. He received much the same rearing as his brother and remained with his parents until their respective deaths. When our subject was but fourteen years

old his father died, and the mother lived until 1873. He is a joint owner of the farm of 150 acres, and also has an interest in the tile and brick manufactory with his four brothers. They have devised a patent on the Eureka Tile Kiln which is proving very favorable and promises a success financially. They have the most extensive factory in the county and are doing a big business. March 21, 1873, he was married to Belle F. Dudley, a native of eastern Ohio. They have three children: William T., Benjamin F. and Libbie M. Mr. Brown is a stanch Republican in politics.

JESSE W. BURTON, attorney at law, Washington, Ind., was born in Garrard County, Ky., October 2, 1828, and is a son of Robert A. and Sarah (Williams) Burton, both natives of Kentucky, living and dying in their native State. Jesse W. Burton was brought up on a farm by his parents in Kentucky until he was fourteen years old, when he entered Bradley Institute in Garrard County, remaining there several years, after which he entered Cumberland Academy at Monticello, Ky., of which his brother, William M. Burton, was the principal. By this time he was eighteen years of age and had obtained a good literary education. He then taught country school some years. At the age of twenty he began reading law at the capital of his native county, and received a license to practice August 14, 1850. He read law with his brother, Allan A. Burton, afterward appointed by President Lincoln Minister to the United States of Colombia, South America. He then spent a year traveling and prospecting for a location in northwestern Missouri. He then came to Washington, but soon located at Petersburg, Pike County, where he practiced law less than a year, returning then to and locating in Washington, opening his office May 16, 1853. With the exception of the years 1875 and 1876, when he resided in Lawrenceburg, Ind., he has continually resided in Washington since that time, and has earned for himself a high place in the legal fraternity of Daviess County. Judge Burton, before the war of the Rebellion, was an old time Whig, casting his first presidential vote for Gen. Winfield Scott. At the formation of the Republican party he became a Republican, and at the breaking out of the war was one of the first to espouse the cause of the Union, making the first

Union speech made in the county. He assisted to raise the first company sent from Daviess County, under Capt. Charles Childs, and during the entire continuance of that terrible conflict was active in giving financial and moral support to the Union. During 1856 and 1857 he was prosecuting attorney for the district composed of Knox, Daviess, Pike and Martin Counties. He was a candidate for judge of common pleas, and also for judge of the circuit court, but defeated in each instance owing to the hopeless minority of the Republican party. On the 23d of November, 1869, he was admitted to practice in the United States Courts. He is a member of the I.O.O.F. and is P.N.G. of the local lodge; he is also a Master Mason. He was married November 22, 1860, to Sarah M. Jackson, a native of Elizabethtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio, by whom he has five children: Ada J. (wife of Frank A. Collier), Emma S. (wife of Clinton K. Tharp), Mary H., Robert W. and Nellie.

ALEXANDER CHOMEL, editor of the *Washington Advertiser*, was born in France in 1826, and is a son of Dennis and Lucy (Collason) Chomel. He was reared in a city and had good educational advantages. At the age of twenty-three he came to America and located in New Albany, Ind., where he followed merchandising three years. He went to Loogootee, Ind., in 1860, and engaged in the same business. He edited the Loogootee *Times* for some time and then moved to Shoals and edited the Martin County *Herald*. In September, 1884, he came to Washington and has since edited the *Advertiser* and *Enterprise*. In December, 1850, he took for his companion through life Sabina Carrico, a native of Kentucky, to whom were born nine children, eight now living: Lucy, Thomas, Catharine, Julius, Alexander, William, Mary and Anselm. As an editor he wields much influence in the political affairs of the county, and with all the zeal and energy of which he is capable furthers the interests of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

A. D. COLBERT was born in Daviess County, Ind., in March, 1837. He is a son of L. D. and Jane (Birch) Colbert, who were born in 1818 and 1819, respectively. The mother died when our subject was quite young, and he made his home with

his father until twenty-one years of age, when he was married to Sarah Walker, daughter of Solomon and Martha Jane Walker, natives of East Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Colbert are the parents of the following children: George, Emma, Minnie (deceased), Herbert, Edgar, Benjamin, Mildred, Maggie, John, Seth, Charles and William. After his marriage he lived two years in Veal Township, and August 1, 1863 enlisted in Company I, Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteers and served two years, when he was transferred to the One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana Regiment. He was in the East Tennessee campaign and in several engagements, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was with Thomas at Nashville and Schofield at Franklin. He was at the capture of Wilmington. On the 19th of January, 1866, he was mustered out at Raleigh, N. C. He is a Republican and cast his first vote for Lincoln. He has been a member of the Christian Church thirty years and his wife of the same for forty years.

PHILLIP CRUSE, dec'd, was born Aug. 4, 1795, in North Carolina. His parents, Henry C. and Susan Cruse, were native Germans. They moved to Hamilton, Ohio, at an early period, where the father followed farming. Phillip assisted his father for eight years and then was apprenticed to a man in Cincinnati to learn the tailor's trade. After mastering his trade he tramped to Lexington, Ky., with only one half dollar in his pocket. He soon saved $100, and then walked to Louisville, Ky., where he worked at his trade. He and a friend then went to New Orleans on flat-boats. Our subject worked there four months and then returned to Ohio via boat to Philadelphia; thence to Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Alexandria and Uniontown, Va.; thence by boat to Pittsburgh; thence to Portsmouth, Ohio, and finally reached Maysville, Ky., where he remained one month and then went to Terre Haute, Ind., and in the spring went to Vincennes. Later he came to Washington, Daviess County, where he worked at his trade for several years, and then kept a general merchandise store about the same length of time. He then began keeping hotel where the present Presbyterian Church stands, and after working at that for several years engaged in the hardware business on a small scale, and soon had an extensive trade. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics was a

Federalist, Whig, Abolitionist and Republican. He was married three times; the first time to Sarah Rodick, who bore him these children: Seth H., Minerva, John R., Joseph W. and Elizabeth. Only John is now living. His second wife was Elizabeth Bruce, who became the mother of one child, Martha (deceased). His third marriage was to Sarah Carnahan, born May 21, 1813, in Kentucky, daughter of Jane and Elizabeth (Aikman) Carnahan, born in Virginia and Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Cruse were married March 5, 1837, and became the parents of these children: James P., who was a soldier in the war and died at Washington of typhoid fever, and Charles F. who died in infancy. The sons were all Masons. Mr. Cruse died June 16, 1885, in the ninetieth year of his age. He was respected by all and was a thoroughly self-made man. He owned eighty acres of land, and property to the amount of $6,500. He was a valuable citizen and was noted for his kindness and charity to the poor. Mrs. Cruse is an active and intellectual old lady of seventy years. She presented a flag to the first company of Daviess County soldiers that left for the war, and delivered the memorial oration, which was noted for its eloquence.

NELSON CUNNINGHAM, dec'd, was a native of Clark County, where he was born June 17, 1821. His parents, Thomas and Martha (Mathews) Cunningham, were natives of Virginia and South Carolina, respectively. Our subject attended the common schools, and remained with his parents until twenty-one years old. In 1844 he was married to Mary M. Little, to whom were born three children: Sarah A., Nancy I. and Martha E., all now deceased. His wife died in 1851, and he was married to Elizabeth Johnson, January 18, 1854. She is a daughter of James and Mary (Miller) Johnson, and was born in Pennsylvania and reared in Kentucky. Mr. Cunningham settled near Odon, Daviess County, soon after marriage, where he remained nine years, and then removed to the place where Mrs. Cunningham now lives. These five children were born to them: James, Mary E., Charles A., Maggie A. and Bluford (deceased). After settling in this county they engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. Cunningham died May 26, 1870, of pneumonia. He was not a member of any secret society, but was a member of the Christian

Church a number of years. He owned 140 acres of land. The wife was also a member of the Christian Church.

ELIAS L. DAGLEY, M. D., of Washington, Ind., was born in Scotland, Greene Co., Ind., May 4, 1845, and was one of eight children born to James A. Dagley and Martha A., his wife, formerly Barker, natives respectively of England and Greene County, Ind. The father came from England with his parents when he was an infant, they locating in Greene County. There he grew up, married and practiced medicine until his death, about twelve years ago. The subject of our sketch remained at home with his parents until sixteen years of age, obtaining such an education as was then afforded by the common schools. He then left home and engaged in the drug business in Tipton, Mo., where he remained four years. He then returned home and studied medicine with his father eighteen months, when, on account of failing health, he spent the next two years in traveling in the West. In 1868 he returned home and married his present wife, Caturah E. Odell, a native of Greene County, Ind. After marriage he engaged as clerk in the drug business at home and in Missouri. In 1872 he attended a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis, and during the four subsequent years practiced his profession in Greene County. He attended Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating thence in 1875, and then came to Daviess County and practiced at Odon until 1883, when he removed to Washington, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession and meeting with very flattering success. In 1863 he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving as a private during his term of enlistment—six months. In politics he is a Republican, and is an Odd Fellow. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while Mrs. Dagley is a Baptist. Mr. and Mrs. Dagley have had five children, four of whom are living: Martha C., Susan E., Ella May and Craggy.

JOHN DOWNEY, attorney at law, Washington, Ind., was born in Martin County, Ind., January 10, 1855. He is one of a family of twelve children (eleven of whom are now living) born to Michael and Julia (Doyle) Downey. The father was born in

Queens County, Ireland, and the mother being also of Irish descent, though born in New Jersey. Michael Downey came to the United States in 1845, and for some years followed coal mining in Pennsylvania. About the year 1850 he came to Martin County, Ind., and entered a tract of land where he has since resided, engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch was raised on the farm with his parents, securing a good literary education and preparing himself to teach school, which profession he followed from the time he was nineteen years of age until he was twenty-two. His services were rendered in district schools, in the normal school at Dover Hill, and in Loogootee public schools. In the intervals of teaching he was improving his education by attendance upon the public schools of Loogootee, the normal school at Valparaiso, Ind., and the Notre Dame University at South Bend. While teaching he also began reading law, with the view of making that his profession. In 1880 he entered the law office of Gardiner & Taylor, of Washington, and continued reading with them until the close of that year, when he entered the office of Bynum & Padgett, becoming the latter's partner after the former's removal. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in Washington, meeting with well-deserved success. On the 1st of July, 1885, he dissolved partnership with Mr. Padgett and entered into partnership with J. C. Billheimer. In politics Mr. Downey is a Democrat, and has been deputy prosecuting attorney at Washington three years. He has been attorney for the city of Washington for the past two years, and is attorney for the Industrial Savings and Loan Association, of Washington. He was married, May, 1, 1882, to Miss Rose A. Hughes, a native of Daviess County, by whom he has one child, George A. Downey.

JOHN W. DOYLE, reverend father of St. Simon's Church, Washington, Ind., was born in Madison, Ind., August 1, 1851, and is a son of John and Ellen Doyle, both natives of Ireland. Father Doyle was raised with his parents in his native place, and obtained a fair education at the local parish school. At the age of sixteen he entered St. Meinrad's College, in Spencer County, Ind., where he began his studies for the priesthood. Two years later he attended St. Thomas' and St. Joseph's Colleges, at Bards-

town, Ky. He began his theological studies at the Grand Seminary of Montreal, Canada, and completed them at Indianapolis, Ind., where he was ordained priest by Bishop St. Palais, May 25, 1875. He then took charge of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, near Vincennes, Ind., remaining there, however, only a short time, when he took charge of St. Mary's Church, in Barr Township, Daviess County. In 1879 he was transferred to Washington as priest in charge of St. Simon's Church of that city, where he still remains the efficient and popular priest.

JEREMIAH EGAN. The Egan family are the descendants of Irish ancestors, and the older ones of the family now living were natives of Ireland. In the fall of 1837 Patrick Egan and his family came to the United States. They landed in New Orleans, but came on to Indiana and settled in Daviess County. The entire family did not come at first, but after selecting a location they sent back for the rest of the family, who came in 1838. Patrick was born in 1792. In Ireland he was a merchant, but after coming to America he became a tiller of the soil. The mother's, Bridget (Louregan) Egan, death occurred in February, 1873. They were the parents of twelve children, three of whom are now living: Catherine, Martin and Jeremiah. Martin was born probably in 1820, although no record of his birth has been preserved. He was about eighteen when he came to the United States, and was reared on a farm, securing a limited education. He has been afflicted ever since a small boy with "white swelling." He has never married, but makes his home with his brother Jeremiah, who was born in the "Emerald Isle" June 5, 1827, being the seventh of the family. Like his brother he secured a limited education, and his father died when he was young. He remained with his mother until his marriage, when she made her home principally with him, and died at his residence. At the age of thirty-one he married and settled where he now lives. He has developed his farm of 280 acres from a wilderness to one of the best farms in the county. September 13, 1858, he married Jane E. Juigley, a native of the county, born February 21, 1838. They became the parents of nine children, six now living: Bridget, Patrick, Joseph, Martin, Catherine and Anna. The family are Catholics, and our subject has always

been a Democrat politically, and is one of the prosperous farmers of the county.

E. R. ESKRIDGE, harness and saddle-maker of Washington, Ind., was born in Kentucky January 17, 1829. He was the third of ten children born to Joseph W. and Fannie (Robinson) Eskridge, who were natives of Virginia, but were raised in Kentucky. Our subject worked on the farm and at the tanner's trade until he was eighteen years old. His father died about this time and he remained with his mother until twenty-three years of age, and aided and supported the family during that time. He then learned the saddler's trade, but was not devoted to any particular business for about three years. In 1855 he came to Washington, Ind., where he worked at his trade or any labor that presented itself. December 7, 1856, the nuptials of his marriage to Sarah M. Smyth were celebrated, and some time later he opened a shop of his own at Edwardsport, but remained there but a short time. In December, 1858, he began working at his trade in Washington, where he continued until January, 1865, when he sold his stock and residence and went to Burlington, Iowa, and thence to Oregon. He was absent about sixteen months looking for a location, but at last returned to Washington, Ind., where he continued the harness and saddlery trade. He keeps a fine stock of goods and has been very successful in his business enterprises. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and politically has been a Democrat since the extinction of the Whig party. He cast his first presidential vote for Winfield Scott. He is one of the prominent men of the county and is highly respected as an honorable and upright citizen. To his marriage five children were born, three of whom are living: Fannie M. (wife of J. T. Neale), Samuel C. and Lulu.

S. CICERO ESKRIDGE, of the firm of Neal & Eskridge, of Washington, Ind., was born in this city January 29, 1861, and is a son of Elijah R. and Sarah Matilda (Smyth) Eskridge. He was raised with his parents and graduated from the high school at this city. At the age of seventeen he began clerking in the grocery business in this city, continuing until 1882, when he engaged in the business for himself, and carried a fine line of dry goods, with John T. Neal as partner. He has continued in the business to the present time and has met with good success.

October 12, 1882, he married Ida M. Mills, a native of Sandusky, Ohio, daughter of John R. Mills (deceased), who was a prominent stock dealer of this city. They have one child, named Harry M. Mr. Eskridge is a Democrat in his political views, and is recognized as one of the rising and successful business men of the city. He is a member of the K. of P.

JUDGE WILLIAM R. GARDINER, a prominent attorney of Daviess County, was born January 18, 1837, in central New York, being the youngest of a family of thirteen children born to David N. and Susanna C. (Andrews) Gardiner, both of whom were natives of Rhode Island. He was reared to the age of seventeen on a farm in his native State and then went to Ross County, Ohio, and studied medicine two years, attending medical lectures at Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio. He had not completed his medical course when he came to Indiana, where he worked in the employ of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company as carpenter, telegraph operator and ticket agent at different times, and also taught school in the meantime. In the fall of 1862 he entered the law office of J. W. Burton, in Washington, and read law one year, having read two years before under direction of M. F. Burke. In fall of 1863 he opened a law office at Dover Hill, Martin Co., Ind., and practiced there one year, at end of which time he located in the practice of his profession in connection with William Thompson, at Washington, for a few months. In 1865 he was married to Laura A. Gibson, of Martin County, daughter of Thomas M. Gibson, a very prominent merchant of Loogootee, and for three years was at Loogootee in his profession. He then formed a law partnership with Col. C. M. Allen and Hon. Nathaniel P. Usher, in Vincennes, where he remained till June, 1872, when he located at Washington, where he has ever since practiced law; with S. H. Taylor, one year; with Judge J. T. Pierce, two years; with William Armstrong, two years, and then with his former partner, S. H. Taylor, with whom he has been connected ever since. Mr. Gardiner's married life has been blessed with six children, but three of whom are now living: Charles G., William R. and Susanna A. (the two sons are now in the State University at Bloomington). He has, since the summer of 1864, been a very zealous Republican in

politics, unless his vote for Mr. Greeley in 1872 is an exception. He has represented Daviess County for several years in Republican State conventions. In 1884 he was a delegate from this congressional district to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, and is distinguished as being the only Indianian who addressed the convention. He was attorney for the town of Washington in 1864 and 1865. Was appointed prosecuting attorney for the district then including Knox, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Martin and Daviess Counties, by Gov. O. P. Morton in 1866, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of R. A. Clements, who was then elected judge of common pleas district court. On the death of R. A. Clements Mr. Gardiner was appointed by Gov. Baker to fill his unexpired term of judge. He made a race for judge of Knox and Daviess Circuit Court in 1882, carrying Daviess County, whose regular majority was about 200 Democratic by 270 majority, Newton F. Malott, a Democrat, being his opponent in the candidacy. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He is a self-made man and has met with well deserved success.

R. E. GEETING & BRO., watch-makers and jewelers, Washington, Ind. This firm consists of Royal E. and George C. W. Geeting. They bought their present business of J. C. Farron in 1880, starting at that time with small stock and limited capital, but by strict attention to business, economy and integrity, they have succeeded in building up a flourishing business. They carry a full line of watches, clocks, jewelry and silverware, and control a large share of the trade in this line in Daviess County. Royal E. Geeting was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, September, 1856, and is a son of Isaac and Caroline (Watson) Geeting, natives, respectively, of Maryland and Hamilton County, Ohio. Isaac Geeting removed to this city with his family in 1868, and he has since resided here, engaged in contracting and building, being a carpenter by trade. The subject of this sketch worked with his father at the carpenter's trade until he was twenty-one years old, when he entered the jewelry store of N. H. Jepson, of Washington, where he learned the watch-maker's and jeweler's trade, and continued with Mr. Jepson over three years. He then worked at his trade four months in Sullivan, Ind., when he returned to Washington and established his present business. Mr. Geet-

ing is a Republican in politics, and is justly recognized as one of the enterprising and successful business men of Daviess County, and as a moral, upright man. In November, 1881, he was married to Maggie Wright, a native of this county, by whom he has one son, named Otis K. Geeting.

GEORGE C. W. GEETING was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, May 26, 1853, and is a son of Isaac and Caroline Geeting. He was reared on a farm in his native county by his parents, and secured the usual common school education of the time. He came to Washington with his parents, and was for ten years engaged as clerk in the grocery and dry goods business. In 1880 he took an interest in his present jewelry business with his brother, and since 1882 has been actively engaged in connection therewith. He is a member of the K of P., and is a Republican in politics.

JOSEPH H. GILL, of the firm of Bonham & Gill, was born in Bond County, Ill., July 30, 1840, being a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Gill, who died in Illinois when our subject was ten years old. Immediately after their death he left the home farm, and at that tender age began life's battle for himself. He worked at manual labor in that State until he was sixteen years of age, when he came to Indiana and began learning the cabinet-maker's trade, at Princeton. Having mastered his trade he came to Washington in 1858, and entered the employ of Mattingly & Mulholland, remaining with them until 1861, when he enlisted as a private soldier in Company H, Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving in the army until the close of the war, and being in all the battles in which his division, under Gen. A. P. Hovey, was engaged. After being discharged, at Galveston, Tex., he returned to Washington and entered the employ of Mattingly & Bonham, working for them until 1872, when Mr. Mattingly died. He continued with Mr. Bonham until 1874, when he purchased one-half interest in the business, and has since been a partner in the firm of Bonham & Gill. Mr. Gill is a Republican in politics; is a member of the I. O. O. F., of K. of H., and of the G. A. R., and is an enterprising, successful business man. In 1868 he was married to Mary E. Carnahan, a native of Daviess County, by whom he has six children, named Jennie, James, Charles H., Laura, Helen and Joseph.

JOHN J. GLENDENING, book-keeper for Cabel, Wilson & Co., Washington, Ind., was born in Allegheny County, Penn., October 13, 1845, being one of a family of six children, three of whom only are living, born to Joseph and Martha (Strauss) Glendening, natives of Pennsylvania. In 1853 they removed from Pennsylvania to Jefferson County, Ind., where the father died, and where the mother still resides. The subject of this sketch was reared by his parents in Pennsylvania and in Jefferson County, Ind., and obtained a good literary education. He was engaged in teaching school from 1865 to 1870, when he came to Washington and entered the employ of Cabel, Wilson & Co., in the capacity of book-keeper, which position he has ever since filled in a faithful and efficient manner. He was married, October 13, 1875, to Miss Harriet E. Wright, of Daviess County, by whom he has three children: Harriet E., Pearl and John. Mr. Glendening is a stanch Republican, and has served one term as member of the city council. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and W. M. of Charity Lodge, No. 30, of Washington. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, and is universally recognized as a moral and upright citizen of Daviess County.

THOMAS B. GRAHAM, SR., deceased, a prominent citizen of Daviess County, was a Kentuckian by birth, and was one of eight children born to James and Jane (Mitchell) Graham, who were natives of Delaware and Pennsylvania, respectively. James Graham was born about 1772. He moved to Kentucky after attaining his majority, and there married the mother, who was about two years younger than himself. They came to Daviess County, Ind., in 1826. They both died in September, 1838, within four days of each other. Thomas B., Sr., was born December 1, 1806, and was reared in Nicholas and Bourbon Counties, Ky., and there learned the saddler's trade. After coming to Indiana he remained a resident of Daviess County up to the time of his death. His early business life was in the retail general merchandising, and was marked by that success which characterized his whole business life. At different times he was associated in business with Elisha Hyatt, Col. John Van Trees and John Fairchild. He was first married to Lydia McCormick, and after her death to Charlotte Foote, who also died. No children survive these

wives. In 1847 he was married to Margaret Hyatt, daughter of Thomas Hyatt, an early pioneer of the county. To his last marriage seven children were born, five of whom are living: Laura, Edith (wife of Dr. J. N. Jones), Ziba, a prominent farmer residing in the city, Lillie (wife of Warren Sherman, of Rossville, Kas.), and Thomas B. In politics Mr. Graham was a zealous Republican, but did not mingle in political schemes. He was a self-made and successful man, and has aided much in the progress of the county. Ziba F. Graham, son of Thomas and Margaret (Hyatt) Graham, was born August 30, 1853, and remained with his parents until twenty-four years of age. He then married Margaret A. Cabel, daughter of Joseph Cabel, of Washington, Ind. They have two children: Joseph B. and Robert C. Politically Mr. Graham is a Republican, and is a farmer and stock dealer by occupation. He owns 1,440 acres of fine farming land, about 1,000 acres of which are under cultivation. He is a prosperous and wide-awake young farmer.

RICHARD HENRY GREENWOOD, treasurer of Daviess County, was born in Madison Township December 20, 1836. In 1846 his parents moved to Greene County, where they remained five years, and then returned to Daviess County, and lived in Elmore Township two years. They then settled in Washington Township, four miles southwest of Washington, where they still reside. The subject of this sketch was married February 2, 1860, and during that and the following year was engaged in farming —one year in Veal Township and the next in Reeve. On the 25th of August, 1862, he enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Company D, under Capt. John Cassidy. He remained in the service until June, 1865, when he was mustered out, the war having come to a close. He participated in several of the hard-fought battles of the Rebellion, notably at Chancellorsville, Antietam and Gettysburg, and through the Atlanta campaign and Sherman's march to the sea. At Antietam he received a bullet wound, which disabled him for active service for about six weeks. Upon his return from the war he became an employe of Elisha Hyatt, acting for a number of years as a kind of general overseer of Mr. Hyatt's business at Tom's Hill and vicinity. He then returned to his early occupation of farming, in Steele Township,

and in 1880 was elected trustee of the township. Having filled this position creditably for two years, the Democratic party in 1882 nominated him for the office of county treasurer, and elected him over the candidate of the Republican party by a majority of 229. In 1884 he was re-elected to the same office, over Martin Nugent, a prominent and wealthy farmer of Elmore Township, by a plurality of 367. Mr. Greenwood is an honest and upright man, and an excellent public servant. He is a good citizen, and a representative of the laboring classes. He has a family of six children—five sons and one daughter—the latter of whom has been of much service to her father in the office of county treasurer.

ALEXANDER M. HARDY, attorney at law of Washington, Ind., was born in Ontario, Canada, in December, 1847, son of William and Sarah (Merrill) Hardy, who were natives of the same place. Alexander was reared with his parents, and secured a good literary education, attending the Victoria College of Coburg, Canada, and graduating from that institution. At the age of eighteen he began reading law, graduating from the University of Toronto, Canada, in 1866. He then came to the United States and located at Natchez, Miss., where he practiced his profession, and also engaged in the newspaper business. He was appointed collector of customs at that place in 1875, under Grant. He left that city in 1877 and went to Washington, D. C., where he was employed in the law department of the pension bureau until 1881. He then located in Paducah, where he was employed by the United States authorities as superintendent in building the Government Postoffice and Custom House. In 1885 he removed to this city, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a stanch Republican, and has taken an active part in national politics since his residence in the States. He stumped Mississippi with Hon. John A. Lynch, in 1876 (for Hayes), and was in the campaign of 1880 in Indiana and New York, and during the campaign of 1884 was in Ohio. He was married to Elizabeth Lee. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of H.

A. J. HART was born near Washington, in Daviess County, Ind., and is one of eleven children born to the marriage of James

Hart and Sarah King. The father was born on the Atlantic Ocean in 1793, coming from Ireland to America. His parents settled first in Tennessee, and then in North Carolina, where the father was married. They came from there to Indiana, and here our subject was born November 15, 1831. His mother was a native of middle Tennessee, died when he was about twelve years of age, and he lived with his father until eighteen years of age, when he began doing for himself. He first began working on the Wabash & Erie Canal, and in six months' time was promoted to superintendent, and was given a force of seventy-five or one hundred men. Two years later he with sixteen men came to Daviess County, Ind., and commenced working on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. In the fall of 1853 he quit this work and commenced farming on some of the land where he now lives. February 8, 1854, he was married to Mary, daughter of Matthew and Margaret (Hopkins) Arthur. She was born November 5, 1827. He cast his first vote for Buchanan, but since that time has been a Republican. He has been a member of the Masonic Lodge for sixteen years, and his wife a member of the Christian Church for twenty years. Mr. Hart owns 160 acres of land, 120 of which are in a good state of cultivation. In 1868 he gave up his farm life and kept a general merchandise store in Washington for three years, and then moved to Montgomery, where he followed the same occupation, and also operated a coal mine. In 1876 he returned to the farm, where he has since lived.

CHARNER HAWKINS, African, was born near Washington, Daviess Co., Ind., March 29, 1831, and is the fourth of a family of eleven children born to Jacob and Ellen (Embrey) Hawkins, who were natives of Charleston, S. C., where they were slaves. They came with their owners to Indiana when it was a Territory, and at its admittance into the Union as a State they obtained their freedom. The father was at this time sixteen years of age, and by his own energy and perseverance became the owner of over 1,000 acres of excellent farming land. His master's name was Hawkins, and he accordingly took that name after securing his freedom. He and wife were for some time members of the Presbyterian Church, and afterward of the African Methodist Church. The father died in 1864, and the

mother in 1870. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received very limited educational advantages. He remained with his parents to the age of twenty-two years, when he married and settled on his present farm. He has been very prosperous in his undertakings, and is at the present time the owner of 260 acres of land in one tract, and thirty acres near Washington. His farm is well improved, and he has a fine two-story residence well furnished. In 1853 he was married to Malinda Grier. They have two children: Sylvester and Sarah E. This wife died January 17, 1873, and September 15, 1875, he was married to Millie Blakey, who has borne him four children: Dora, Clergain, Helen, and Charner. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins are members of the African Methodist Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and politically is a very zealous Republican. He is one of the prominent men of the county, and is recognized as a highly honorable and upright citizen. His father was the first African in the county, and in his younger days often made trips to Vincennes, protected from the Indians by a number of armed men, to get barrels of salt for the neighbors.

FRANCIS M. HAYNES, attorney at law, of Washington, Ind., was born in Lawrence County, this State, November 27, 1845, and is a son of John and Lavina (Sapp) Haynes, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Maryland, and of Irish and German descent. John Haynes removed to Daviess County with his family in 1849, and located on a farm in Bogard Township, where he resided until his death July 22, 1875. Francis M. was reared on a farm, and secured a good literary education, preparing himself for teaching, which profession he followed for two years. At the age of twenty he began studying Blackstone, and in 1872 came to this city and read law in the office of Judge James T. Perce. He was admitted to the Daviess County bar in 1878, and formed a partnership with his preceptor (Perce) and practiced law with him until his removal from the city in 1880. He then practiced with Levi Reeves until 1883, when he continued by himself until 1885, and then formed a partnership with A. M. Hardy, and the firm stands among the foremost ranks in the legal profession to-day. January 31, 1865, he married Matilda J. Burkett, a native of the county. Mr. Haynes is a Republican in politics, and takes an

active interest in the local campaigns in the county. In September, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Forty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving in this and Company I, Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry in the war of the Rebellion until July 13, 1865. He is a member of the Encampment of I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. He was wounded by the concussion of a shell at the battle of Resaca, Ga., producing spinal meningitis, from which he is still disabled. He receives a pension from the Government.

JUDGE DAVID J. HEFRON was born in Jennings County, Ind., February 18, 1842, and removed with his parents to Daviess County, Ind., and located on a farm in Barr Township, where he remained until about twenty years of age. He attended the township schools, and later was a student in the Mitchell High School. He taught for some time during the winter seasons and farmed during the summer, and afterward attended the literary department of the State University at Bloomington in 1866, and remained during the following year. He attended the law department of the same institution the winter of 1868–69, and came to Washington in February of the latter year, and entered the law office of Hon. John H. O'Neal. He was admitted to the bar and became a partner of Mr. O'Neal in 1870, and began practicing in 1871. This partnership was dissolved in 1872, but was resumed in 1874, and continued until the appointment of Mr. Hefron as judge of this circuit. The firm of O'Neal & Hefron was one of the most successful and prominent of law firms in the Second Congressional District, both gentlemen being attorneys of more than ordinary ability. Mr. Hefron was elected mayor of Washington in May, 1871, and re-elected in 1873. In 1876 he was chosen to represent Green and Daviess Counties in the State Legislature to fill an unexpired term of Hon. Andrew Humphrey, who had been elected to Congress. In 1878 he was re-elected to the State Senate for a term of four years, and was one of the most active members and the acknowledged leader of the Democratic senators. When the Forty-ninth Judicial Circuit was created, Gov. Gray immediately appointed Mr. Hefron judge of the new circuit, an appointment that met with universal approval. Politically Mr. Hefron is a Democrat, but a very liberal one. He is of Irish lin-

eage, and was married, September 10, 1873, to Florence A. Barton, who died December 18, 1884, leaving four children. She was a daughter of Dr. G. G. Barton, of Washington, Ind. Our subject is essentially a self-made man.

HERMAN HIMBURG, was born in Prussia, Germany, October 19, 1832. He is the sixth of twelve children born to the marriage of Jacob Himburg and Mary Schram, who were also native Germans, and lived and died in their native land. Our subject was reared in a city of Germany, and obtained a good education in his native language, but never attended English schools. At the age of seventeen he left home and traveled as a barber over Europe until twenty-two years of age. He then came to America and located in Buffalo, N. Y., where he worked at his trade. At the end of six months he went to Canada, and after residing there four years he went to Louisville, Ky., where he remained about six months, and in 1858 moved to Washington, Ind., and worked at his trade about seven years, and also kept barroom. In 1872 or 1873 he moved to Lettsville, where he kept a store until October 17, 1884, when he was burned out with considerable loss. Since then he has followed farming exclusively, and now owns 333 acres of land well improved. He was united in marriage, January 22, 1855, to Mary Gento, a native of Germany, who came to America at the same time our subject did. Mr. Himburg is not a member of any church, but is a Lutheran in belief. Politically he has always been a Democrat, and has been postmaster of Lettsville for twelve years. He is a wide-awake business man and has the respect and esteem of all.

HIRAM HOGSHEAD was born in Daviess County, Ind., February 10, 1824, and is the third of ten children born to David and Mary (Logan) Hogshead, natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Kentucky. They were married in Kentucky, and came to Martin County, Ind., where the father followed agricultural pursuits. After a short residence in that county they came to Daviess County, and there spent the remainder of their lives. They both died in 1879. Subject was reared on a farm near Washington, Ind., but received limited educational advantages. At the age of twenty-seven he married, and began farming and working at the cooper's trade, and continued that until 1863,

when he came to Washington, and in connection with David Solomon worked very successfully at the cooper's trade for a short time. He then took a trip to California and Oregon, but soon returned to "Hoosierdom" and operated a saw-mill until about 1878, when he began the manufacture of tile, and still carries on that business. November 4, 1852, he wedded Martha Johnson, who died in 1861, having borne two children, one now living, Glenn (wife of William Frickie). October 1, 1862, Mr. Hogshead married his present wife, Susan Juvenall, a native of this county, born in 1834. These three children have blessed their union: Emma, Ephraim, and Mary. Mr. Hogshead is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Knight Templar of the Vincennes Commandery. In politics he has always been a Whig and Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Taylor. He is a highly respected citizen, and an enterprising business man of the county.

ALBION HORRALL, postmaster, Washington, was born in Daviess County February 24, 1854, being the eldest of a family of seven children, five of whom are still living, born to Spillard F. and Jane (Crabb) Horrall, both natives of Daviess County, subject's grandfather having come to Daviess County by wagon from South Carolina in 1816, where he resided until his death in 1878. The father of our subject was prominent, and was for a number of years engaged in the newspaper business before the war. In September, 1861, he enlisted as second lieutenant of Company G, Forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war, and being promoted to first lieutenant and captain, and later was made an officer on Gen. John Beatty's staff. After the close of the war he was local editor of the Evansville *Journal* six years, and of the Evansville *Courier* one year. He was then local editor of the Terre Haute *Gazette* one year, when he returned to Washington and bought the Washington *Gazette*, which he conducted five or six years. He then removed to Vincennes and started the Vincennes *Commercial*, which he conducted three or four years, when he again returned to Washington and started the *Weekly Commercial*, which he ran, however, only a short time. Since then he has resided in Washington, retired from active labor. The subject

of this sketch was brought up in the newspaper business with his father, his education having been obtained in the public schools and completed at Evansville. When he was seventeen years old he worked one year as mailing clerk on the Evansville *Courier*, and then one year on the Terre Haute *Evening Gazette*. Coming then to Washington he worked at the case in the office of the Washington *Gazette* until he was twenty-one years old, when he entered into partnership with his father on that paper, and later in the Vincennes *Commercial*, continuing thus until his appointment as postmaster at Washington in 1877. This position he filled faithfully and efficiently until 1886. In politics he has always been a stanch Republican and an active worker for his party. He is a Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married February 22, 1878, to Miss Mamie Harris, daughter of William P. Harris, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Horrall have three children: Pearl, Laura, and Pansy. Mr. Horrall attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his family are members.

ELISHA HYATT (deceased) may be mentioned as one of the men who figured conspicuously in the financial affairs of the county. He was born in Mason County, Ky., October 4, 1809, and died December 31, 1885, at his home in Washington, Ind. He was a son of Thomas and Margaret Hyatt, and has been a resident of Daviess County since 1823. He remained on the farm and aided his parents until twenty-four years of age. After making several trips to New Orleans by boat, he engaged in the mercantile business with Thomas B. Graham, but the partnership was dissolved in 1842. He afterward operated a distillery for two years, and later was a partner with William Helpenstein in merchandising. Since 1875 he has been engaged in farming, steam-boating, pork-packing, timber traffic, and was president of the Hyatt, Leving & Co.'s Bank of Washington, Ind., which failed in 1884, causing him to lose his valuable estates and property. He was married in December, 1839, to Martha Beazley, a native of the county, born in 1817. To their union eight children were born, these five now living: Elizabeth (wife of Isaac Parsons, of Vincennes), Hiram, Lydia (wife of Hugh Rogers), Richard, and Elisha. Politically Mr. Hyatt was a Whig and Republican, and has been a zealous member of his

party. His credit was almost unlimited, and he was recognized by all as one who did much to benefit Daviess County and the city of Washington.

HON. JOHN HYATT, a prominent citizen of Daviess County, was born in Mason County, Ky., September 4, 1814. He is one of the four surviving members of a family of three sons and four daughters born to Thomas and Margaret (McPherson) Hyatt. The father, who was of German descent, was born in Hyattstown, Md.; removed to Kentucky when he was a young man, married there and in 1823 moved to Daviess County, Ind. Here he purchased what has since been known as the "Hyatt" farm, one-half mile north of Washington, upon which he resided until his death a short time before the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. He was well and favorably known throughout the county as one of its most enterprising and successful farmers, and as a moral, upright man. The mother of John Hyatt was of Irish descent, of Pennsylvania birth, and died on the homestead five years after the death of her husband. John Hyatt was brought up on the farm with his parents, and secured a limited education in the primitive schools of Daviess County, but he greatly improved upon this rudimentary education in later life by actual and continued contact with business life. After attaining his majority he engaged as clerk with the firm of Graham & Hyatt, and continued with them four or five years. In 1839 he engaged in the grocery business in Washington on his own account, continuing in that business exclusively two years, at the end of which time he added dry goods to his stock, and conducted these two kinds of business until 1875 without interruption. By thirty-five years' experience and attention to business he succeeded in establishing a large and lucrative trade and a comfortable competency. Unfortunately, however, in later years, he became crippled financially by security, which illustrates the generous nature of Mr. Hyatt, and at the same time the folly of becoming surety for a friend. Mr. Hyatt was originally an old-time Whig, but is now a Greenbacker. In 1840 he was elected recorder of Daviess County, serving seven years. In 1868 he was elected by the Democratic party to represent them in the Indiana State Legislature, serving in the session of 1869, and resigning with others on account of

the trouble occasioned by the introduction of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. He was re-elected to the called session of 1869. He has always taken an active interest in public and private enterprises in the county, and has especially devoted his attention and means to educational advancement. He has been a member of the school board a number of times and also of the city council. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and while he is not a member of any sectarian church, yet he believes mainly in the teachings of the Bible and extends a helping hand to the church. Mr. Hyatt has been married four times, and has lost three wives by death. By his first wife, who was Miss Elizabeth J. Gastings, he was the father of seven children, four of whom are now living: Henry H., Fielding A., Samuel and Anna A., the latter now Mrs. William Gibson, of Salina, Kas. By his second wife, who was Mary Burns, he had one child, Charles, who is still living. By his marriage with Elizabeth Bruner he had three children, two of whom are now living: Cora (Mrs. E. R. Tuttle, of St. Louis), and Anna (Mrs. Charles Ohmer, of Indianapolis). He was married to his present wife, formerly Bertha Brayfield, May 12, 1874. By her he has two children: Francis and Edgar.

GEORGE HYATT was the second of five children born to William and Rebecca (Read) Hyatt, both natives of the county, and grandson of Thomas Hyatt, who was born in Kentucky and came to Indiana in 1823, and settled on the farm where our subject now lives. He was a prominent man of the county, and all the Hyatts of the county are his descendants. He died September 22, 1848. His wife, Margaret (McFerran) Hyatt, died May 17, 1858. Our subject's father was born in 1823 on a farm, and there lived until about forty-five years of age, when he moved to town and was engaged in the merchandise business for six or seven years. He then retired from that business and dealt in stock, and at his death, June 2, 1885, owned 300 acres of fine land adjoining town. He was twice married. By his first wife, Rebecca A. Read, whom he married November 23, 1847, he became the father of these children: Mary, George, Margaret, Helen and Rebecca. This wife died April 2, 1858, and he then married Margaret McClure, who bore him one child—Thomas. His last mar-

riage was September 11, 1884, to Mrs. Ella A. Coup, who survives him. Our immediate subject was born July 10, 1850, and was reared on the farm and secured a good education in the graded schools. At the age of twenty-eight he went to California, but remained there but six months, when he returned and engaged in the general merchandise business in Epsom. At the end of three years he purchased an interest in the Washington Mills and Foundry, which was afterward destroyed by fire. In August, 1885, he began farming on the old place and now owns 270 acres of land, part of which is adjacent to town and very valuable. September 4, 1881, he was married to Florence R. Carter, a native of the county. They have these three children: William, Alice and Mary. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a Republican in politics.

HENRY H. HYATT was born in Washington, Ind., June 22, 1842, and is the second of six children born to John and Elizabeth J. (Geetings) Hyatt. He was raised in the city and secured a common school education. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers July 2, 1861, and served his country three years, but remained uninjured. After his return home he engaged with his father and brother in the dry goods business, continuing very successfully until 1883. He then took charge of the Hyatt House until 1885, when he abandoned that work, and is not now actively engaged in business. He owns 780 acres of land, a portion of which is the finest in the county in regard to fertility and location. He was married September 5, 1864, to Mary E. Hoffmeister, a native of the county and daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Hoffmeister, of this city. To them were born six children, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are Clara, Hattie, Elizabeth and Robert C. Mr. Hyatt is a Knight Templar Mason, Encampment of Odd Fellows and Uniform Degree of G. A. R., K. of H. and K. of P. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics he is a very zealous Republican. He has been connected with the business interests of the city since attaining his majority, and is one of the first citizens of the county.

JOHN JACKSON, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of the "Sucker State," born February 15, 1830, son of Daniel and

Alice (Colbert) Jackson, and is of Irish descent, and the seventh of thirteen children. His father was born in N. Y. in 1797, and his mother in Ohio in 1804. The grandfather was born in Ireland, but came to America and died in Pennsylvania. The Jackson family came to Daviess County, Ind., about 1830 and settled in Washington Township for a few years and then moved to Harrison Township, where the father died in 1879, and his mother in 1880. Our subject spent his boyhood days on a farm, and received but little schooling. At the age of twenty-one he began for himself and worked by the month for two years, and then began farming on his own responsibility. In 1880 he moved on his present farm, and now owns 713 acres of land, nearly all of which is well improved. He was married, in November, 1856, to Miss Melinda Chapman, born in Harrison Township in 1837, daughter of R. S. Chapman. They have six children, viz.: Eli M., Milton M., Charles M., Anna M., Stella M. and Harlie M. Mr. Jackson is a Republican in his political views, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. He takes great interest in the advancement of agriculture, and is noted as a breeder of short-horn cattle and fine hogs. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is one of the leading farmers of the county.

NATHAN H. JEPSON, watch-maker and jeweler of Washington, Ind., was born in Belmont County, Ohio, January, 28, 1835, and is a son of John and Hannah (Hunt) Jepson, both natives of Lancastershire, England. The former came to the United States as early as 1825, locating first in Troy, N. Y., and seven years later removed to Belmont County, Ohio. Here he followed farming until late in life, when he devoted his attention to mercantile pursuits, in which he remained engaged until disqualified for business by old age. He died in Belmont County in February, 1884, in his ninetieth year. The subject of this sketch was brought up by his parents in St. Clairsville, Ohio, where he obtained a fair literary education. He clerked in his father's store until he was nineteen years old, when he went to Cadiz, Harrison Co., Ohio, to learn the watch-maker's and jeweler's trade. Remaining there one and a half years he engaged in the business for himself at Steubenville, Ohio. In 1864 he enlisted in

Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in that regiment four months as orderly sergeant. At the close of the war he established himself in business at Urbana, Ohio, where he remained until 1870, when he came to Washington, Ind., where he has continued at the same business ever since. He carries a full and select line of watches, clocks, jewelry and silverware, and enjoys a large trade both in the city and county. Mr. Jepson is a sound Republican in politics, and has taken an active interest in the welfare of his party since his residence in the county. He was a member of the Republican State Central Committee during the campaign of 1882, but declined the position in 1884, as he was a candidate for nomination to the office of secretary of State before the Republican convention. He has been chairman of the city Republican committee a number of years, was a member of city council two years, and has on several occasions declined the nomination for mayor. He is a member of the U. S. Grant Post, No. 72, G. A. R., of Washington. In 1863 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Black, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio. They have three children: John S., Lucy T, and Jessie Hunt. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jepson are members of the Presbyterian Church, he himself being one of the deacons, and he is universally and justly recognized as one of the leading, enterprising and successful business men of the community.

JAMES JOHNSON, the subject of this sketch, was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1752, was of Scotch parentage, and at the age of about thirty-eight, immigrated to what was then the Territory of Indiana. He, with nine other families, ran down the Ohio River, on what was known as keel-boats, until the Wabash was reached. Then those few pioneers poled, pulled, and rowed up the river until the little French town of Vincennes was reached, where they disembarked, and for a time mingled with the French and Indians. These were the first Americans that made a permanent residence in Knox County, if not the first in the State. These people had moved to the New World with the hope of bettering their condition in life, and they, being farmers by occupation, were satisfied with the outlook near Vincennes, and soon became settled on Government land, cleared the forests and were

rewarded by successfully reaping largely of their growing crops. This colony was composed of brave and daring spirits, and most of that company lived to a green old age. Mr. Johnson was blessed with a family of thirteen children; the greater number of them lived to settle in life before their father's death, which occurred about 1833, being buried with the honors of war, he having for three years been a soldier in the Revolutionary war. So fell this man of toil, who was willing to leave home, nativity, and all that he held dear, that in the wilds of the far West, he might rear a home and leave a competency for his family. His ashes lie in an almost forgotten and neglected family burying ground in Knox County, and according to his religious belief will rest until he shall "meet the Lord in the air." He has many descendants yet living.

JOHN L. JOHNSON, the eldest son of the above sketch, was born in 1782, and when a small youth with his father, shared the wilds of a Western life; he could at the age of ninety years, name each one of the ten families, who together, in 1790, came to the "territory of Knox;" he retained to a remarkable degree his memory to the day of his death. He died to the advanced age of ninety-two years; for sixty-five years he lived continuously in the same home in Daviess County; his companion during all this time, sharing his trials and joys, died two months later. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and participated in a number of important engagements, and at the time of his death was a pensioner on the Government, because of services rendered in that war. His politics were those of his father, Whig, and later Republican; his religious sympathies were with the Methodist Episcopal Church, he having been identified with that denomination from boyhood. "He now rests from his labors." One of his brothers, Friend, moved West with the retreating Indians; he was a silversmith by trade. He died near Muscatine, Iowa. Another brother, Elijah, who was born in 1796, met his death by a falling tree in 1848, in Daviess County, Ind. His religion and politics were the same as his elder brother's. He left a family of nine children, eight of whom are still living, and whose average age is fifty-four years. William Johnson, a brother, was said to be the first American child born in the State of Indiana; in politics he differed from

the rest, as he died a Democrat. George, the youngest, is at this writing alive, being the only one left of the large family. His seventy-seven years sit lightly upon him; he now lives near Sumner, Ill.

ALFRED E. JOHNSON, farmer, was born in Washington Township, March 2, 1840, son of Elijah and Mildred (Horrell) Johnson. The family is of Scotch origin, and the father was born in what is now Knox County, Ind., in 1796, and the mother in South Carolina, in 1802. The grandfather was Peter Johnson, a Pennsylvanian, born in 1758, and immigrated to what is now Indiana in 1790. He was a Revolutionary soldier and died in Daviess County at a ripe old age. The mother died in 1855. Alfred E. grew to manhood on the old Johnson homestead, and secured a common school education. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three years or during the war. He was at the siege of Vicksburg, Champion Hills, Edwards' Ferry, Jackson, Miss., and Mobile. He was wounded at Champion Hills, and received his discharge in 1865. He has since farmed and owns seventy-four acres of well-improved land. He was married, October 13, 1870, to Miss F. E. Bachelor, a native of Washington Township, born in 1824. They have four children, viz.: Hugh C., Elva M., Edie L. and Grant C. He is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1864.

NELSON JOHNSON, a representative of one of the first Indiana families, farmer, and one of the leading stockmen of this county, vice-president of the Daviess County Agricultural Society, was born in Veal Township, this county, January 3, 1835, son of Elijah and Mildred (Horrell) Johnson, and of Scotch descent. Of eight children he is the sixth. At one year of age he was, by his parents, removed to where he now lives, on what is known as the old Johnson homestead, which consisted of eighty acres. He came into possession of the homestead in 1855. He engaged in farming in early life, and has since continued, and now owns 285 acres of good land. For fifteen years he has been paying attention to stock and stock raising, and has made several trips to Canada in stock interests. He has many fine Cotswold sheep and Clydesdale horses. He was married, in 1854, to Miss Martha E. Hum-

mer, a native of Knox County. They have five children: Theodore, William S., Hayden H., Emmons and Dovie. He is a Republican, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at fourteen years of age. His wife is a member of the same church. He has been very successful and is one of the representative farmers of the county.

CAPT. ZACHARIAH JONES, a highly respected citizen of Daviess County, was born in Pottsville, Penn., September 28, 1841, and is one of five living children of Renna and Louisa (Madara) Jones, natives, respectively, of South Carolina and Pennsylvania. His father came to Daviess County with his parents at an early day and lived here until he had arrived at the age of manhood, when he returned to Pennsylvania, married and lived in that State until 1861. He then returned to Daviess County, and has since resided here on a farm. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and secured a common school education in his youthful days. At the age of ten he began learning the cigar-maker's trade, which he followed until 1861, when he enlisted in the Sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, serving out the time of his enlistment—three months. He then came to Daviess County and enlisted in Company H, Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. He was promoted from orderly sergeant to second and first lieutenant, and was brevetted captain at the close of the war. After the battle of Stone River he was appointed to the staff of Gen. Buell, and was serving on Gen. Hooker's staff when mustered out of service. He returned to Washington and engaged in the cigar and tobacco business, which he continued with good success until 1873. This business he resumed in 1876 and conducted until 1885, when he engaged in the general grocery business, which he is now conducting with a fair measure of success. He carries a full and select stock of goods and enjoys a large share of trade. He has always been a stanch Republican, and in 1878 was elected by his party sheriff of Daviess County, serving one term faithfully and efficiently. He is a Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F. In 1865 he was married to Eliza A. Eads, by whom he had four children, three of whom are now living: Alfred C., Cora C. and Lucy May.

WILLIAM H. JONES, a prominent farmer of Daviess County, Ind., was the second of eight children, whose parents were Thomas H., and Ruth L. (Freeland) Jones, who were natives of this county. The father was born in Reeve Township, in 1824, and followed the occupation of farming all his life, and proved very successful in that calling. At the time of his marriage he was $50 in debt and at his death, in 1876, was worth probably $20,000. The mother was born in 1832, and died in 1882. They were married in 1849. The paternal grandfather, William Jones, was one of the early pioneer settlers of Daviess County, Ind., and was a native of North Carolina. The immediate subject of this sketch was born in Reeve Township, September 18, 1852. He secured a common school education, and attended a six months' term at Washington. He remained with his parents until twenty-two years of age, when he married and located on the farm where he now lives, which was then part of the father's farm. He has been exceptionally prosperous as a farmer, and his farm is under excellent cultivation. October 25, 1874, he was married to Mary Jane Isnogle, a native of the county, born September 17, 1852. Five children were born to them: Oscar (deceased), Ophia, Gertrude, Florence (deceased) and Jacob. Mr. Jones and wife are church members, and he has always been a Republican politically, and is one of the first men of the county.

JARIT KEITH, a very prominent farmer and native of Daviess County, Ind., was born January 22, 1821. He is the fourth of eleven children born to the marriage of George H. Keith and Abbariller Perkins. The father was born in Georgia in 1790, and died in 1858, and the mother born in Kentucky in 1795, and died in 1879. The father was a farmer, and came to this county as early as 1819, and was one of the first men of the county. Jarit was reared on the home farm, but only secured such education as could be obtained in the schoolhouses of pioneer times. At the age of twenty-three he began farming for himself, and two years later located near Edwardsport, where he remained one year, and then purchased land in Knox County, where he remained until the spring of 1860, and then moved to his present place—the old homestead farm. He has been very prosperous in his enterprises, and now owns over 1,600 acres, nearly all of

which is very fine land. He has large barns and a commodious two-story frame residence with convenient surroundings. December 25, 1844, he was united in marriage to Rhoda Jane Lester, a native of the county. To them were born ten children, seven now living: William H., George, Isaac H., Julia A., Louis, Martha and Mary J. His wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Keith is and always has been a zealous Republican, but has never aspired to office. He is a good example of the self-made man, as he started in life a poor boy, and now is one of the wealthiest land holders in the county. Besides this he has the good will and respect of all who know him.

JOHN H. KIDWELL, recorder of Daviess County, was born in Washington County, Ky., June 12, 1844. In 1848 his parents removed to Daviess County, Ind., and settled on a farm near St. Mary's Church, Barr Township. On this farm the subject of this sketch lived until he was twelve years old, when he went to Montgomery Station and clerked in a store about eleven years. In 1868 he was elected trustee of Barr Township, and served two terms. In 1878 he removed to Washington and became a candidate for the nomination to the office of recorder, and stood second on the list of about a dozen candidates, being defeated by John Whitesides. After this defeat he clerked four years in the boot and shoe store of John Reinsel in Washington. In November, 1882, he was elected by the Democratic party recorder of the county, over Solomon Williams, by a majority of 389. Mr. Kidwell was married, in 1865, to Miss Barbara E. Dant, by whom he has six children—four sons and two daughters. Mr. Kidwell is a good officer, polite and obliging to all. He is an excellent gentleman and a member of the Catholic Church.

THOMAS J. LAVELLE, a prominent citizen and native of Daviess County, Ind., was born March 28, 1845, and is a son of Michael Lavelle, of this county. He was reared on a farm with his parents, and secured a good literary education. At the age of seventeen he began teaching in this county, and followed that occupation until thirty years of age, and met with good and well deserved success in this profession. In 1874 he was elected to the office of auditor of Daviess County, by the Democratic party,

and removed to Washington, where he filled the office in a very commendable way. He was re-elected in 1878, being the only candidate on the Democratic ticket elected to office that year. In 1883 his brother, James C., was elected to the office, and since that time he has served as deputy under him. Mr. Lavelle is an unswerving Democrat in politics, and has taken an active interest in the political affairs of the county for the past two years. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and is recognized as one of the enterprising and successful citizens of the county. He is quite well-to-do, financially, and owns a one-half interest in the dry goods store of Menzel & Co., of Washington.

JAMES CALLISTUS LAVELLE, auditor of Daviess County, was born in Barr Township October 14, 1848. He worked upon his father's farm and attended the district schools of the township until he was qualified to enter the Washington High School. After spending one term at this school, he spent a year at the State University at Bloomington, and a year at Notre Dame University, a Catholic institution in the northern part of the State. He taught school six terms in Barr Township and learned telegraphy in the Ohio & Mississippi office at Montgomery. For some time he had charge of the telegraph offices at Eldorado, Shawneetown and Enfield, in Illinois, on the line of railroad then called the St. Louis & Southeastern. During the time he worked at telegraphy he studied medicine and acquired a knowledge of the profession, but never practiced except to attend a few cases with Dr. Campbell at Logootee, where he spent a year. In 1876 he became deputy auditor, under his brother, Thomas J. Lavelle, who had been elected to the office in 1874. He has been continuously in the auditor's office since that time, his brother having been re-elected in 1878. In 1882 he was nominated by the Democratic party as their candidate for county auditor, and after a hard-fought battle was elected over the Republican candidate, Milton Haynes, by a majority of 582, showing that he drew a large number of Republican votes. While he has been in the auditor's office he has invented and constructed several valuable forms for simplifying the office work, among them a record for school fund bonds and an apportionment record, the latter showing the settlement made by the au-

ditor with the treasurer. This record has been largely adopted by auditors throughout the State. He has also invented a form of record for the use of assessors, a book containing both the assessments and statistical reports. This record has been patented and its general use would save thousands of dollars annually to the State. Mr. Lavelle was married, February 18, 1879, to Miss Mattie Thompson, only daughter of Ephriam Thompson. They have one child, a daughter. Mr. Lavelle is a member of the ancient order of Hibernians and of the Catholic Church.

H. L. LOCHRIDGE, proprietor of the principal livery barn of the city, was born in Franklin, Tenn., March 24, 1857, and was the eldest of five children born to the marriage of William Lochridge and Elizabeth Horton, who were natives of South Carolina and Virginia, and born in 1819 and 1822, respectively. They were married in Tennessee and have since made their home in Franklin, where the father dealt in general merchandise until recently, when he retired from active business life. Our subject was reared in his native town, where he obtained a fair education, and afterward attended college at Nashville for four years. At the age of seventeen he left home and began the agency business and later was a traveling agent for a clothing house. In December, 1884, he located at Washington, Ind., and engaged in the livery business, in which he has done well financially. He has the best stock in the city and the leading trade. August 23, 1882, he was married to Leanore Smith, a native of West Virginia. They have one child, a daughter, named Leo, born November 27, 1883. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a highly respected business man of the city.

REV. T. A. LONG was born in Hawkins County, East Tennessee, November 15, 1832, son of William and Mary (Ball) Long, who were born in Tennessee in 1804 and 1799, respectively. His paternal grandfather was from Virginia, and his maternal ancestors were natives of Pennsylvania. He removed with his parents to Indiana when about ten years old and settled in Daviess County, about three miles from Washington. Here our subject was reared until of age. He received a common school education and afterward attended college at South Hanover, Ind., where he prepared himself for the ministry. After

completing his studies he came home and entered the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. September 15, 1855, he was appointed pastor of a circuit in Pike County, and was for thirty years a minister in Pike, Green, Daviess, Lawrence, Harrison and Washington Counties. September 14, 1854, he was married to Sarah J. Bachelor, a native of Daviess County, who died April 6, 1864, having borne these five children: Frank C., Martha A., Ida P. (deceased), John B. and Inda E. (deceased). Mr. Long married Mary Batchelor September 18, 1864, who bore him these children: Laura A., Enoch E., Ezra H. and Lillie M. Subject gave up the ministerial work in 1875, having broken down in voice, and returned to the farm. He was the means of bringing 1,000 souls into the church, and married 262 couples and preached 350 funeral sermons. He is a Republican and is an ancient member of the Odd Fellows. He has eighty-two acres of land, under which lie beds of coal. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and both are beloved and respected by all.

JOSEPH C. LORD, superintendent Washington Gas Works, was born in Manchester, England, January 17, 1853, and is a son of Charles and Sarah (Ashton) Lord, both natives of England, where the former died and where the latter still resides. The subject of this sketch was brought up and educated in England by his parents. At the age of ten years he became engaged with his father in his present line of business, and remained thus engaged until 1873, when he came to the United States. At first he took charge of the gas works at Warren, Penn., and then in 1874 superintended the building of the gas works at Ashtabula, Ohio, and for a short time afterward had charge of them. He then took charge of the gas-fitting department of the Shelbyville, Ind., Gas Works; then held the same position at Crawfordsville, Ind.; next at Anderson, Ind., and finally, in 1876, came to Washington and took charge of the gas-fitting in the construction of the Washington Gas Works, and upon their completion was made superintendent of them, which office he has ever since continued to fill in a faithful and efficient manner. Mr. Lord also conducted the Meredith Hotel during the years 1882–83, but was compelled to relinquish the duties of this position in order to attend more

closely to the duties of superintendent of the gas works. In 1875 he was marrried to Mrs. Esther Bonner, of Anderson, Ind., by whom he has two children: Charles P. and Esther. In politics Mr. Lord is a Democrat.

THOMAS LYNCH may be mentioned as one of the prominent farmers of Daviess County, Ind. He is a son of Jesse and Martha (Bradford) Lynch, who were born and reared in North Carolina, and about 1814 came to Daviess County, Ind., with their parents. Here they married, lived and died. The father was a blacksmith, and had one of the leading shops in the city. He died when Thomas was quite a small boy. The mother lived until about 1870. Our subject was born and reared in Washington, his birth occurring in 1824, but obtained a limited education. At the age of fourteen he began making his home with his uncle, and remained with him until his death. He then rented his uncle's land, and now owns 150 acres of the best farming land in the county. In 1855 he was united in marriage to Minerva Samples, a native of the county. To them were born these children: Emma (wife of Robert Brown), Della (wife of Andrew Palmer), Grace (wife of Dickson Carroll), George and William. All are doing well. Politically he has been a Republican all his life, and is a prominent man of the county.

MRS. J. L. MARMADUKE is the widow of Milton Marmaduke, who was born in Mason County, Ky. His parents were natives of Virginia and Kentucky, and he was born April 31, 1823, and when nine months old was brought to Indiana by his parents and located near Washington. When Milton was about sixteen years old his father died, and he was left to assist his mother and care for his brothers and sisters, and was given the homestead farm of forty acres, on which he lived until his death. A few years previous to his death he took an interest in the furniture business with his brother Silas, in Washington, continuing two years, when he sold out to John Cruse. His death occurred November 22, 1877. February 10, 1853, he was married to Sallie Arthur, daughter of John and Nancy Arthur, who bore one child: Frank, now living in Kansas. His wife died in August, 1864, and he took for his second wife Jane L. Feagans, daughter of Derostos and Maria (Robinson) Feagans, of Kentucky. She was

born August 10, 1836, and bore these five children: William W., Jesse D., James L., Carrie L. (deceased) and one who died in infancy. In politics Mr. Marmaduke was a Republican, and was a member of the Baptist Church from early life. At the time of his death he owned 200 acres of land, and had other valuable property. His widow and her three children now reside in Washington, and she owns seventy-six acres of the old homestead, besides her town poperty.

FREDERICK A. MENZEL, druggist, of Washington, Ind., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 1, 1854. His parents were Gustavus A. and Caroline Menzel, who were Germans by descent, but natives, respectively, of England and Germany. Our subject was raised in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he secured a good literary and business education. At the age of thirteen he engaged in the drug business in that city, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business, and graduating from the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy in 1874. In March, 1875, he came to this city, and was engaged as clerk for S. T. Baldwin & Co. until 1883, when he purchased a one-half interest in the business, and has since conducted it very successfully under the firm name of Menzel & Co., Thomas J. Lavelle being his partner. They carry a full and choice line of drugs, oils and paints, in which they do an extensive wholesale and retail business. They also keep a full line of fancy and toilet articles, books and stationery, and control a large share of the trade in city and county. Their goods occupy the first and second stories, besides a small warehouse near the depot. Mr. Menzel is a member of the Democratic party, and belongs to the Lutheran Church.

THOMAS MEREDITH was born in South Carolina in the year 1789. He served in the war of 1812, in a regiment from South Carolina. He immigrated to Daviess County, Ind., in 1815, and was married to Elizabeth Ruggles, who at the age of eleven years came to the same county with her parents and grandparents from Maysville, Mason Co., Ky. The country was so sparsely settled, and the Indians so troublesome, they were compelled to seek safety in Purcell's Fort. Thomas Meredith continued to live in Daviess County till his death in 1859, aged seventy years. Thomas Meredith was the father of ten children,

all of whom lived to manhood and womanhood except one. The house of Thomas Meredith was used for a place of worship until the Methodist Society could afford better accommodation. Grandma Meredith, who is still living at the age of eighty-seven, has the honor of having made the first carpet for the Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington. Of Thomas Meredith there are twenty-three living grandchildren, and eighteen dead, and of great-grandchildren seventeen are living, and eighteen are dead. The children of Thomas Meredith are William S. Meredith, born February 3, 1818; Burrill T. Meredith, born December 23, 1819; James H. Meredith, born January 28, 1822; Thomas A. Meredith, born July 17, 1825, died March 30, 1885; Rachel J. (Tate) Meredith, born December 3, 1857; Mary A. (Cloud) Meredith, born July 4, 1830; Elizabeth (Haynes) Meredith, born February 28, 1832, died February 24, 1884; Martha M. Meredith, born June 4, 1835, died July 15, 1835; Aaron H. Meredith, born September 18, 1836, died March 16, 1871; and Elisha A. Meredith, born July 1, 1839. Of the grandsons is W. R. Meredith, born February 28, 1845. Young Meredith began his business career by selling newspapers. He afterward engaged in the mercantile trade for a short time, and when the clash of arms came he volunteered into the service, and served through the war. After his return from the war he began trading in horses, mules, and selling carriages, and soon after engaged in the livery business, which he still follows. Mr. W. R. Meredith is now the owner of a good stable and several farms, and is considered one of the best financiers of the county.

CAPT. SAMUEL H. MULHOLLAND, of Washington, was born in Wyandotte County, Ohio, February 25, 1836, being one of a family of seven children born to Richard and Margaret (Harmon) Mulholland, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Samuel H. was brought up by his parents in his native county, and there secured a fair English education. At the age of seventeen he learned the cabinet-making business, and worked at the trade until he was twenty years of age. He then left the parental roof and came to Washington, where he started a cabinet-maker's shop. One year later he took in as partner John Mattingly, and they continued in the business with a fair

measure of success until the breaking out of the war, when Mr. Mulholland organized Company I, Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served as captain of the company during the entire period of the war. After the close of the war he returned to Washington Township and engaged in farming until 1878, when he removed to Washington, and assisted in organizing the Washington Furniture Company, and managed its business one year. He then opened a sales-room for furniture, and has conducted this business successfully ever since. Capt. Mulholland is a sound, consistent Republican, and has taken an active part in politics. He was elected trustee of Washington Township in 1870, and was re-elected in 1872. He was again elected in 1878, and served one more term in a faithful and efficient manner. He served as member of city council during 1883 and 1884. He is a Royal Arch Mason, is a member of the K. of H., and of the G. A. R., and is justly regarded as an enterprising and successful business man, and as a moral and upright citizen. Mr. Mulholland was married, in November, 1868, to Ellen Kidwell, a native of Daviess County, by whom he has three children, named Martha A., Sarah J., and Stella.

FRANK A. MYERS, editor and manager of the Washington *Gazette*, was born near Strasburg, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, December 28, 1848, being a son of the Rev. Absalom and Nancy (Gorsage) Myers, both natives of Ohio. His parents removed to Daviess County in 1861, the father locating first in Van Buren Township, and soon after in Barr Township, where he purchased a farm upon which he still resides. The subject of this sketch was reared with his parents, secured a good literary education, and graduated from the Hartsville (Indiana) University in 1875. During his attendance at this University he started a newspaper called the *Literary Ensign*, conducting it until he left college, and selling it at that time. He also taught school in this county in order to secure means to enable him to finish his education. He made teaching his profession from 1875 to 1878, when, on account of failing health, he relinquished the profession of teaching, and became city editor of the Columbus (Indiana) *Daily Republican*, a position which he retained one year. Then in order to recuperate his health he acted one year as traveling

salesman. In February, 1882, he came to Washington, Daviess County, and purchased an interest in the *Gazette*, assuming the position of editor and manager, and has since performed the duties of these positions in an able and satisfactory manner. Mr. Myers is a stanch Republican, and his paper is devoted to the interests of that party, advocating its principles in an able and fearless manner. He was married, December 28, 1882, to Miss Ella Elliot, a native of Knox County, Ind. Mr. Myers is a member of the I. O. O. F. He is of German descent on his father's side, and of English and German on his mother's side.

JOHN T. NEAL, of the firm of Neal & Eskridge, dry goods and grocery merchants, of Washington, Ind., was born in Lawrence County, Ill., April 2, 1857, and is a son of Francis and Lucinda M. (Staugner) Neal, natives of Missouri and Kentucky, respectively. John T. was raised in his native county until he was nine years old, when his father was killed in the war of the Rebellion. He then moved with his mother to Grayson County, Ky., and remained there until his mother's death in 1869. He was then adopted by Julius N. Eskridge, a citizen of Grayson County, Ky., and secured a good education in the common schools. He clerked in the mercantile business for his guardian for three years, and then clerked for other firms until 1880, when he engaged in the grocery business for himself in Caneyville, Ky., continuing there until the summer of 1882, when he removed to this city and engaged in his present business, with S. C. Eskridge as partner. They have met with well deserved success, and carry a full and select line of goods. October 14, 1880, Mr. Neal was united in matrimony to Fannie M. Eskridge, a daughter of Elijah R. Eskridge, of this city. They have one child, a daughter, named Sadie L. Mr. Neal is a Democrat, and a member of the K. of P., and a successful and enterprising young business man of this city.

JOSIAH C. PALMER, a very prominent farmer of Daviess County, Ind., is the eldest of Andrew C. and Margaret (Ennis) Palmer's children. Our subject's grandfather, Richard Palmer, was one of the three men who first settled in the forks of White River. He came from South Carolina, and settled about two miles west of Washington, on the State road. He was the first

sheriff of Daviess County. The father was reared on a farm, and followed the occupation of farming for himself about six years, when he moved to Maysville, and was nine years at work building a water-mill, the first in the county. This mill ground grain for five counties for a number of years. He was very prosperous financially, and was a Democrat in his political views. He died in June, 1855. The mother, also a native of the county, survived him until August, 1869. The immediate subject of this sketch was born December 18, 1830. He was reared by his parents until nineteen years of age, and secured a limited education. At that age he took a western trip, traveling to California, where he was engaged in mining about two years. He then returned home and purchased his present farm, where he has continued very successfully ever since. He owns over 800 acres of very fine and well-improved land, nearly all under cultivation, also an elegant two-story residence. May 18, 1852, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Ann Williman, born in Ohio in 1836, and coming to Indiana when but one year old. She is a daughter of Hiram and Margery (Crawford) Williman, pioneers of the county. They became the parents of fourteen children; two died in infancy, and one at the age of fourteen years. Those living are Laura A., Andrew C., Hiram L., Elizabeth A., Glenn D., Charles M., William H., Mary M., Walter F., Franklin and Seth. Since 1860 Mr. Palmer has been a Republican; previous to that time a Democrat. He is a good citizen, and one who has the respect of all. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ABRAHAM PERKINS, farmer, was born in Daviess County, Ind., August 31, 1842, and was the seventh of ten children born to Alfred and Rebecca (Ellison) Perkins, who were born in the "Blue-grass State," and came to Indiana during its very early settlement. Here they married and lived the remainder of their lives, following the independent lives of farmers. They became quite well to do, and were influential citizens of the county. Our subject had limited educational advantages, and at the age of fourteen began working about as a farm hand. July 3, 1861, when he was nearly nineteen years old, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, and was mustered out in October, 1864. He was slightly wounded in each arm, but was

never off duty a day while in the service. After his return from the army he began farming in Knox County, continuing until 1869, when he purchased the land he now lives upon (120 acres). August 9, 1866, he was united in marriage to Amanda McDonald, born in the county March 6, 1844, daughter of Francis and Asenath McDonald, early settlers of the county. The wife is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Perkins is a warm Republican in politics, and is one of the successful and enterprising farmers of the county.

NATHAN G. READ, a well-known citizen of Daviess County, was born in this county March 30, 1842, and is the youngest of a family of three sons and four daughters born to Nathan and Martha (Weaver) Read, natives, respectively, of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. The former came to Daviess County at an early day, and led a long, useful, and honorable life upon his farm to the time of his death in March, 1859. The latter died in 1848. The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm, and secured an ordinary education. At the age of twenty-one he accepted the position of deputy county auditor under his brother, Richard N., serving in that capacity until November, 1867, when he was elected to the position of auditor, and served two terms. In 1876 he was elected sheriff of the county, and served one term of two years. After retiring from the office of sheriff he was engaged for three years in the general merchandising business in Washington. Mr. Read is an unswerving Democrat in politics, and has always been true to the interests of his party, as his repeated election to office shows. In October, 1884, he accepted the position of deputy treasurer of Daviess County under Richard H. Greenwood, and has almost entire charge of the office. He is a member of the city school board, and is generally recognized as one of the most enterprising citizens of the county. He was married, January 21, 1878, to Mrs. Fannie McCullough, by whom he has two sons: Robert Nathan and Lewis I. Read.

J. H. RIGHT was born in Daviess County February 6, 1820, and is one of four children born to James C. and Sarah (Hawkins) Right. His father was born in South Carolina, and immigrated to Indiana in 1809 and the mother several years later. They settled in Daviess County, where the subject of this sketch

now lives, and were among the very early settlers, and were obliged to protect themselves from the Indians by taking refuge in forts. When our subject was twenty-three years of age his father died, and he then resided with his mother until twenty-seven years old. April 28, 1846, he was married to Caroline Walker, daughter of George and Catherine Walker, natives of Kentucky. Mr. Right rented ground until 1858, when he settled on his present farm. To them were born these children: James F., G. W., John W., Thomas E., Francis B., Mary E., A. E., Carrie and Ella. Five are deceased. Mr. Right has always been a farmer and now owns eighty-three acres of land. He and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty-one years. He is a Republican and cast his first vote for Buchanan. He is self-educated and is an excellent citizen of the county.

JOHN A. RODARMEL, of Washington, Daviess County, was born in Washington, December 2, 1848, being one of a family of seven children born to Samuel A. and Lucinda (Ball) Rodarmel, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Samuel A. Rodarmel was born June 10, 1810, and was married to Miss Lucinda Ball February 22, 1832. Miss Ball was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 22, 1812. The former was of German parentage, the latter of Scotch. Samuel A. Rodarmel came to Daviess County in 1825 or 1826 from Pennsylvania, locating in Washington Township with his father, John Rodarmel. After his marriage he removed to Washington and engaged in the cabinet-making and undertaking business, which he continued until 1863, when he was appointed postmaster of Washington. This position he retained until his death from small-pox April 14, 1864. The subject of this sketch was brought up in Washington with his parents and secured a limited education. At the age of ten he began learning the printer's trade with S. F. Horrall, of Washington, in the old *Telegraph* office. He mastered his trade in that office and in those of other local papers, and also in the office of the Evansville *Journal*. In 1865 he accepted a position with the *Gazette* and in 1868 bought an interest in the paper, which he held until 1870, when he sold out, still however, remaining with the paper. In 1882 he purchased an interest in the paper, which he still retains, and has charge of the composing-room and job-

room of the company. In politics Mr. Rodarmel is a Republican, and is a member of the Encampment of the I. O. R. M. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Frances Meredith, daughter of Squire B. T. Meredith, by whom he has five children—three sons and two daughters.

FRANCIS RUGGLESS is the eldest of seven children born to Jacob Ruggless, who was born in Kentucky in 1803, and of Welsh parentage. The mother was also born in Kentucky. They moved to Indiana in 1811 and were among the very early settlers of that unbroken country. Our subject was born February 1, 1824, and was reared on the place where he was born. He secured such education as could then be obtained, and at the age of eighteen began working for himself at milling at the old Palmer Mill he having helped build the same in 1844. He continued in the milling business thirty-four years. September 12, 1847, he was united in matrimony to Miss A. Martin, daughter of A. and Nancy Martin. To them were born these children: Nancy, Jacob, Elizabeth, Sarah and Clay. All are deceased except Nancy and Jacob. Mrs. Ruggless died December 1, 1854, and February 3, 1859, he was married to Nancy J. Fraim, daughter of George and Nancy (Haskins) Fraim. To them were born these children: Alice, Eva, Henrietta (are deceased), John M., James L., Francis, William D., Nathan, Laura, Edith. In 1881 Mr. Ruggless removed to the farm where he now lives. In January, 1865, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-third Indiana Volunteers, and served nine months. He was discharged at Nashville and mustered out at Indianapolis. He is a Republican and cast his first vote for Harrison. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN A. SCUDDER, M. D., Washington, Ind., was born in Daviess County November 1, 1832, and is the eldest of a family of five children born to Jacob F. and Matilda (Arrell) Scudder, natives, respectively, of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. His father came to Daviess County with his father, John A. Scudder, in 1819. The latter named was a physician and surgeon in the Revolutionary war, and was among the first of any note to follow the profession in Daviess County. Jacob F. Scudder was

raised in this county, and was engaged in farming and in flat-boating to New Orleans at an early day. He was one of the enterprising and successful farmers of his time, was a Whig in politics, and died on his farm in Veal Township, May 31, 1844. His widow subsequently married William F. Wood, and they both still live in the county. The subject of this sketch was brought up on the farm, and secured the same kind of education obtained by other young men of that day. At the age of twenty-two he began the study of medicine with Dr. S. W. Peck, now a practicing physician of Washington, attended lectures, and graduated at the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1857. He then returned to Washington and began here the practice of medicine, which he has ever since continued with more than ordinary success. He served as surgeon in the Sixty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry two years during the war of the Rebellion. In politics he is a Republican, is a member of the I. O. O. F., of the K. of H. and of the G. A. R. Dr. Scudder was married, in 1859, to Helen S. Van Trees, daughter of Col. John Van Trees, by whom he has had seven children, five of whom are still living, as follows: Charles P., a practicing physician; Tillie F., Laura G., Anna and David.

WILLIAM SHANKS, ex-county surveyor and farmer, is a native of Fayette County, Penn., born June 29, 1827, son of John and Sarah (Jordan) Shanks, and is of German-Irish extraction. Of four children, he is the third. His father was born in north Pennsylvania in 1801, and the mother in 1802, in the same State. His grandfather was William Shanks, also a Pennsylvanian, and died in his native State in 1842. The father of our subject came to Daviess County in 1837, and entered 160 acres of land. He also followed the tanner's trade. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1838, and there remained until 1846, when he removed with his family to Daviess County, Ind., and settled in Washington Township, and here died in the fall of 1852. The mother of our subject died in 1883. Our subject remained at home and worked for his father until he was twenty-three years of age, when he taught school three terms. In 1849 he was appointed deputy surveyor, and served two years. In 1852 he went to California and engaged in mining, but returned in the spring of 1856 and

began farming. In 1858 he settled where he now lives. He owns 326 acres of land, of which 226 acres are in a fine state of cultivation. In 1868 he was elected county surveyor of Daviess County, and re-elected in 1872. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Catherine Graham, a native of Pike County, Ind., born October 31, 1827, daughter of John and Ann M. Graham. Her father was born in Scotland in 1779, and her mother in Maryland in 1801. They have three children: Anna M. and Sarah E. (twins), born February, 1861, and John G., born 1862. Mr. Shanks is a Republican, and owns one of the best farms in Washington Township.

FRANKLIN SMEAD is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was born December 18, 1832. His parents were Wesley and Cornelia Smead. The father was born in Whitehall, New York State, and was reared there and in Poughkeepsie. He was born in 1800, and at the age of eighteen went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged in the drug business, accumulating wealth rapidly, and eventually became one of the prominent men of the city, and a wealthy banker. In 1857 the bank suspended, and he went back to Poughkeepsie, and at one time was worth $500,000, but lost nearly all his property in 1857. The mother was born in Connecticut, and in early life went to Cincinnati, Ohio. She died in 1838, and the father in 1871. Our subject was reared in Cincinnati, Ohio, and received a good education, both mercantile and classical. After attaining his majority he began farming in Illinois, and continued in that State until 1872, when he moved onto his present farm. He devotes the most of his time to the culture of bees and fruits, and the rearing of cattle. He owns 120 acres of exceptionally fine land near Washington, on which is erected a fine two-story residence. In 1864 he was married to Sarah E. Sneath, a native of New Jersey, who immigrated to Illinois before the war. To them were born eleven children, two of whom died in infancy: Stella, Ida M., Minnie, Pearl, Llewellyn, Clarence, Harry, Daniel and Mabel. Those deceased were Alexander and Edith. Mr. Smead has always been a Republican, and is a prominent farmer. Mrs. Smead is a member of the church.

HORACE A. SMITH is the second of a family of five children born to Thomas and Laura (McJunkin) Smith. The father was born in Daviess County, Ind., July 13, 1825, and spent the most of his life in agricultural pursuits. He died in 1863. The mother was born February 4, 1832, and died April 14, 1860. Horace A. was born November 9, 1853. His mother died when he was but seven years of age, and his father kept house until 1863, when he too died, and our subject then made his home with an uncle, with whom he remained until eighteen years of age. When twenty-one years old he began farming on rented land, but by economy and industry he now owns 120 acres of well-improved and fine farming land, with good residence and barns. March 13, 1879, he took for his companion through life Miss Laura McCleskey, born in Daviess County March 10, 1859. Three children have blessed their union: Mary M., born December 25, 1879; Caroline, born October 4, 1881, and Ira T., born March 2, 1884. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and our subject is a Republican politically. He is one of the wide-awake men of the county, and takes an active interest in all enterprises for the public good.

DAVID SOLOMAN, commonly known as "Uncle," was born twelve miles from Bean's Station (which was a trading post during the war of the Revolution), near the Holston River, in Granger County, Tenn., April 3, 1809, son of Henry and Mary Soloman, whose maiden name was Brown, and is of German-English descent. He is the fifth in a family of six children. His father was born in Culpeper County, Va., in 1773, and his mother in South Carolina in 1778. In 1820 the Soloman family came to Indiana, and settled in Jackson County, and there remained two years, then removed to Orange County, where they remained three years, and then removed to Spencer County, Ky., and lived near Taylorsville, the county seat, until 1832, when, on the 5th of March, they arrived in this county, and settled on a farm four miles southeast of Washington. By occupation the father of Uncle David was a farmer and shoe-maker, and was also a soldier in the war of 1812. He remained in Daviess County about fifteen years, and then removed to Wisconsin, where he died about 1858. The mother also died in that State in 1853. Mr.

Soloman lived with his parents until he arrived at manhood's years, and then learned the wagon-maker's trade, at which he is very skillful, and has since continued in that business. He has been a resident of this county fifty-three years. Mr. Soloman was married, in 1832, to Miss Sarah Carnahan, by whom he had seven children, one of whom survives, viz.: John. Mrs. Soloman died in 1843, and Mr. Soloman was married again the same year to Miss Elizabeth Logan. To this marriage were born two children—one still lives, viz.: Samuel D. Mrs. Soloman died February 27, 1881, and Mr. Soloman was married the same year to Mrs. Sophia J. Sumpter, a native of Dayton, Ohio, born in 1830, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Wood. Her father was born in Connecticut in 1805, and her mother in South Carolina in 1800. Mrs. Soloman was first married, in 1851, to Hudson Burrows, a native of Louisville, Ky. He was a Mexican soldier, and died at Leavenworth, Kas., in 1858. She was again married, in 1862, to Dr. W. H. Sumpter, a native of Kentucky, born in 1838, and died in 1876. She married her present husband in 1881. Mr. Soloman was formerly a Whig, and is now a Republican. He had two sons in the late war. In 1841 he joined the Christian Church, of which he was a member seventeen years, and then united with the Presbyterian Church. He was elected county commissioner in 1860, and served three years. Subsequently he was elected trustee of Washington Township, and served one year. Physically he yet seems in the prime of life, and "though he is passing into the sere and yellow leaf, his years sit lightly upon him." He is a man with many friends, few enemies, and in whom every one has the most implicit confidence. His word is as good as his note. The history of Daviess County would be incomplete without the sketch of this eminent Christian gentleman.

JOHN V. SPALDING, superintendent of the Poor Asylum of Daviess County, Ind., was born in Martin County, Ind., October 13, 1836. He was the eldest of a family of six children born to Hillary and Mary (Strange) Spalding, who were natives of Washington County, Ky. They were married in Daviess County, Ind., and lived two years in Martin County, when they returned to Daviess County, and are yet residing there. The father and mother were born about 1816 and 1814, respectively. John V.

was reared on his father's farm, and secured such education as could be obtained in the subscription schools of early times. He remained with his parents until twenty-three years of age, when he married and located in his native township, where he continued farming eight years. He then took charge of the County Poor Asylum, and had control of it for eight years. He then returned to the farm, where he remained two years. He was again urged to take the superintendency of the asylum, and has now had control of it for about seven years. He has been very successful, and the farm is in excellent condition, and is self-supporting in keeping up all the expense of paupers and salaries of men. November 13, 1859, he was united in marriage to Mary E. McAtee, a native of this county, whose parents moved from Kentucky to Daviess County, Ind. To their union eight children have been born, seven now living: James L. (now employed on the farm), Julia A.. Martha A., Amanda L., William A., John F. and Leo. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Spalding is a member of the Democratic party.

JOHN H. SPENCER, attorney at law and deputy prosecuting attorney of the Forty-ninth Judicial District, of Washington, Ind., was born at Greenville, Tenn., December 28, 1860, and is a son of William M. and Elizabeth (Jones) Spencer, both natives of North Carolina. They came with their children to Indiana in 1865 or 1866, locating at Rushville. Two years later they moved to Washington, where the subject of this sketch was raised and where he secured a liberal education in the public schools, and graduated from the high school in 1880. At the age of nineteen he began reading law with J. W. Ogdon, continuing a student in Mr. Ogdon's office until 1881, when he was admitted to the Daviess County bar. He then formed a law partnership with William H. Myers, and continued to practice with him until his removal from the city, since which time he has practiced alone with encouraging success. Mr. Spencer is a Democrat, and has taken an active part in the political affairs of his county and district. He has been a candidate for nomination to the State Legislature, but withdrew in favor of a friend before the meeting of the convention. In the spring of 1885 he was appointed deputy prosecutor for this district, under Hiram McCormick, the duties

of which office he is now performing in a faithful and efficient manner. He was clerk of the judiciary committee in the House of Representatives during regular and special sessions of Legislature in 1885, and he takes an active part in local campaigns by stumping the county as chairman of executive committee, or in any way called upon to act.

HON. SAMUEL H. TAYLOR, citizen of Washington and attorney at law, was born January 25, 1837, in Cumberland, Md., where he was reared and educated. Here, too, he read law and entered upon the practice of his profession, but soon after was appointed postmaster, by President Buchanan, of his native city, serving as such during that administration. In 1864 Mr. Taylor moved to Washington, Ind., and has successfully practiced his profession ever since. He was one of the organizers of the Washington National Bank in 1872, and of which he was vice-president, cashier and director. He was twice elected district attorney, and in 1872 was elected prosecuting attorney of the Vincennes Circuit. He has thrice been chosen as delegate to Democratic National Conventions, viz.: Baltimore in 1872, when Horace Greeley was nominated; in 1876 when Samuel J. Tilden was the nominee, and at Chicago in 1884, when Grover Cleveland was the chosen leader and victor in the memorable campaign of that year. In 1878 he was elected representative of Daviess County, after one of the hottest contests ever made in the county, and was again elected representative in 1884, and was chairman of the committee on judiciary, and was also on many other important committees. Mr. Taylor is a recognized leader of his party in his section of the State, and, although a strict partisan, is liberal in his views, and a stanch defender of the rights of the people. He is dignified in his bearing, courteous in manner, agreeable as a friend, and forcible and earnest as a speaker. He married Miss Josette E. Johnson, in his native city of Cumberland, Md., and has six children: Edith, the wife of Thomas F. Candler, of Waco, Tex.; Ella B., wife of Thomas H. Walker, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Fred H., Norwood, Alice and Josette Taylor. Mr. Taylor has always been a friend of education, and for many years was one of the school board of Washington. He is now national bank examiner for the State of Indiana, having been appointed by Mr. Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, in June, 1885.

ELI THOMAS, a prominent citizen of Washington, Ind., is a native of the county, born August 20, 1826, and is one of a family of two sons and four daughters born to the marriage of Grandison and Mary (Hughes) Thomas. The father was a Virginian by birth. He was raised in that State, where he married his first wife, and came to Daviess County, Ind., in 1820, locating on a farm near Washington, where his wife died. He then married our subject's mother. Their deaths occurred within seven days of each other, in 1863. The father was eighty-one years of age and the mother seventy-one. Eli was raised on a farm with his parents, and secured a limited education, such as could be obtained by a few months' attendance each year in the primitive log schoolhouse of his boyhood days. In 1859 he married Winifred Rott and purchased a farm adjoining the homestead, where he followed farming successfully until 1869, when he removed to this city and engaged in the general merchandise business six and one-half years. He then purchased a one-half interest in William Buck's livery stable, and at the end of two years purchased the entire stock and conducted the business alone until 1883. He then bought his present stable, and commands the leading livery business in the city. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas became the parents of one child, which died in infancy. He is an Independent in politics, though formerly a Republican. He is a Mason, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

ANDERSON VEALE, farmer, was born in Veal Township March 8, 1831, son of James C. and Eleanor (Aikman) Veale, and is of German-English descent. He is the eighth in a family of nine children. His father was born in South Carolina and his mother in Pennsylvania. They came to what is now Indiana in 1807 and settled in what is now known as Veal Township, and here his father died. His mother died in Kansas. His Grandfather Veale built the first mill on Veal Creek and in Veal Township, and in honor of whom this township was named. Our subject settled where he now lives in 1864. He has 117 acres of well-improved land and one of the finest farms in the county. He was married, December, 1856, to Miss May J. Allen, born in Washington Township in 1835, daughter of Moses and Catharine Allen. They have four children living, viz.: Lydia, James C.,

Denie and John A. He is a Republican and for eighteen years has been a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a representative of one of the first families of the county. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier.

GEORGE A. WALLER, SR., of the firm Waller & Prentiss, dealers in saddlery, harness, buggies, wagons, etc., etc., is a native of Daviess County, Ind., where he was born December 13, 1828, and is one of two surviving members of a family of nine children born to George A. and Katherine (McDonald) Waller, who were born in Kentucky, the father in 1793. He came to Indiana about 1816. Here he married and settled near Washington. He was a farmer until about 1851 or 1852, when he removed to this city, where he died in 1867. He was originally an old time Whig in politics, and was sheriff of the county when that officer collected United States revenues. He was assessor of the entire county and was census enumerator previous to his removal to Washington. He clerked in the mercantile business as clerk and bookkeeper of Elisha Hyatt. He was also in the same business with Col. John Van Trees and afterward by himself until he became involved by security debts, when he returned to the farm, and was also justice of the peace a number of years previous to his death. He was well and favorably known throughout the county and died in the Christian faith. Our subject was raised on a farm and at the age of twenty-one began learning the carpenter's trade, which he mastered and followed successfully until 1869, when his health failed him and he engaged in the saddlery and harness business with George T. Barr, who afterward sold out and Henry S. Prentiss became a partner in the business. They do an excellent and extensive business in their line, and command a large trade in town and county. January 2, 1855, Mr. Waller married Mary Aikman, born in the county, and daughter of Hugh and Ada Aikman. To them were born six sons, four now living: Francis A., James E., Archie A. and Charles H. Mr. Waller is a stanch Republican and a warm advocate for the principles of his party. He is a member of the Encampment of I. O. O. F. His wife died November 16, 1867, and he has since remained unmarried.

THOMAS WILSON, SR., was born in Manchester, England, January 20, 1819, and is a son of John and Sarah (Glover) Wilson. They were both natives of England, but the mother was of Welsh parentage. The father was a miner and our subject was reared near the mines. His early educational advantages were very imperfect, but since attaining his majority he has improved his education very much. His mother died when he was very young and he remained with his father to the age of twenty. His father died about this time and Thomas came to America about 1855 and worked in mines in Pennsylvania for about three years. He came to Washington in the fall of 1857 and in connection with other parties opened a mine, which soon became exhausted. He then became connected with Cabel & Kauffman and the firm took the name of Cabel, Wilson & Co., doing a very extensive business. Mr. Wilson and a friend were instrumental in introducing coal burning on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. He remained a partner of Messrs. Cabel & Co. until November 7, 1885, when he retired from the firm and now has an interest in the Cannelburg mines. He was married about 1839 to Mary Wrigley, born in Manchester, England, in 1818. To them were born eight children, six now living: William, Sarah, Elizabeth, John, Thomas, James, Harriet and Joseph. Mr. Wilson is a Republican and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS WILSON, JR., is the son of Thomas and Mary Wilson (see sketch), and was born January 4, 1849, near Manchester, England. He came with his parents to America and remained two years in Pennsylvania, and then came to Daviess County, Ind., where he was reared to manhood and has lived ever since. He secured a graded school education, and at the age of twenty-nine married, and has ever since lived in this city. He has been superintendent and boss of his father's mines, and was State Mine Inspector for four years ending January 1, 1885. He is now superintendent of the Wilson Coal Company's mines, of Montgomery, in which he has an interest. He has been very successful as a business man, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity (Knight Templar). His political views are Democratic. October 8, 1879, he was married to Ida Clark, daughter of Lewis

and Laura Clark, now of Daviess County. The father died during the late war, and the mother now lives with our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the parents of one child—Bessie B.—born June 19, 1882.

JOSEPH WILSON, book-keeper for the firm of Cabel, Wilson & Co., was born near Manchester, England, April 14, 1853, being the youngest of eight children, six of whom are now living, born to Thomas and Mary Wilson. In 1855 the subject of this sketch was brought to the United States by his parents, and in 1857 to Daviess County. Here he was brought up and given a good education. He completed a scientific course in the Union Christian College at Merom, Sullivan Co., Ind. From his eleventh to his nineteenth year he worked in the coal mines owned by the firm of which his father was a member, and after completing his education and returning home from college, at the age of twenty-four, he accepted the position of book-keeper for the firm of Cabel, Wilson & Co. He remained in this position until 1878, when he was elected by the Republican party clerk of the Daviess County Circuit Court, and served faithfully in that office four years, when he returned to his old position of book-keeper. Mr. Wilson has always been a consistent and earnest Republican. He is a Mason, and has received the Knight Templar degree, and he is also a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married, June 1, 1876, to Miss Eunice Humphrey, a native of Ohio. They have two children: William H. and Mary Edna. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS is the first of three children born to Watson and Cynthia (Sinks) Williams. The father was born in Mason County, Ky., February 8, 1810, and the mother in Virginia in 1809. The paternal grandfather was a native of Kentucky; moved to Indiana in 1825. The mother's people came in 1809, and the grandfather of our subject participated in the war of 1812. The parents were married in 1835. Mr. Williams, the subject of this sketch, was reared on the farm where he was born, and secured a common school education. October 1, 1859, he was married to Tabitha Stephenson, daughter of Peter and Jane (Crabb) Stephenson, who were natives of the "Buckeye State." She was the seventh of eleven children, and was born May 31, 1840.

They became the parents of these children: Thomas A., born in 1860; Sarah J., born in 1862; William G., born in 1864; Cynthia A., born in 1867; Ella M., born in 1870; Carrie B., born in 1873; John P., born in 1876, and Mattie M., born in 1878. Ella May died in August, 1875. Mr. Williams has always been a stanch Republican in his political views, and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860. He has never held any public office, and has never had his name before the public for patronage. He has been quite prosperous in his undertakings, and owns 200 acres of land, 140 of which are under cultivation.

MARION WRIGHT, a well-to-do farmer of Daviess County, Ind., was born on the farm where he now lives September 17, 1853, and is the eldest of four living children born to Roderick R. and Anne (McJunkin) Wright, who are natives of this county. The father was born and reared near Washington, and was a skillful and prosperous farmer. He was born about 1823, and died October 3, 1868. The mother was born about 1830, and died August 30, 1884. Our subject spent his boyhood days on a farm and in attending the district schools, where he secured a common school education. He remained with his parents until their death, and then still continued to farm on the old place. In 1878 he was married to Lodena Taylor, daughter of Joseph M. Taylor, a farmer of the county. They have three children, viz.: Lucilla T., Mary C. and Josephine. Mr. Wright has been quite prosperous in his agricultural pursuits, and now owns 200 acres of very fine farming land, on which are erected good buildings. He is a very zealous Republican, and always has been, and ranks among the first, and one of the public-spirited men of the county. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FRANCIS ZINKANS was born near Washington, Daviess Co., Ind., and is the seventh of ten children born to Philip and Anna B. (Husfeld) Zinkans, born in Germany and died in this country in 1875 and 1884, at the age of seventy-two and seventy years respectively. Our subject was reared near Washington, and resided with his parents until twenty-one years of age, when he married Mary, daughter of John and Mary Corcoran. She was born November 8, 1845. After his marriage, which occurred November 21, 1864, Mr. Zinkans resumed farm-

ing, having previously purchased eighty acres of land in Harrison Township. He lived there about five years, and then traded his land for forty acres, a portion of his present farm of 260 acres. To him and his wife were born these children: Genevieve, born in 1865; Maggie, born in 1867; John, born in 1869; Thomas, born in 1871; Rosa, born in 1873; Catherine, born in 1875; Maurice (deceased), born in 1877; Nettie (deceased), born in 1880; Esther, born in 1882, and Austin, born in 1884. Mr. Zinkans cast his first vote for Gen. George B. MacClellan, and has always been a Democrat. In November, 1882, he was elected to the office of county commissioner, and held that office a term of three years; was re-elected in 1884, and is now serving in that capacity. He belongs to no secret society, is a Catholic, and has reared his children in that faith.

BARR TOWNSHIP.

MILTON L. ALLEN is a son of Hiram and Keziah (Cook) Allen, natives of North Carolina, the former born in 1788, and the latter in 1812. They came to this county in early life, when the father followed farming as an occupation, and eventually became one of the largest land holders in the community. He was at one time county commissioner, and at another represented Daviess County in the State Legislature. His death occurred in 1844. The mother still lives at the age of seventy-three. Milton L. was born in 1843, and at the age of sixteen began the battle of life for himself. When nearly seventeen years old he married Amanda Lytton, who was born in 1839, daughter of Hosea and Elizabeth (Patterson) Lytton. Mr. and Mrs. Allen became the parents of six children: Lucetta, Gordon, Mason A., Walter I., Florence and Susan. Mr. Allen was one of the "boys in blue," and served in Company B, Twenty-seventh Indiana Infantry, enlisting in 1861. He was in the battles of Winchester, South Mountain, Ball's Bluff, Cedar Mountain, Resaca, Antietam, and many lesser engagements. At the last-named battle he was severely wounded by a minie-ball, and for

several weeks lay at the point of death. As a partial compensation he received a pension of $6 per month. He served for over three years, and after returning home gave his entire attention to farming, and now owns 141 acres of land. He is a member of the Christian Church, and was constable of Van Buren Township for two years.

ABRAM T. BANTA, one of the early settlers of Daviess County, Ind., is a son of Henry and Jane (Fulton) Banta, and was born in the county where he now resides in 1823. The parents were natives of Kentucky, the father born in 1786. The mother was an own cousin of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat. They came to Indiana in 1823 and located in Daviess County, where they purchased 160 acres of timber land. The father died in 1872, and the mother in 1833. Abram obtained his education in the subscription schools of early days, and when twenty-two years old began working for himself on rented farms. Ten years later he went in debt for the greater part of eighty acres of land. By hard work and good management he not only paid for this, but added eighty acres more, making a good farm of 160 acres, 120 of which are under cultivation. In 1845 he was married to Eliza A. Stephens, born in 1830, daughter of William and Elizabeth (McCracken) Stephens. To their union the following children were born: Elizabeth J., William W., Susan D., Martha A., Glen D., Mary E., Henry D., Sarah E., Charley A. and Thomas S. Mr. Banta served nine months in the late war in Company F, Forty-fourth Indiana Infantry. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM BECKETT is a son of Samuel and Mary (Thornley) Beckett. The father, who was born in Virginia in 1789, came with his parents to Kentucky when an infant, and there grew to manhood. In 1818 he and family moved to Daviess County, Ind., where he afterward became the possessor of 700 acres of excellent farming land. His death occurred during the war. The mother was born in Kentucky and died in 1839. Our subject was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1817. After reaching his majority he began working for himself, and after laboring several months as a farm hand, began hauling goods from the

river towns to Daviess County. Later he located on eighty acres of land given him by his father, which he has increased to 560 acres. In 1842 he wedded Mary A. Graves, born in 1825. They have these seven children: Charles T., James R., Angeline, William A., Robert, John E. and Eliza A. His wife, who was a member of the Catholic Church, died in 1876, and two years later he married Caroline Graves, who bore him two children: Mary J. and Matilda C. Mr. Beckett is a member of the Catholic Church, and a Democrat in politics.

ROBERT R. BELL, farmer, is a son of George and Margaret (Buchanan) Bell, who were natives of the Emerald Isle, born in 1776 and 1783, respectively. They were married in 1802, and in 1812 bade adieu to home and native land and embarked for the United States. While they were *en route* they were captured by a British man-of-war, because found on an American vessel, and retained within British territory for three years. They then came to America and passed the remainder of their lives in New York. The father died in 1840 and the mother in 1866. Robert R. was born in New York in 1823, and after completing his common school education he took a course of instruction in a higher institution of learning. For six years he taught school and followed the mercantile business, but becoming dissatisfied, he soon turned his attention to farming. Receiving some aid from his father he purchased a farm, and after making several changes sold out and came to Daviess County, Ind., in 1868. In 1846 he married Sarah J. Seeber, born in New York in 1825. They have three children: Robert H., Sarah J. and Willis B. Mrs. Bell died in 1863, and the same year he married Mary A. Gunn, born in 1823. Mr. Bell was one of the "boys in blue," and served in Company B, Tenth New York Artillery. Six months later he was discharged on account of sickness. He is a Republican and cast his first vote for Clay.

JOSEPH F. BRANDON, son of Moses R. and Mahala (Gray) Brandon, was born in Switzerland County, Ind., in 1839. His father died when he was a small lad, and his mother married again. He was left to the care of his stepfather and was sent to school but very little. At the age of fourteen he ran away from home and worked at the blacksmith trade for about six years,

when he left the man for whom he worked. In 1863 he enlisted in the Fourth Indiana Battery and was with Gen. Sherman during the entire service. After serving nearly two years he received an honorable discharge. He then blacksmithed in Howard County, Ind. Here he married Harriet Bunnell in 1866. She was born in 1847, and is a daughter of Ezra and Susan (Ellis) Bunnell. They have six children: Omar, Susan, Nelson, James, Alfred and Mary. They also raised a boy by the name of Alfred Ingalls, and when twenty-one years old started him in life with a good team of horses. Some time after his marriage Mr. Brandon lived about eight years in Kansas. In 1877 he came to Daviess County, where he owns a farm of 200 acres. His parents were natives of Kentucky. The father was a farmer. He died in 1848, and the mother in 1854.

JAMES T. BREWER is the eldest of nine children born to George and Anne (Carrico) Brewer, and was born in Marion County, Ky., in 1828. His educational advantages in boyhood were very limited, he attending the subscription schools only a few weeks during the year. He remained with his father until twenty-five years of age, when he married Rosellen O'Brien, born in 1833, daughter of John J. and Louisa (Montgomery) O'Brien. To Mr. and Mrs. Brewer were born these four children: Josephine, Christopher C., Rosellen and Francis. Mr. Brewer is a stanch Democrat, and cast his first vote for Franklin Pearce. As a farmer he has met with good success. He began life for himself with eighty acres of timber land, which he began to clear and on which he built his first log house in 1854, which forms part of his present residence. His farm now amounts to 140 acres. Mrs. Brewer died in 1863, and the following year he married Jane E. Walker, born in 1838, daughter of James and Belinda (Mattingly) Walker. To this marriage these four children were born: George, James, Albert and Louis. All the family are members of the Catholic Church.

GEORGE W. BREWER is a son of George and Anne (Carrico) Brewer. The father was born in Maryland, in 1802, and when a lad moved with his father to Kentucky, where he grew to manhood. In 1827 he married our subject's mother, who was born in Kentucky, in 1807. Three years later they came to Indi-

ana, and located in Daviess County in 1831, where they spent the remainder of their lives in agricultural pursuits. The father died in 1867, and the mother in 1869. Subject was born in 1832. He attended the old-time subscription schools, and on reaching manhood his father gave him eighty acres of timber land, which he began to clear. By hard work and good management he has increased his farm to 140 acres, 100 acres being under cultivation. In 1857 he was married to Josephine L. Montgomery, born in 1827. She is a daughter of James and Julia (Howard) Montgomery. To them were born these children: Julia A., Joseph Mathew, Mary A. and Annie E. All the family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Brewer is a Democrat and has been very successful in his business enterprises.

GEORGE H. CARRICO is a son of George G. and Elizabeth (Cissell) Carrico, who were born in Kentucky and there grew to maturity, married, and lived till 1818, when they came to Daviess County, Ind., and there spent the remainder of their days in agricultural pursuits. The father died in 1858, and the mother in 1845. George H. was born in Daviess County, Ind., in 1827, and at the age of twenty-one he began to battle his own way in the world. After farming for about one year, he purchased 200 acres of land, mostly on credit, and soon paid for that and 170 acres more. In 1850 he was married to Elizabeth Burris, born in 1834. About one year after marriage she died, leaving one child —David. In 1859 Mr. Carrico was married to Mary A. Summers, born in 1841, daughter of Thomas and Susan E. (O'Brien) Summers. Mr. and Mrs. Carrico became the parents of these seventeen children: Sarah, Susan, Charles, Martha, Mary, George, Richard, William, Josephine, Anna A., John, James, Anna J., Vincent, Cecelia and infant twins. The family are Catholics and Mr. Carrico is a stanch Democrat.

MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM, the leading farmer of Barr Township, Daviess Co., Ind., is a native of the "Emerald Isle," where he was born in 1814 or 15. He is a son of B. and Margaret (Coyle) Cunningham. His mother died in 1820, leaving two children—him and a sister about two years younger than himself. His father died in 1830, and he and his sister lived for some time with their mother's brother. At the age of sixteen he

began working for himself, receiving the munificent sum of $5 a year for his services. By 1836 he and his sister had saved enough money to enable them to take passage for the United States. They embarked on the ship "Southerner," and landed in New York with less than $5 in money between them. They soon obtained work, and Mr. Cunningham began digging cellars, and by his faithfulness and energy won the respect and approbation of his employers. From New York he worked his way to Providence, R. I., and for several months worked for the railroad. He then returned to New York and carried the hod for 75 cents per day; but in a few weeks he and his sister embarked on board the ship "Havre" for Mobile, Ala., and reached that city when the yellow fever was raging. He succeeded in obtaining employment, and in 1838 took a trip up the Mississippi, and going as far northward as Chicago. He then worked on the river at Louisville, Ky., for some time, and for about seven years worked on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. In 1840 he came to Daviess County, Ind., to visit friends, who prevailed upon him to invest some of his money in land. He purchased 160 acres of timber land, which he rented. He then returned to the river, but visited his farm every year and added improvements. In 1843 he moved on his place, where he kept house for himself for some time. That same year he married Julianna Shircliff, born in 1826, daughter of John and Mary (Gough) Shircliff. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham became the parents of these children: Mary, Patrick, Andrew, Aliza, Louis, Michael, John and Joseph. Michael is one of the rising young teachers of the county, and the rest of the boys are farmers. All the family are members of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Cunningham is a Democrat in politics, although he votes for the man rather than the party. He has been quite a successful business man and is one of the first taxpayers of the county.

MICHAEL DISSER was born in France in 1826, and is the son of Michael and Catherine (Ansteatt) Disser, who were born in the same province as our subject, in 1800 and 1808, respectively. In 1836 they embarked for the United States, coming via New Orleans to Evansville, Ind., and then by means of wagons to Daviess County, settling among the dense woods of Harrison Township. Here his father devoted his time to blacksmithing

and farming, owning at his death, in 1862, 160 acres of land. The mother died in 1879. In boyhood he learned to read German and French, and after coming to this country attended the common schools, and later spent some time at Notre Dame. In 1850 he packed his belongings and went to California to dig gold. His outfit consisted of goods amounting to about $175. He reached his destination with only $10, the most of which he spent for a pick and pan. After remaining there about three years he returned home with a surplus of $5,000. In 1854 he purchased the farm of 160 acres where he now lives, and which he has since increased to 320 acres. In 1854 he was married to Mary Grinon, born about 1834 in the Emerald Isle. Their union was blessed with eight children: Joseph M., Rose, Lizzie, James, John, Bridget, Mary and Patrick. Both husband and wife are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Disser is a stanch Democrat and cast his first vote for Cass. He has been a successful farmer, and is one of the men who has the interest and welfare of the county at heart.

WILLIAM L. EVANS, retired physician of Barr Township, Daviess Co., Ind., is a son of Harmon and Mary (Lamb) Evans. The father was born in Kentucky in 1803, and the mother in Ohio in 1807. They were married in Harrison County, Ind., in 1821, and there spent their lives. The father, who was a farmer, died in 1874, and the mother in 1848. William L. was born in Indiana in 1830, and after attending the common schools he was a student in the academy at New Albany, Ind., for some time. In 1851 he began the study of medicine under A. M. Jones, of Corydon, with whom he staid three years. Two years later he attended the medical college of Louisville, Ky., but a short time before graduation was compelled to go home on account of sickness. In 1854 he began practicing his profession in Mt. Pleasant, and six years later went to Loogootee, and then moved to Montgomery, where he continued to reside until 1876, when he retired to the farm of 220 acres on which he now lives, but is often called upon to do duty as a physician by his many friends. In 1858 he was married to Mary A. Logan, born in Ohio in 1834. They have three children: Eugene H., William L. and Logan W. Mrs. Evans died in 1868, and five years later Mr. Evans was

married to Mary E. Hottell, born in 1845. They have three children: Walter A., John W. and Francis O. Mr. Evans is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and his wife of the United Brethren Church.

JAMES H. FANNING, the leading merchant of Montgomery, Ind., is the son of Thomas and Bridget (O'Reilly) Fanning, born in the Emerald Isle in 1812 and 1809, respectively. The father was educated for the Catholic priesthood, but owing to defective eye-sight was rejected. His father not wishing him to come to America, he concluded to take French leave, and accordingly came to the United States without his parents' knowledge. He was married, and after living in various places finally settled in Daviess County, where he purchased 200 acres of land. He died in 1871. The mother is still living. James H. was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and after completing the course of the common schools, he attended the normal school at Washington, Ind., and followed the life of a teacher for five years. In 1876 he married Margaret Farrell, born in 1853, and died in 1877, leaving one child, John J. In 1878 Mr. Fanning took charge of a bankrupt store in Alfordsville, but soon after started another store of general merchandise in Montgomery with John Robinson as partner. Later he purchased the entire stock and has since carried on the business very successfully alone. He owns eighty acres of good land besides his house and lot and store room and stock in the village. He has held a number of offices in the township, and is a man ever ready to support worthy enterprises.

JOHN H. GRAVES was born in Barr Township, Daviess Co., Ind., in 1823, and received the education of the average farmer boy of his time. On reaching man's estate he paid his own way in school, thus acquiring a good education for that time. After raising a crop of corn and selling it he worked on the Ohio River on a flat-boat, but on returning he was taken very ill, and spent all his accumulated means to pay his physician. For three winters he cut cord-wood in the South for 50 cents a cord, and in time accumulated enough money to purchase forty acres of the farm on which he now lives. He now owns 400 acres of land and is well fixed financially. In 1849 he married Elizabeth Morgan, born in Daviess County in 1829. She is a daughter of

Charles and Mary (Burris) Morgan, and has borne her husband these children: Valentine, Charles, Mary, Matilda, James, William, Rebecca, Jennie, Gertrude, Catharine, Julia and John H. Charles was a teacher by profession for about four years. All the family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Graves is a warm Democrat, and cast his first vote for Polk. His enterprises have met with abundant success and he may be mentioned as one of the prominent men of the township in which he lives. His parents, John and Mary Graves, were born in Kentucky in 1793 and 1790, and died in Indiana in 1865 and 1866, respectively.

JOSIAH C. HARRIS, miller, of Montgomery, Ind., is the son of James and Nancy (Johnson) Harris, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively. They were married in Kentucky in 1818 and a year later moved to Indiana, locating on a farm in Sullivan County. The father's death occurred in 1854, and the mother's in 1842. Josiah was born in Sullivan County, in 1826. He had poor educational advantages, owing to the scarcity of schools and the demand for his services at home. At the age of seventeen he began doing for himself, working in flouring-mills in this and several other States, thereby obtaining a thorough knowledge of the trade. About 1850 he purchased a mill in his native county, operating it for two years, and then began saw-milling in connection. In 1876 he began erecting his present large five-story mill, and in 1884 put in the necessary machinery for the roller process. The mill turns off about thirty-five barrels of flour per day, and was erected at a cost of about $30,000. Besides this property he owns 440 acres of land in his native county. Mr. Harris has been married three times. His first wife, Leanna Riggs, born in 1835 and died in 1865, bore him seven children: Martin L., Julia A., Mary P., William W., Davis J., Clement L. and one unnamed. In 1866 he married Mary E. Beard, born in 1840. To them were born three children: James B., Ernest C. and Florence J. This wife died in 1878, and for his third wife he took Mary J. (Feagan) Beckett, who bore him one child, Helen L. For six years Mr. Harris filled the position of township trustee with ability, and to the satisfaction of the people.

GEORGE T. HAYS, one of the first settlers of Barr Township, Daviess Co., Ind., was born in Maryland, in 1809; son of

George and Terresa (Langley) Hays, natives of the same State as our subject. In 1814 they moved to Kentucky, and three years later came to Indiana, locating in Daviess County. After suffering many of the privations incident to pioneer life, they enjoyed a good degree of prosperity, and owned about 600 acres of land at the father's death, which occurred about 1858. When the stage coach began to run between New Albany and Vincennes he was one of the first to build a stage stand. His death occurred while in Texas looking for a large body of land to purchase for his sons. The mother died in 1861. The sum total of George T.'s schooling was about six months. When twenty years old he began working on the canal at Ohio Falls, and later helped saw the lumber for three flat-boats, load them, and take them to New Orleans. Later he began working for a man for $8 per month. His first real estate was forty acres of timber land, which he afterward increased to 640 acres. In 1830 he married Mary A. McClelland, born in 1812, in Kentucky. To them were born these children: William, Terresa, John, George, Sarah, Louisa, Martha, Mary, Laura, Thomas and James. In 1874 Mrs. Hays died. Mr. Hays is an enterprising citizen of the county and is well fixed financially. His son, Thomas J., was born in 1851. He obtained a good education and was married, in 1877, to Emily Morgan, born in 1853. They have three children: George T., James E. and John. They live on the old homestead and have sole charge of it.

JOHN H. HAYS was born in Daviess County, Ind., in 1833, and is the eldest son of George T. and Mary (McClelland) Hays (mention of whom is made in this work). John H. attended the old time subscription schools, and at the age of twenty began earning his own living, and worked for some time in the pineries of Wisconsin. After his return he engaged in the fur trade during the winter, and followed agriculture during the summer. His first purchase of land was thirty acres, which he has since increased, acre by acre, until he now owns 265 acres—nearly all under cultivation. Besides farming he also engages in shipping cattle, sheep and hogs. He has been very successful in all his enterprises, and the secret of his success lies in the fact that he was industrious and prudent, and misfortunes and losses only

made him the more determined to succeed. In 1862 he was married to Phœbe Brown, born in 1846, daughter of Whitard and Mary A. (Colbert) Brown. To Mr. and Mrs. Hays nine children were born: Fannie, Noah, Vitury, Mary E., Charles and Jerry, and three unnamed. Mrs. Hays is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Hays is a stanch Republican and cast his first vote for Fremont.

ORION B. HIXON, hotel proprietor, of Montgomery, Ind., is a son of James P. and Laura A. (Beckett) Hixon, born in Daviess County in 1833 and 1837. They were married in 1856, and settled on a farm in Harrison Township, where the father purchased his first land (forty acres) on credit, and paid for it by hauling bridge timbers for the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. He now owns 220 acres of land on which he and wife are yet living. Subject is a native of the county where he now resides; born in 1857. He obtained a good practical education in the district schools, and afterward attended a term at the normal school, at Washington. When twenty-two years old he began farming on eighty acres of land given him by his father. Four years later he sold the place and entered the mail service. On account of failing health he soon abandoned this business and purchased an interest in the drug store known as Willeford & Hixon. In May, of the same year, he became sole proprietor of the business. In 1879 he was united in matrimony to Lillie McCarty, born in 1861, daughter of Eli and Louisa (Allen) McCarty. The father was a Union soldier, but, being wounded at Perryville, he returned home and accepted the position of enrolling officer of Reeve Township, a position which others feared to fill. While on duty he was killed, and his body sunk in the White River by a body of men banded together to resist the draft, known as "Peace Democrats," but in reality rebels. To Mr. and Mrs. Hixon two children were born: Edith M. and Helen C. Mr. Hixon is a leading Republican and cast his first vote for Garfield. He takes an active interest in all enterprises tending to the common good, and is one of the prominent young business men of the town.

EZEKIEL HOPKINS was born in Daviess County, Ind., in 1823. He received very poor educational advantages, owing to

the undeveloped condition of the schools at that time. At the age of seventeen he took charge of his father's farm of 240 acres, and cared for his parents until their death. He then inherited the old homestead, about 180 acres of which are under cultivation. In 1853 he was married to Martha Hollingsworth, born in Daviess County in 1834, daughter of Samuel and Louisa (Lett) Hollingsworth. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins became the parents of ten children: Louisa, Mary O., Samuel L., George E., Joseph H., Edna J., Eli F., Albert, Zelek and Laura (deceased). Both husband and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hopkins is a stanch Republican and cast his first vote for Taylor. He has been a successful farmer, and is much respected as a neighbor and citizen. His parents were Esek and Mary (Aikman) Hopkins, born in Maryland and Pennsylvania in 1777 and 1779, respectively. They were married in Kentucky, in 1802, and in 1818 came to Daviess County, Ind., locating on the farm where Ezekiel now lives. The father died in 1859, and the mother in 1856.

PATRICK HOPKINS is a son of John and Julia (Skelly) Hopkins, who were born, raised and lived in Ireland, where the father farmed. Subject was born in Ireland, and when a mere boy came to the United States and began working in Philadelphia as lackey boy in a boarding house. Soon after he went to Maryland and carried the "grog kettle" for the men who worked on public works for about a year, and later drove a team for the same length of time. He removed to Ohio, where he worked at different occupations, and finally rose to salesman in a supply store on the canal. From there he went to Louisville, Ky., where he operated a steam engine slaughter house. Having purchased eighty acres of land in Daviess County, Ind., he came West and began to clear and make his land tillable. His farm now amounts to 172 acres, and is in good condition. In 1852 he married Catharine Riley, who died about two years later, leaving one child, Julia A. In about four months he took for his second wife Elizabeth M. Raney, who bore him fifteen children: John, Mary, Phœbe, Thomas, Elizabeth, James, Edward, Henry, Maggie, Catherine, Francis, Julian, Peter, Rosa, and one who died. The family are Catholics. Mr. Hopkins is a strong Democrat,

and cast his first vote for Polk. The children are working at various callings, and are doing well for themselves.

WILLIAM H. KENDALL is a son of John R. and Nancy (Ellis) Kendall, who were born in Kentucky in 1805 and 1809, respectively. They came to Indiana about 1817, and about 1825 were married. They acquired a considerable share of this world's goods, owning a 400 acre farm well stocked. Three of their sons and two grandsons were in the late war. His wife died in 1880, but he is yet living at the ripe old age of eighty years. William H. was born in Daviess County in 1830. At the age of seventeen he began working for himself at pork packing during the winter season, and farmed during the summer. For about eight years he worked in this way, and then turned his entire attention to farming. In 1883 he sold his farm and moved to Montgomery, and purchased the Kendall House, and kept hotel for over two years. On account of illness in the family he then retired to a private residence in the village. In 1852 he was married to Margaret Waller, born in Washington in 1832. They became the parents of ten children: Laura G., Mary, Sarah F., Margaret, Jennie B., William, Edward, John K., Joseph F. and one unnamed. At the breaking out of the war Mr. Kendall enlisted in Company H, Fifty-eighth Indiana Infantry, serving his country faithfully for nearly four years. He took an active part in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and others. At Chickamauga he was wounded severely five times, but so praiseworthy was his conduct at this battle that he was granted a thirty days furlough by Gen. Rosecrans as a recognition of his bravery. He served as sergeant for nearly a year, and was one of the pontoon corps who built the bridges for Sherman on his march to the sea. He returned home, and in 1870 was appointed assistant district marshal for taking the ninth census. In 1884 he was elected justice of the peace by a large majority, and has given satisfaction in every position that he has been called upon to fill.

WILLIAM KENNEDY is of Irish descent, born in Philadelphia in 1837. In boyhood he attended the common schools, and on reaching man's estate received instruction in graded schools. For ten years thereafter he followed the profession of teaching

during the winter seasons and tilled the soil during the summer. In 1867 he was married to Mary A. Beckett, born in 1849, daughter of William and Mary (Graves) Beckett. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy these three children were born: Anna, Charles and Francis. Mrs. Kennedy died in 1874, and four years later Mr. Kennedy took for his second wife Ida M. Smith, born in 1857. To them were born these children: Alice, Cleophas, James, Frederick, John and Paul. The family are Catholics. For four years Mr. Kennedy held the position of county treasurer; which office he filled with honesty and to the entire satisfaction of the people. He is a leading Democrat, and cast his first vote for Douglas. In 1866 his father presented him with eighty acres of land. Since then he has increased his farm to 330 acres, about 220 of which are cultivated. Mrs. Kennedy's parents are James H. and Nancy J. (Myers) Smith.

JAMES KENNEDY. James and Margaret (McNally) Kennedy, parents of our subject, were natives of Ireland. Both came to America early in life, and after marriage located in Pennsylvania. Some years later they came to Daviess County, Ind., and located on the farm where James now lives; the father being quite a land-holder at his death in 1879. He was for some time justice of the peace. James Kennedy was born in Daviess County in 1847. As his services were very much needed at home he received a limited education. At the death of his father he and his brother took charge of the home farm, he having inherited 160 acres. In 1881 he was married to Hannah McGrath, born in La Fayette, Ind., in 1854. She is one of eleven children born to Dennis and Mary (Shannahan) McGrath. The father was a laborer on the railroad and his wife kept boarders. Later they purchased a farm, where the father died in 1867. To Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy's marriage one child has been born, named Hilda. Both husband and wife are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Kennedy is a Democrat and a successful farmer.

JOHN MATTINGLY was born in Daviess County, Ind., in 1826, and is a son of Henry and J. (Kidwell) Mattingly, the former born in 1804 and the latter in 1794, in Kentucky. They grew to maturity in their native State. After their marriage they came to Daviess County and followed the lives of farmers. Both

parents died in 1871. John received a limited education, owing to the undeveloped condition of the schools at that time, and at the age of twenty-two began to make his own way in the world. After living on rented farms for about three years he purchased 145 acres of timber land, which he has since increased to 185 acres. In 1853 he was married to Mary A. Gootee, born in 1825, daughter of Silas and Barbara (Walker) Gootee. Her father was a native of Maryland and her mother of Kentucky. They were married in the mother's native State, and came to Indiana where the father farmed. Mr. and Mrs. Mattingly became the parents of five children: James M., Harriet A., Silas H., Albert S. and William A. The family are Catholics, and Mr. Mattingly is a Democrat and cast his first vote for Lewis Cass, of Michigan.

GEORGE McATEE is a son of Daniel McAtee, who was born in Kentucky in 1794. In 1818 he wedded our subject's mother, who was born in 1799. The day after their marriage they moved to Missouri, where they lived about eight years. They then came to Daviess County, Ind., where they spent the remainder of their days. The father was a farmer, and also worked at the millwright and carpenter's trade. He died in 1875 and the mother four years later. George was born in 1820 in Missouri. He attended the subscription schools, and after attaining his majority began to do for himself. In 1845 he led to the hymeneal altar Margaret Mattingly, born in 1821. She died in 1852, leaving these three children: Ann S., William E. and James L. Two years later Mr. McAtee married Martha M. Brewer, born in Kentucky in 1833. Her parents, James and Teressa L. (Sims) Brewer, were born in Maryland and Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. McAtee were born these children: Francis, Margaret, John, Susan, Clora, Thomas, Liza, Josephine, Joseph, July, Bridget and Martha. Subject is a stanch Democrat and cast his first vote for James K. Polk. He owns 180 acres of land, 150 of which are under cultivation.

ALFRED H. McBRIAR, farmer, is a son of David and Martha (Chambers) McBriar. They were born in Virginia in 1819 and 1833, respectively, and were married in their native State, where they lived a few years and then moved to Knox County, Ohio. By profession the father is a surgeon and dentist.

About 1869 he took up his residence in Columbus, Ohio, where he still lives, doing a good business. Our subject was born in Ohio County, W. Va. His educational advantages were of the very best kind, having graduated at the Columbus High School in 1875. He also took a course of instruction at Notre Dame, and in 1880 graduated from the Columbus Commercial College. He then entered a wholesale house as assistant book-keeper, and later was traveling salesman for Marvell & Co. He then became traveling agent for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. In 1883, having traveled over twenty-six States, he decided to live a more settled life, consequently in June of that year he married Mollie Haynes, born in 1857. She is a daughter of Robert P. and Elizabeth (Darst) Haynes. Her father was born in 1821 in Virginia. He has held numerous honorable positions, and was one of the trustees of Purdue University, secretary of the state house building and member of the State Legislature. Her mother was a native of Ohio, born in 1818. They are now living in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. McBriar have one child, Edna Lee. Mr. McBriar is a Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CAPT. GREEN McDONALD, son of Francis and Asenath (Allen) McDonald, was born in Daviess County, Ind., in 1829. After attaining his majority he took charge of the home farm, caring for his parents until their death. In 1853 he married Maria J. Sparks, born in 1834, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Sears) Sparks. She is a worthy member of the Christian Church. In 1861 Mr. McDonald enlisted in Company C, Sixth Indiana Infantry. After three months' service he returned home and helped organize Company H, Fifty-eighth Indiana Infantry, and as first lieutenant went out with it. He was soon promoted to captain and held that position till the close of the war. He is a Republican in politics and cast his first vote for Scott. He owns 160 acres of land, eighty acres of which was inherited from the estate. His father and mother were born in Kentucky and Ohio, respectively, the former born in 1806 and the latter in 1810. The father came with his parents to Indiana and settled on the farm where Green now lives. A few months before his death, which occurred in 1847, he was elected to the office of justice of the peace. The mother died in 1882.

SAMUEL McKNIGHT is a native of Daviess County, Ind., where he was born in 1838. His parents were James and Rosann (Ginn) McKnight, born in Kentucky in 1796 and 1802 respectively. They were married and lived in Kentucky until 1833, when they came to Indiana, locating in the woods of Daviess County. The father died in 1866 and the mother in 1877. Samuel received the education and raising of the average farmer's boy. At the age of twenty he began working for himself among the farmers in the neighborhood, continuing to earn his living in this way for six years. He then began farming on the home place, and after buying out the other heirs to the property, he became sole proprietor. He is the owner of 146 acres and is well to do financially. In 1866 he married Malinda Dickerson, born in 1837, daughter of Zadock and Elizabeth (Cole) Dickerson, born in Maryland and Kentucky in 1795 and 1793 and died in 1877 and 1842, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. McKnight became the parents of three children: Laura B., Suda (deceased) and Lizzie (deceased). Both husband and wife are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. McKnight is a Republican in politics. He enlisted in Company I, Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, in 1861, and was a faithful and courageous soldier while in the service. After serving eleven months he was discharged on account of disability. He has prospered well as a farmer and is one of the first men of the county.

LAWRENCE C. MEEHAN is a son of Thomas and Mary (Wierman) Meehan. The father was of Irish descent born in Pennsylvania, the mother of German descent born in Virginia. They were married in Virginia, where they lived until 1841, when they came to Indiana and kept boarding house near New Albany. Later they purchased eighty acres in Daviess County, Ind., and lived there one year, when the father died. The mother's death occurred in 1880. Lawrence C. was born in 1834, in Pennsylvania. He received but very little schooling, but being very quick to learn, he obtained a fair education. He lived with his parents and took care of them as long as they lived. In early life he worked on a flat-boat, plying between Mt. Pleasant and New Orleans, and during the winter worked in a pork packing establishment. In 1864 he enlisted in Company F, Thirteenth

Indiana Infantry, and served his country faithfully for about six months. He is a Democrat and a member of the Catholic Church, and has succeeded well in his financial undertakings.

ABEL T. MORGAN is a son born to the marriage of Jesse Morgan and Elizabeth Cane, who were born in Pennsylvania in 1783 and 1788, respectively. The father was bound as apprentice to a blacksmith at Pittsburgh, but in a short time ran away to Kentucky. There he married and in 1819 came to Daviess County, Ind., and settled on the farm where Abel now lives. In 1833 he built him the finest brick house in the township, which is still in good preservation. He died in 1858 and his wife in 1860. Abel T. was born in Indiana in 1815. He obtained a somewhat limited education at the old time subscription schools, and at the age of eighteen began flat-boating, working at that in the spring and farming in summer time. He followed the river for twenty-three years and became pilot of a steamboat. In 1852 he was married to Rispha Sutten, born in 1834, daughter of Roland B. and Agnes (Smart) Sutten. Ten children were born to their union: Emily A., Elizabeth, John D., Lewis C., Eliza E., Lillie M., James A., Ada F., Rebecca A. and one unnamed. Mr. Morgan was constable of Barr Township for six years. He is a Democrat and is well to do financially, owning at one time 600 acres of land, but giving all to his children except about 120 acres.

JOHN D. MORGAN is the eldest son of Abel T. and Rispha (Sutten) Morgan. He was born in 1858 in the county where he now resides. In boyhood he acquired a good practical education in the common schools. At the age of twenty he began the battle of life for himself, and for about seven years traded in all kinds of stock. Since that time he has given his entire time and attention to farming. He has a nice farm of 107 acres in one of the best locations in the township. Besides this his wife owns eighty acres. In 1885 he led to the hymeneal altar Lizzie Honey, born in Barr Township in 1867. She is a daughter of John and Sarah A. (Spillman) Honey, both of whom were natives of Indiana, born in 1826 and 1842, respectively. They were married in 1865, and located in Daviess County, where both died, the father in 1882, and the mother in 1874. Mr. Morgan is one

of the rising Democrats of the township, and cast his first vote for Hancock. He is an energetic young business man, and is respected by all who know him.

EDWARD MORRISON is a son born to the marriage of Michael Morrison and Mary Gibbons, who were born in the Emerald Isle, the father in 1798. They lived in their native land until 1832, when they embarked for America and landed in Canada, where they lived about twelve years, becoming proprietors of 400 acres of land. The father sold out and removed to Iowa, where he purchased a still larger tract of land, and settled his children around him. While a resident in Canada he was inspector of hotels and liquor establishments. He died in 1878. The mother's death occurred before leaving Canada. Edward was born in Ireland in 1829. His educational advantages were limited, and at the age of fifteen he began working for himself. He left home and crossed into Ohio, and later came to Lafayette, where he worked for a short period at odd jobs, and then learned the wagon and carriage-maker's trade. He then repaired to Pittsburg, Ind., and began working at his trade, with John Campbell as partner. He sold out and took a trip to St. Louis, Evansville, and Louisville, and finally settled at Terre Haute. In 1850 he went to California, and after remaining there two years he returned via Aspinwall, Jamaica, and New York, and after many hardships, sickness, and shipwreck, reached home in safety. He owns 244 acres of very fertile land. In 1853 he married Mary Meehan, born in 1839 in Pennsylvania. They have one child, Thomas J. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a Democrat in politics.

ABSALOM MYERS is a son of Absalom and Anne (Sherman) Myers. The father was born in Pennsylvania during the Revolution, and when only nine months old was deprived of his father, who fell in that war. From infancy he was raised to manhood by a farmer living in Pennsylvania. When twenty-four years old he married our subject's mother, by whom he had eight children. After living in Pennsylvania about twenty years he moved to Ohio, and died there in 1832. The mother lived till about 1875. Subject was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1824. His services were very much needed at home in his boyhood

days, consequently his educational advantages were limited. At the age of seventeen he began to support himself, and after working several years at various occupations, was elected constable, which position he held for two years. He then gave his attention to well-digging, and when twenty-eight years old took up the carpenter's trade, and since has made that his occupation. In 1861 he disposed of his property in Ohio and came to Daviess County, Ind., and shortly after purchased his present farm. In In 1848 he was married to Nancy Gorsuch, born in Ohio in 1828, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Willard) Gorsuch. They became the parents of three children: Franklin A., Anne E. and Grant. Franklin is one of the three partners of the Washington *Gazette*. Mr. Myers is a Republican, and was ordained a minister of the United Brethren Church, his wife being a member.

GEORGE E. NORRIS, one of the prominent farmers of Daviess County, Ind., is a native of the county where he now resides, born in 1831. His parents, John D. and Elizabeth (Hays) Norris, were natives of Kentucky and Maryland, respectively, both born about 1808. They were married about 1829 in Daviess County, where they followed the lives of farmers. The mother died in 1854, and the father in 1880. Our subject's boyhood days were spent on the farm and in attending the district schools. At the age of twenty-one he began farming for himself on a rented place, continuing about fifteen years. He then purchased seventy-eight acres of land, and since that time he and his two boys have increased their farm to 340 acres. Besides this he owns a saw-mill and some very valuable machinery. In 1851 he was married to Julia A. Kidwell, born in Kentucky in 1836, daughter of Thomas and Theresa (Arvin) Kidwell. They became the parents of these children: John, James, Martha, Sarah, Theresa, Francis, Susan, Louis, George, Thomas, Mary, and an infant. The family are Catholic, and Mr. Norris is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Buchanan.

FATHER T. O'DONAGHUE, pastor of St. Mary's Church, is a son of James and Mary (Tooney) O'Donaghue, who were born in Cork County, Ireland. Some time after their marriage they came to New York City, where they lived about two years, and then moved to Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1840 they came to Da-

viess County., Ind., where they spent the remainder of their days in agricultural pursuits. They were the parents of ten children: Johanna, Mary, Margaret (deceased), Amelia, John (deceased), Timothy, James, Dennis, Michael (deceased) and Nora. Johanna, Mary and Nora belong to the sisterhood of the Benedictine order, Amelia to the Sisters of Providence, and Dennis is pastor of the St. Patrick's Church at Indianapolis. All the family are members of the Catholic Church. The father's death occurred in 1874. The mother is yet living, at the age of seventy-five, and resides with our subject, who was born in Daviess County in 1844. He attended the common schools, and also the college at Bardstown, Ky., for three years, and eventually finished his course at St. Meinrad's College in Spencer County, Ind., graduating in 1878. He then took charge of the church at Montezuma, Ind., for two years, and then came to St. Mary's, where he has remained ever since.

JAMES O'DONAGHUE may be mentioned as one of the prominent farmers of Daviess County, Ind. He is a son of James and Mary (Tooney) O'Donaghue, and was born in 1848. He received the advantage of the common schools, and when twenty-seven years old, his father having died, he took charge of the home farm of 235 acres, which he has farmed successfully ever since. In 1874 he was married to Bridget Bradley, a native of Daviess County, born about 1855, daughter of Francis and Ann (Kelley) Bradley. Mr. and Mrs. O'Donaghue are the parents of these six children: Mary, Anna, Hannah, James, Francis and Timothy. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Our subject is a stanch Democrat, and cast his first vote for Greeley. He owns one of the best farms in the township, and is one who takes an active interest in all that concerns the welfare of the community.

ALBERT PERKINS (deceased) was a son of Alfred and Rebecca (Ellis) Perkins, and was born in Daviess County, Ind., in 1828. The parents were natives of Kentucky, where they married and lived until their removal to this county. The mother's death occurred in 1873, and the father's some years later. Subject received poor educational advantages, but on reaching manhood he began reading and traveling, thereby becoming a well-

informed man. In 1851 he took a trip across the desert of America to California, and after about three years returned and purchased 160 acres of land, and began tilling the soil. By his industry he increased his farm to 230 acres, and furnished it with good buildings. In 1856 he married Hannah L., daughter of James and Mary (Waller) Honey, born in 1829. Her parents were natives of Kentucky. The father died in 1847, but the mother lived several years afterward. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins became the parents of eight children: Peter T., Mary E., Sarah J., Ulysses G., James, Millard, George W. and Albert M. Mr. Perkins was a stanch Republican, and cast his first vote for Scott. The last nine years of his life was a period of constant suffering. He died in 1883, after a useful and well spent life. His widow and her two sons, Ulysses and James, have since taken charge of the farm.

JOHN W. PERKINS, hardware merchant at Montgomery, Ind., was born in the county where he now resides, in 1830. His educational advantages were limited, and he assisted his father on the farm until twenty years of age, when he married Kittie M. Dickerson, born in 1832, daughter of Zadok and Elizabeth (Cole) Dickerson. To Mr. and Mrs. Perkins ten children were born: Joseph P., Martha E., Mary L., Zadok, John W., Isaac D., David M., Robert, Lizzie and Abram C. In 1854 Mr. Perkins purchased his first eighty acres of land, and after farming it several years sold out and rented land until 1874, when he purchased the farm pre-empted by his grandfather, where he resided until 1882. He then moved to Montgomery and engaged in the hotel business for one year. Since that time he has been proprietor of the "Perkins Hardware Store." He has prospered in his business enterprises, and now owns a good store, dwelling-house and three lots. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and fought bravely for the Union until he was honorably discharged in 1863. His parents, John and Eleanor (Jones) Perkins, were born in Bourbon County, Ky., the father in 1790 and the mother in 1796. They came to Davies County, Ind., when it was an almost unbroken wilderness. Here the father farmed in summer and operated a distillery in winter. His death occurred in 1872 and the mother's in 1871.

JUDSON PURCELL is a son of Jesse and Martha (Small) Purcell, natives of this county. The father, who was born in 1823, was a farmer, and died in 1885, and the mother in 1866. Judson's grandfather, Purcell, came to Daviess County in 1808, and located in Washington Township, where the old fort stood, which he helped to build. He lived to be over ninety-five years old. Judson was born in 1852, and was educated in the common schools. When twenty-one years old he began the battle of life for himself, and worked at various occupations for a number of years. In 1874 he was married to Elizabeth Davis, born in 1852, daughter of Milton and Mary (Robinson) Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Purcell have six children: William D., Mary J., Anna B., Maria, Sarah and Jesse. Mrs. Purcell is a member of the Christian Church, and her husband is a stanch Republican, and cast his first vote for Hayes. By hard work and good management they own 118 acres of very good land.

JEREMIAH RANEY. James Raney, the father of our subject, was born in Kentucky in 1809. When nine years old he came with his parents to Martin County, Ind., where he grew to manhood, and lived for nearly sixty-four years on the same farm. He was a farmer, and owned at one time 1,000 acres of land. He married Mary Holland, born in Ireland in 1820. He died in 1882. Subject was born in Martin County in 1843, and aided his father on the farm until twenty-seven years old. In 1870 he led to the hymeneal altar Elizabeth A., daughter of Joseph and Rose Anne (Hayden) Arvin. She was born in 1847, and bore her husband six children: James, Helen, Mary, Charles, Anne and Margaret. All the family are Catholics, and Mr. Raney is a stanch Democrat. He received eighty acres of land from his father, and purchased forty more, but soon after sold out, and purchased 147 acres in this county, on which he built a residence. His house caught fire and was consumed shortly after, and after building another house he found he was in debt $1,900. By industry and good management he has increased his farm to 213 acres. He keeps a strict account of all receipts and expenditures, and at the end of each year takes an invoice of all stock, implements, growing grain, etc.

MICHAEL SAUSE is a son of James and Ellen (Stokes)

Sause, natives of County Tipperary, Ireland. They came to America in 1838, and located on eighty acres of land in Daviess County, Ind. The father died in 1852, and the mother in 1857. Michael was born in the same county as his parents, in 1826. His educational advantages were limited to the common schools, both in the old country and America. When nineteen years old he purchased forty acres of land, and at the death of his father fell heir to eighty acres more. At a later date he sold his land and purchased his present farm of 160 acres, since increased to 240 acres. In 1852 he married Margaret Downey, born in Ireland in 1834. Her father was also a native of the Emerald Isle, and in 1845 came to America, locating in Pennsylvania. He died in 1846, and the mother, in Indiana, in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Sause became the parents of eight children: Mary O., Alice, Catharine, James T., Agnes, Margaret H., Matthew M. and Michael R. All the family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Sause is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Cass.

SAMUEL J. SCOTT, druggist, of Montgomery, Ind., is a son of Thomas J. and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Scott, and was born in Wayne County, Ky. At the age of fifteen years he began the battle of life for himself, working as a farm laborer. About four years later he entered the dry goods store of J. C. Montgomery as salesman, continuing at that occupation for about fifteen years, the greater part of the time being spent in a drug store. In 1883 he began selling drugs on his own responsibility, carrying a $2,000 stock of goods. In 1877 he was married to Anna Doane, who bore him three children: Florence E., John and James. Since 1880 Mr. Scott has been clerk of the town of Montgomery, and has filled that position very creditably. He is a leading Republican of the township, and cast his first vote for Grant. He is a good business man, ever ready to aid the poor and distressed, and is well fixed financially. His father was a native of Kentucky, and the mother of Virginia. They were married and lived in Kentucky until the war, when they were compelled to leave that State by the persecution of the rebels, as the father was a strong Union man. They came to Indiana, locating in Daviess County, where the father followed the occupation of farming, and also worked at the stone-cutter's trade to

some extent. At his death he left about 1,500 acres of land in Kentucky to be divided among his four children. The father's death occurred in 1865, and the mother's, in Pike County, in 1885.

ROBERT A. SHIRCLIFF is a son of Thomas and Catherine (Cissel) Shircliff. The parents were natives of Kentucky, the father born in 1803 and the mother in 1806. The father was a farmer, and owned 420 acres of land. He died in 1857, and the mother in 1863. Robert was born in Daviess County, Ind., in 1832, and had only the advantages of the old-time subscription schools, but improved every opportunity in order to acquire a better education. He taught school two terms and received 87½ cents per day. Since that time he has given his attention to farming. In 1855 he purchased 100 acres of land, which by industry he has increased to 350 acres. In 1857 he wedded Mary E. Summers, born in 1836, daughter of Benjamin and Catharine (Nalley) Summers. To Mr. and Mrs. Shircliff eleven children were born: Catherine A., Sarah A., Thomas K., Benjamin, Joseph R., Vincent, Mary, Robert, John, Basil and Philip. The family are Catholics. Mr. Shircliff is a Democrat, and for two years during the war served as justice of the peace.

SYLVESTER SMITH was born in Daviess County, Ind., in 1823, and is a son of James and Martha (Mattingly) Smith. He received a limited education, and at the age of twenty began as a farmer on a rented place. Some three years later he purchased twenty acres of timber land, on which he built his first log house. He now owns a good frame dwelling, surrounded by 409 acres of very fine land. In 1843 he married Martha A. Gootee, born in 1825, who bore him fifteen children: James, William, John, Martha, Sarah, William, Barbara, Charles, Marion, George, Thomas, Lee, Francis, Catherine and Augusta. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Smith deals extensively in stock, and during the last four years has given almost his entire attention to stock trading. In 1874 he purchased a thoroughbred Norman horse at a cost of $2,750, and in 1883 purchased another which cost $1,800. He has held the positions of director, vice-president and superintendent of the Martin County Fair Association. He is a Demo-

crat, and as a farmer has been very successful. Mrs. Smith is a daughter of Silas and Barbara (Walker) Gootee, who were born in Kentucky. They both died in 1848, within four weeks of each other.

ANDREW SOEDER is a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born in 1825. His parents, John and Anna (Faulstich) Soeder, were born in the same place in 1798 and 1800, respectively. The father served sixteen years in the regular army of Germany as musician. He died in 1842, and the mother in 1855. Our subject was educated in the German schools, and in 1856 he bade adieu to home and native land and embarked for the United States. He worked by the month in Switzerland County, Ind., for over two years, and then he and his brother purchased 120 acres of very poor land. He soon after purchased his brother's share, and later sold out the entire farm at a good profit, and in 1870 came to Daviess County, where he bought 113 acres of the farm where he now lives, since increased to 277 acres. In 1851 he was married, in Germany, to Mary Rost, born in 1832, who bore him thirteen children: Monika, Andrew, Ferdinand, Barbara, Joseph, John, Anna, Regina, Mary, Paul, Simon, Rosa and Lawrence. All the family are members of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Soeder is a Democrat. He has been quite prosperous and is much respected by his friends and neighbors.

ELIJAH TODD is a son of Nathan and Esther V. (Hooks) Todd, natives of Virginia, where they married and lived until 1810, when they came West, traveling through Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, but three years later returned to Virginia, and there spent the remainder of their lives. The father was a farmer, and was also quite a noted hunter and Indian fighter. Elijah was born in Virginia in 1817. He received no educational advantages, for during the winter seasons the schools were too distant to permit his attending, and during the summer his services were needed at home. When seventeen years old he began working for himself. He joined his brother in Illinois, and with him worked on the Mississippi River and its tributaries for about three years. After coming to this State, in 1840, he worked on flatboats, and made twenty-one trips to New Orleans. While working

on the Mississippi, in 1838, he was one of the men who took Jackson to New Orleans to celebrate the battle fought by him at that place. Mr. Todd owns 127 acres of good land, and in 1844 was married to Senath Burrass, who bore him seven children: Elizabeth, Susan, James, Mary A., John, George and Rebecca. Both parents are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Todd was one of the most distinguished hunters of his township, and killed numerous buffalo, bear, wolves, deer, turkeys and panther.

ANDREW J. VEST was born in 1844 in Greene County, Ind. He remained at home until sixteen years old, when he began to work his own way in the world and worked by the month for about a year. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-seventh Indiana Infantry and fought for the preservation of the Union for three years. He was at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and in that famous series of battles from Ringgold to Atlanta. At the battle of Winchester he was taken prisoner and for four months was an inhabitant of the loathsome prisons of the South. After his return home he attended school for some time, and in 1865 was married to Miss J. Parsons, born in Daviess County, Ind., in 1846, daughter of Dr. I. J. and Mary (Patterson) Parsons. Mr. and Mrs. Vest became the parents of these eight children: Mary, John, Olive, Susan, May, Martha, James and Edith. Both husband and wife are members of the Christian Church and he is a Republican. He purchased his first forty acres in 1867, but now owns 240 acres. His parents were Andrew J. and Elizabeth (Wilson) Vest, natives of Virginia and Tennessee, born in 1815 and 1818, and died in 1845 and 1873, respectively.

JOHN R. WEDDING. Lloyd Wedding, our subject's father, was born in Maryland in 1793, and moved with his father to Kentucky in 1811, where he married Anne L. Raney, in 1817. She was born in 1799. They came to Daviess County, Ind., in 1818, where they located on forty acres of timber land. At a later period he purchased the farm where John now lives, and there spent the remainder of his days. He was a merchant the last thirteen years of his life and was constable and magistrate of Barr Township for five years. He died in 1863 and the mother three years later. John R. Wedding was born in 1819 in what was then Daviess County. He received poor educational advantages, but

on reaching manhood he again attended school and thus obtained a fair education. When twenty-nine years old he rented a farm, and after working in this way for about five years he purchased 120 acres of land. Some time later he sold his farm and moved on the old homestead and cared for his parents until their deaths. In 1846 he married Elizabeth Kidwell, born in 1820, who bore him these children: Lloyd, Nicholas, Theodore, George, Emily, Mary, Louisa, John, Arnold, Francis and Elizabeth. All of the sons are farmers. In 1873 Mrs. Wedding and Emily died and in the early part of 1874 Mary also died. In 1875 Mr. Wedding married Sarah (Morgan) Adkins, born in 1834. She is a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Wedding served as justice of the peace for twelve years, and in 1876 was chosen to fill the position of county commissioner. He is a Democrat though he voted the Whig ticket until 1856.

WILLIAM C. WILLEFORD, M. D., one of the leading doctors of Barr Township, Daviess Co., Ind., is a son of George A. and Minerva (Hogan) Willeford, who were born in Virginia and Tennessee in 1802 and 1808, respectively. The father went to Tennessee when quite young, where he married and lived until 1837, when he moved to Illinois. He was a machinist by trade and during the war constructed a cotton gin from his own model, but the greater part of his life was spent in farming. He died in 1877 and the mother in 1883. Our subject, William C., was born in Illinois in 1849. He attended the common schools when quite young and later the high school at Marion, Ill. He clerked about two years in a drug store and was in the recorder's office for the three following years. He devoted much of his spare moments to the study of medicine and in 1873–74 took a term of lectures in the Chicago Medical College, and after practicing about seven years completed his medical course in the College of Indiana in 1881. The same year he located in Montgomery where he has since remained, meeting with good success in the practice of his profession. He operated a drug store for about four years, but finding that his practice required his entire attention he sold out his drugs. He has held the positions of county and township physician and was postmaster of Montgomery for over three years. He is a strong supporter of Republican principles and cast his

first vote for Grant. In 1876 he was married to Louisa Wiley, born in 1854, in the same county as himself. To their union were born these children: Laura, George A., Edna and Anna.

JOSEPH WILSON, an old pioneer preacher of southern Indiana, is a son of Jesse and Winnie (Humphrey) Wilson, both natives of North Carolina. They came to Indiana in 1821, and located in Greene County. The father was educated for the Presbyterian ministry, but before his death he united with the Christian Church, and became a minister of that denomination. Subject was born in North Carolina in 1796. He received but little education, barely learning to read and write. At the age of twenty-four years he united with the Christian Church. For about sixty-three years he has proclaimed the Gospel in southern Indiana and adjoining counties of Illinois. He is the oldest minister of his denomination in the State, and has been the means of converting about 4,000 persons to Christianity. For the first thirty years of his labor he received not a cent in payment. In 1820 he married Anna Goad, born in Tennessee in 1804. She was a daughter of Stephen and Rachael Goad. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson these children were born: John, Matilda, William, David, James, Mary, Malinda, Lucinda, Martha, Joseph and Sarah. Mr. Wilson owns eighty acres of land, and, though not rich in worldly goods, he is rich in noble deeds, and the love, respect, and universal confidence of all who know him.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE D. ABRAHAM, harness and hardware merchant at Odon, Ind., was born October 16, 1844, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a son of Daniel and Eliza (Ransom) Abraham. The father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born June 6, 1814, in Steubenville, Ohio. He was a farmer; married in 1842, and in 1855 came to Indiana, and in 1870 moved to Kansas, where he died in June, 1876. The mother was a native of the "Buckeye State," born December 3, 1816. She died December 15, 1878. Subject attended the district schools, and at the age of seventeen

became one of the "boys in blue," enlisting in August, 1862, in Company I, Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three years or during the war. He took an active part in the battles of Resaca, Nashville, Franklin, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Knoxville, the Atlanta campaign, and numerous minor engagements. He was among the fortunate ones, not receiving a wound or being sick while in the service, but was always ready for active duty. He remained in the field until hostilities ceased, when he received his discharge, July 5, 1865, at Indianapolis, Ind. After returning from the war he manufactured wagons at Odon for ten years, meeting with good success. December 23, 1869, he married Emma Smith, born April 11, 1852, a daughter of John V. and Susan Smith. His wife died April 23, 1874, after having borne her husband two children, one now living, Cora E. July 5, 1875, he married Adaline Blough, daughter of Joseph and Mary E. Blough. Mrs. Abraham was born August 6, 1852, in Stark County, Ohio. To them were born six children, four of whom are living: Nora E., Daniel J., Clarence W. and Mabel J. In 1874 Mr. Abraham began selling agricultural implements, and in 1881 he and Howard Crooke became partners in a general hardware and harness store in Odon. The following year Mr. Crooke sold his interest, and since that time Mr. Abraham has been sole proprietor of a fine stock of goods. He is one of the solid business men of the township, and has the reputation of being honest and enterprising. He owns seventy acres of land, and good business and dwelling house; also property in Elnora. He is a Republican in politics, and was constable of Madison Township for four years, and deputy sheriff for two years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

REV. ALBERT W. ARFORD, farmer and minister, was born in Ohio, July 31, 1847, and is a son of Jacob and Catharine (Bash) Arford. He remained with his parents until seventeen years of age, and at the age of eighteen entered the Mt. Morris College, at Mount Morris, Ill., and remained two terms, and in 1866 entered the Hartsville University, in Bartholomew County, Ind., and pursued the teachers' course of instruction for two years. At the age of twenty he began pedagoging, and continued at that occupation for eight years. He taught three years in Kansas (until

1875), when he returned to Indiana and assisted his father on the farm until 1878. He then began studying for the ministry, and in June of the same year was licensed to preach. In 1882 he was placed in charge of the Shoals Circuit, and now has charge of the Raglesville Circuit. He is an able minister, and is spoken very highly of as a Christian gentleman. October 6, 1869, he married Louisa Winklepleck, born May 7, 1854, in Ohio. She is a daughter of S. and B. Winklepleck. Mr. and Mrs. Arford are the parents of these children: Dana E., Edwin K., Frank W., Louis D., Mina M., Albert B. and Jacob Ray. In 1878 Mr. Arford purchased forty acres of land in Madison Township, where he has made his home. He now owns 120 acres of good land. In politics he is Republican, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant.

FRANK B. ARFORD is a son of Jacob and Catharine (Bash) Arford, and was born in Ohio, October 26, 1851. The father was of German lineage, born in Maryland, in 1800. His first marriage occurred in Pennsylvania, in 1821. In 1831 he moved to Ohio, where his wife died. In 1843 he married our subject's mother, and in 1854 he came to Daviess County, Ind., where he purchased 160 acres of land in Madison Township. His death occurred December 8, 1884. The mother was also of German lineage, born in Ohio, in 1812. She was twice married. Since the death of her husband she has made her home with her son, Frank, who in boyhood attended the district schools and aided his father on the farm. He attended the seminary at Roanoke, Ind., for one term, and when nineteen years old began teaching school, and taught two terms. July 6, 1871, he married Jane Wilson, who was born in Ohio, February 5, 1852. She is a daughter of Dorsey and Caroline (Hayes) Wilson, and became the mother of these children: Albert R., Mary M., Carrie C., Roland D. and Lillian R. Since his marriage Mr. Arford has resided on the old home farm, where he owns 120 acres of land. He has been quite prosperous as a farmer, and is a good citizen of the township. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

JOHN W. BURRELL, undertaker, of Odon, Ind., was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, January 3, 1829, son of Richard T. and Margaret (Canestrick) Burrell, who were born in Maryland

and Ohio, respectively. The father went to Ohio in his youth, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died in the prime of his life, in 1844. At the time of his death he owned seventy-five acres of land. The mother was of German descent, and died in 1832. Our subject lived with his people until he was eighteen years old, working on the farm and attending district school. In 1847 he began working as an apprentice at the cabinet-maker's trade, continuing at that occupation many years. July 7, 1853, he wedded Sarah, daughter of Hughey and Ruth McCoy. She was born in Ohio, in March, 1837. To their union eight children were born, six of whom are living: James A., Richard T., Harley T., Samuel D., Henry H. and Anna M. (wife of William Odell). The children are all industrious and are doing well for themselves. Mr. Burrell settled in New Cumberland, Ohio, after marriage, where he lived four years, working at his trade. In 1858 he moved to Daviess County, Ind., and began farming. In 1863 he abandoned this occupation and moved to Odon, where he resumed his trade. A few years later he gave up this occupation and began the undertaker's business. In politics he is a Republican. He was constable of Madison Township for about two and one-half years, and supervisor for eight years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM CLINTON was born in Orange County, Ind., March 23, 1833, being the son of Henry Clinton. The father was born in the "Emerald Isle," and when an infant was brought to America by his parents. His father was a Revolutionary soldier and died from a wound received in that war. Subject's father came to Indiana at a very early date, and in 1842 came to Daviess County and followed the life of a farmer. He died about 1873. The mother was a North Carolinian by birth, and died about 1863. Our subject, William, received the most of his education at the subscription schools. He remained at home until twenty-one years of age. November 19, 1857, he married Elizabeth Flinn, daughter of Jacob and Berlinda Flinn. She was born January 7, 1834, in Lawrence County, Ind. They became the parents of these children: Sarah and Jacob M. (deceased), Martha J. (wife of Jesse F. Ketcham), Laura B. (wife of Jacob

Shields), Flora (died in 1880 aged fourteen years), Rozilla, Charles W. (deceased) and William Olly (deceased). After his marriage Mr. Clinton lived one year on the home place, and then located on forty acres of land which he had purchased in 1853. He now owns 204 acres of good land, on which he erected a fine residence and good farm buildings. Mr. Clinton is a Democrat, and in 1869 was commissioned justice of the peace, and was twice re-elected. He is one of the few surviving old settlers who yet remain to tell interesting incidents of early times. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

JAMES M. CROOKE is a native of Kentucky, where he was born August 12, 1822, son of Olly and Nancy (Cruse) Crooke (elsewhere written). Subject attended the subscription schools in boyhood and made his home with his parents until 1841. When nineteen years of age he began teaching school and continued that occupation for eight years, meeting with flattering success. He received for his services $12 per month. November 5, 1845, he married Maria Ann Barnes, born November 4, 1827, in Orange County, Ind., daughter of Dean and Mahala (Athon) Barnes. January 24, 1861, his wife died after having borne eight children, three of whom are living: Olly F., James M. and John B. Olly is living in Martin County, farming; James is in Mitchell, Ind., in a printing office, and John is a teacher by profession. In 1858 Mr. Crooke came to Daviess County and settled at Odon, and entered into partnership with his brother, Howard, and another gentleman, in a general merchandise store, at which he and his brother continued for several years after their partner had sold out his interest. In 1875 Mr. Crooke moved to California and lived for about three years near the "Golden Gate," keeping hotel; but not liking the country he returned to Odon, in 1878. July 17, 1862, he married Julia M. Calvert, born in Kentucky, April 24, 1833, daughter of George and Sarah Calvert. To their union five children were born, four of whom are living: Charles, who is in partnership with his father; William, clerking in a store in Mitchell; Lizzie V., and Albert E. Mr. Crooke as a merchant is enterprising and possesses rare business qualities. He has a fine stock of goods and commands a large trade. He is the oldest merchant in Odon, a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HOWARD CROOKE, attorney, of Odon, Ind., was born in Lawrence County, Ind., February 7, 1825, and is one of thirteen children born to Olly and Nancy (Cruse) Crooke. The father was of Irish descent, born in 1798, in Kentucky. He was a tanner by trade, and was married in 1819, and in 1823 moved to Lawrence County, Ind., where he built a tannery and worked at his old trade. In 1863 he came to Daviess County, Ind., where he and his son James purchased a farm of 156 acres. His death occurred October 11, 1884. The mother was born October 7, 1802, in Virginia, and died March 17, 1882. Subject received his education in the district schools, and made his home with his parents until twenty years of age. In early life he learned the tanner's trade of his father, but on attaining his majority abandoned that occupation, and hired out as a traveling salesman to a merchant at Springville, continuing in this business eight years. April 6, 1854, he married Ann Culmer, daughter of Stephen and Sarah Culmer. Mrs. Crooke was born in the parish of Kent, England, July 23, 1833. She came to the United States with her parents when a child, and lived for some years in Pennsylvania, and then came to Lawrence County, Ind. To Mr. and Mrs. Crooke's union six children were born, five of whom are living: Sarah M. (wife of James Burrell), Fanny C., Margaret A., Harry H., and Lillie B. Mr. Crooke came to Daviess County after his marriage, and purchased 115 acres of land and began his career as a tiller of the soil. He lived there but a short time when he sold out and moved to Odon, and began merchandising. In 1855 he and Olly Owen began doing business together, but in the fall Owen sold his interest, and the next spring Zimri Garten became his partner. Four years later they took our subject's brother James in as partner, but Garten soon sold his interest, and the property then belonged to the brothers. In 1864 they sold out to Carrell & Garten. Since that time our subject has given his attention to farming and serving as notary public. He owns 165 acres of land in Daviess County, and 133 acres in Martin County, besides a dwelling-house, office, and business block in Odon. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Taylor. He is one of the leading men in his party in the county, and in 1855 was elected justice of the

peace for Madison Township, and served eight years. In 1864 he was elected to the State Legislature, and served one regular term and one special term. In 1876 he was appointed notary public, and was twice re-elected. He came to Odon when there were only six families in the place.

DR. JOHN DEARMIN, of Odon, Ind., is a native of Monroe County, Ind., where he was born April 27, 1845. His parents, Joseph and Mary E. (Reiney) Dearmin, were natives of Virginia, born in 1812 and 1826, respectively. The father was of Scotch descent and a farmer. He came with his parents to Indiana in 1820 and located near Bloomington, but in 1875 come to Daviess County, and died at Raglesville in 1876. The mother died in Monroe County, Ind., in 1855. Our subject received his education in the district schools. When nearly seventeen, March 10, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry for three years, or during the war. He was in the battles of Buckton Station, Winchester, Chancellorsville, Antietam, Gettysburg, Resaca, and siege of Atlanta. In 1864 he was transferred to Company C, Seventieth Regiment, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He remained in the field until April 5, 1865, when he received his discharge at Goldensburg, N. C. After his return from the army he worked as a day laborer on the farm for one year, and then commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Howard Smith at Sydney, Ill., with whom he remained three years. September 15, 1865, he married Eliza A. Smith, daughter of William Smith. She was born February 22, 1849, in Monroe County, Ind., and died March 1, 1874, leaving these three children: Minnie, Walter, and Elbert. November 24, 1875, he married Susan Pershing, daughter of Solomon and Magdaline Pershing. Mrs. Dearmin was born January 3, 1851, in Ohio. To their union four children were born, two of whom are living: May and Day. In 1872 Dr. Dearmin began practicing his profession in Hindoostan, Ind., and after remaining there two years, came to Daviess County, and continued his practice. In 1882 he moved to Odon, and has a good practice. He has erected him a fine dwelling-house, and is comfortably and elegantly situated. He is a Republican, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM GARTEN, an old settler of Daviess County, Ind., was born in Lawrence County, Ind., August 7, 1822, and is one of four children born to James and Betsey (Sears) Garten. Our subject's paternal grandfather was of Welsh descent. He was a pioneer of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Lawrence County, Ind., having killed deer and wild game of various kinds in each State. He was a skillful marksman and rivaled Daniel Boone in his love for forest life. James was born in Tennessee in 1788. He removed to Kentucky in youth, where he resided until 1816, when he moved to Lawrence County, Ind., purchased land and began tilling the soil. He speculated largely in stock, which he took to Chicago, driving them through unbroken forests and across rivers and creeks. He moved to Daviess County in 1839 and purchased 320 acres of land. He died in said county May 30, 1874. He was one of the first settlers in the township and assisted largely in forming the first settlements. The mother died in 1822. Subject's mother died when he was but two weeks' old. He was reared by his people with whom he remained until twenty-two years old. February 22, 1844, he married Margaret, daughter of Zacharias and Peggy Dicks. Mrs. Garten was born November 13, 1822, in Monroe County, Ind. To their union eight children were born, seven of whom are living. The children's names are Sarah E., Mary A., Zacharias T., James M., John L., William H., Zimri M. and Henry S. After marriage Mr. Garten lived on the old home place for two years, and in 1846 he purchased 180 acres of land, where he settled and has since resided. He has been an industrious, hard-working man, and by his energy and close attention to business now owns 330 acres of land, besides giving 145 acres to his children. In politics he is a Republican and cast his first vote for Henry Clay.

JOHN M. HINDMAN is a native of Scotland, Ind., born December 6, 1846, son of John and Maria (McDonald) Hindman natives of Indiana, born in 1819 and 1817, respectively. The father was of Irish descent, married in 1838, in Dubois County, Ind. In 1848 he purchased 100 acres of land near Newberry, Ind., where he has since lived. The mother died May 24, 1878. Our subject was reared at home and received his education in the district schools and in addition attended school for three months

at New Lebanon, Ind., and three months at Hartsville, Ind. In the winter of 1873 he entered the teacher's profession, but taught only one term. October 20, 1872, he wedded Elizabeth Wesner, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Wesner. Mrs. Hindman was born December 1, 1853, in Indiana. They became the parents of these children: Lulu, May, Aldo Frasier, Alvin Ernest (deceased) and Ermin Elden. After marriage Mr. Hindman located in Newberry, Ind., but remained there only a short time. He then lived two years in southern Illinois and then came back to "Hosierdom," locating in Odon, where he began merchandising. He sold his stock of goods in 1877 to Odell Bros. The same year he established himself in the same business and continued about two years, when he sold out and removed to Washington. In 1885 he purchased 120 acres of land in Madison Township, where he now resides. He is an enterprising business man, and in politics is a Republican, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant.

WILLIAM HUBBARD, brick-mason, of Odon, Ind., was born in Kentucky September 6, 1826. He resided with his parents and attended the district and subscription schools until he was sixteen years of age, when he began working as a day laborer. At the age of eighteen he entered the teacher's profession, continuing that occupation for eight years. February 22, 1849, he wedded Hannah M. Laughlin, born July 30, 1829, and daughter of John and Sarah Laughlin. To them were born eight children, these seven now living: Sarah C. (wife of Lewis Carpenter), Thomas J., William C., Mary C. (wife of John Bowers), Martha E., John Sherman and Joseph Harvey Monroe. After marriage Mr. Hubbard entered 160 acres of land and began tilling the soil. March 14, 1848, he enlisted in the Third Regular Dragoons in the Mexican war, but went no farther than Jefferson Barracks, Mo., as the war closed that same year. When the Rebellion broke out he enlisted August 6, 1861, in Company B, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry and fought in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville and numerous minor engagements. While fighting at the last named battle he was shot in the foot by a minie-ball May 3, 1863, and was taken to the hospital at Washington City. In

July of that year he was sent home on furlough, but not recovering his former health he remained at home. In 1873 he sold his farm and purchased forty-nine acres of land near Odon, where he has a fine residence. He is a Republican, and a member of the I. O. O. F. Since 1854 he has given the most of his attention to the brick-mason's trade. His parents were William and Henrietta (Baker) Hubbard, natives of Kentucky, born in 1791, and died in 1865 and 1840, respectively. They were married in 1812 and came to Indiana in 1833. The father was a farmer and owned 120 acres of land.

SETH L. KETCHAM is a native of Daviess County, Ind., born November 8, 1839, and is one of ten children born to Daniel and Elizabeth (Goodwin) Ketcham. The father was of English extraction, born in Shelby County, Ky., in 1810. He came to Indiana at the age of fourteen, and lived in different parts of the "Hoosier State," until 1838, when he came to Daviess County, where he afterward became the owner of 600 acres of land. He died in October, 1865. The mother was born in Jackson County, Ind., in 1817. Since the death of her husband she has kept house, keeping some of her children, or grandchildren with her. Subject attended the common schools, and also the State University of Bloomington, Ind., in the winters of 1857 and 1858. At the age of seventeen, he began pedagoguing and followed that occupation for about twenty years, teaching continually, with the exception of two years, and meeting with the best success. He was one of the boys in blue, and in August, 1861, enlisted in Company B, Twenty-seventh Indiana Infantry for three years, or during the war. He remained in the field seven months, and was then discharged, owing to disability from chronic rheumatism. July 16, 1864, he wedded Elmira Benham, daughter of Ira and Mary Benhan. She was born in 1839 and bore these five children: Mary, Daniel W., Laura M., John M. and W. Evert. Mary is a teacher, and Daniel is a student at West Point; the remainder are at home. Mrs. Ketcham, died January 13, 1881, and September 15, of the same year, Mr. Ketcham married Mary Benham, a half sister of his first wife. She was born September 16, 1855, in Greene County, Ind. Mr. Ketcham was given eighty acres of land by his father, which he has since increased to 180 acres. He

has a fine two-story residence, and good substantial barns and granaries. He is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for George B. McClellan. In June, 1884, he was appointed trustee of the township, by the county board of commissioners, to fill an unexpired term. In 1880 he was appointed to take the census of Madison Township.

ALLAN K. LANE, M. D., of Odon, Ind., was born in Washington County, Ind., January 25, 1843, and is one of five children born to Richard and Jane (Martin) Lane, born in Tennessee and Kentucky, in 1811 and 1813, respectively. The father was of French-Irish descent, and was a merchant, and a minister of the Christian Church. He was married in Kentucky, about 1837, and soon after moved to Martinsburg, Ind., where he passed the remainder of his days. He died in 1845. The mother died in 1873. Our subject's literary education was acquired in the common schools. At the age of seventeen, he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. James McPheeters, at Fredericksburg, Ind., with whom he remained about four years. In 1865 he commenced practicing his profession at Pitt's Point, Ky. He remained there until 1869, when he came to Daviess County, Ind., and located first in Raglesville, and then in Odon, in 1876. By a thorough knowledge of his profession, he has the entire confidence of the people and is pronounced a first-class physician and surgeon. He owns 200 acres of fine land on the outskirts of Odon, besides his fine town property. In politics he is conservative, but rather favors Republican principles. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and I. O. O. F. He has been married three times. He married his first wife, Angie Glenn, in 1863. She was born in 1844 and bore three children; only two, Maud and Blanche, are living. Mrs. Lane died in 1875, and the next year he married Mary J. Kelsey, born in 1853, and died in 1878. To them was born one child, now deceased. Dr. Lane took for his third wife Sarah Kelsey, sister of his second wife. They have one child, named Bradie. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

JOSEPH D. LAUGHLIN, attorney at law and notary public at Odon, Ind., was born in Martin County, Ind., February 1, 1845, and is one of ten children born to John O. M. and Eliza-

beth (Gyger) Laughlin. The father was of Irish descent, born in Kentucky, in 1815, and is a farmer by occupation. He came to Indiana, when but three years of age. In 1843 he moved to Martin County, where he entered forty acres of land, and where he has since resided, but now owns 160 acres of land. The mother is of German extraction, born in Tennessee in 1814. Our subject attended the district schools, and in addition attended two terms at Zion's Seminary, in Zion, Ill., in 1869, and the following year attended the two terms at Dover Hill, Martin County. He was one of the "boys' in blue," and August 9, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He took part in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca, Dalton, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and in the grand review at Washington, D. C. In November, 1864, he was transferred to Company C, Seventieth Regiment. He was in the field until the close of war. October, 1873, he married Lakie, daughter of Charles and Amanda Legerwood. She was born in Daviess County in 1852. To them were born these children: Laurette, Edgar Tecumseh, Lillie, Maud, Bertha, Oliver and Elizabeth. Mr. Laughlin has lived in Odon since his marriage. In 1870 he began teaching school, continuing that occupation eight years. The last three years of his school teaching he studied law, and, since 1877, has given his entire time to the study and practice of that profession. In 1881 he drew up a petition for the purpose of changing the name of the town (then Clarksburg) to Odon, and presented it to the county board of commissioners. The petition was granted. Mr. Laughlin is a Republican, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant. In 1874 he was appointed notary public, and has since held that office. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

DANIEL L. McCARTER was born in Daviess County, Ind., February 16, 1840, son of Moses and Sarah (Ketcham) McCarter. Daniel attended the common school and remained with his people until after he was twenty-one years of age. He was a strong Union man, and September 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment Indiana Infantry, for three years. He took an active part in the battles of Resaca, Chancel-

lorsville, Gettysburg, Winchester, and a number of lesser engagements. At the battle of Winchester he received a flesh wound, but was in the hospital only a short time. He was also slightly wounded at Gettysburg. At the expiration of his term he returned home, and September 17, 1867, married Amanda Ledgerwood, daughter of Charles and Amanda (Chambers) Ledgerwood. Mrs. McCarter was born in Daviess County, Ind., May 9, 1847. They have these six children: William H., Charles M., Moses A., John W., Daniel E. and Mina. Mr. McCarter located on the old home place after marriage, where he has since resided. He owns 265 acres of land, and is well to do financially. He was a brave and faithful soldier during the war, and is a useful and honest citizen. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM H. McCARTER is a son of Moses and Sarah (Ketcham) McCarter, and was born in Daviess County, Ind., April 4, 1847. His father was born in Tennessee September 24, 1813, and was of Irish descent and a farmer by occupation. He was married in Monroe County, Ind., in 1834, and a few years later came to Daviess County, Ind., where he became the owner of 505 acres of land. He died of consumption December 27, 1856. The mother was a German by birth, born June 21, 1812, in Kentucky, and died in the fall of 1863. Subject attended the common schools, and after the death of his parents still resided onthe home farm until his marriage to Miranda C. Laughlin March 29, 1866. Mrs. McCarter was born in Martin County, Ind., August 1, 1846, and is a daughter of John O. M. and Elizabeth Laughlin. To their union eight children were born, six of whom are living: Minerva E., Daniel R., Mary I., John K., William O., and Opha E. Mr. McCarter began farming on 100 acres of land given him by his father, which he has since increased to 190 acres, 150 acres of which are under cultivation. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant. His wife is a member of the Church of God. Minerva, their eldest daughter, was married November 5, 1885, to Frank Miller.

WILLIAM R. NEERIEMER, blacksmith, of Odon, Ind., is a native of Ohio, born June 10, 1854, son of David P. and Mar-

tha (McCoy) Neeriemer. The father was of German descent, born in Ohio in 1819, a tailor by trade. His marriage occurred in 1845, and he lived in different parts of the "Buckeye State" until 1867, when he came to Daviess County, Ind., and located near Odon, where he now resides. The mother was of Scotch-Irish descent, born in Ohio August 1, 1828. At the early age of eleven years our subject began working for himself as a farm laborer, receiving $2.50 per month for his services. After coming to Daviess County he did farm work until 1872, when he began working at the blacksmith's trade with Dunlap & McCoy in Odon. He worked for them two years, and then worked in Illinois and in Odon for other parties for about two years longer. In 1876 he established himself in business in Odon on his own responsibility. He is a very skillful workman, and, owing to the large amount of work he is called upon to execute, he employs a blacksmith and wagon-maker to assist him. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Rutherford B. Hayes. October 18, 1875, he married Sarah, daughter of Reuben and Julia Ann Harman. Mrs. Neeriemer was born in Ohio September 29, 1855. They have five children: Hugh, Frank, Almeda, Ismay and Martin.

CALEB E. ODELL, brick-maker and contracter, of Odon, Ind., was born September 22, 1848, in Daviess County, Ind., son of Emsley and Sarah A. (Scott) Odell (mention of whom is made elsewhere). Caleb attended the district school near home, and in 1873 entered the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, and remained until he nearly finished the full course, attending about six terms. At the age of twenty he began teaching school, and continued that work for eight years. He was highly successful, and was for three years principal of the high school at Odon, Ind. October 7, 1876, he wedded Mary M. Blough, daughter of Joseph and Mary A. Blough. Mrs. Odell was born in Ohio in 1855. To their union three children were born, two of whom are living: Letha, Grace and Raymond Clyde. In the spring of 1876 Mr. Odell entered into partnership with his brother Alexander in the general merchandise store in Odon. During the first two years of their partnership he also taught school. They continued together until 1884, when they disposed of their goods. In

the fall of that year subject began manufacturing brick and taking contracts for building houses. In 1884 Mr. Odell manufactured 250,000 brick, and 175,000 in the summer of 1885. He is one of the wide-awake business men of the village, and is doing well financially. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant. In 1878 he was elected trustee of Madison Township, and served four years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife is a member of the United Brethren Church.

ALEXANDER ODELL is a son of Emsley and Sarah (Scott) Odell, who were natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, born in 1806 and 1813, respectively. The father went to Kentucky in his youth, and about 1828 went to Lawrence County, Ind. He was married in 1830, and kept hotel in Springville for about three years. In 1840 he came to Daviess County, Ind., where he owned at one time 120 acres of land. He died February 12, 1868. The mother is now residing with her children. Subject was born September 22, 1848, in Daviess County, and made his home with his parents until twenty-six years of age. He attended the district schools, and in addition attended the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute for one term. When twenty years of age he began teaching and followed that occupation very successfully for six years. December 10, 1874, he married Mary F., daughter of William and Julia Ballou. She is a native of Daviess County, Ind., born June 22, 1858. To their union five children were born, three of whom survive: Edgar, Famie and Harry. After marriage Mr. Odell farmed the old homestead one year, then moved to Odon and began keeping a general merchandise store, with his brother Caleb as partner. They worked together eight years and then disposed of their stock in the spring of 1885. Since that time subject has clerked in C. L. Pierson's merchandise store. Mr. Odell is a very energetic young man, and in politics is a Republican, and was commissioned postmaster of Odon in 1877 and held the position five years, and was re-commissioned in 1884 and held the office until October, 1885. He is a Mason, and is tolerably well to do financially.

REZIA OVERTON was born in Daviess County, Ind., Janu-

ary 25, 1850, son of Moses and Susan (Fletcher) Overton. The father was born in North Carolina in 1808. He moved to Tennessee in his youth and there married, about 1830. His wife died five years later, and in 1836 he married our subject's mother. In 1839 they moved to Lawrence County, Ind., and lived one year, and then came to Daviess County in 1840, where he became the possessor of 660 acres of land, being one of the largest landholders in Madison Township. He died May 20, 1883. The mother was born in Tennessee in 1811, and died in August, 1877. Our subject, Rezia Overton, attended the district schools in boyhood, and made his home with his people until he attained his majority. February 2, 1871, he wedded Phœbe Ann Chesnut, born in Daviess County, Ind., January 4, 1854, daughter of Julius and Rosa Ann Chesnut. To their marriage seven children were born, six of whom are living, named John A., William J., Rosa M., James M., Rezia E. and Frederick B. Mr. Overton began his married life as a farmer on 100 acres of land given him by his father, and where he has since resided. He now owns 120 acres of land. He is a Republican and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant. He is a Mason, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ELIJAH S. PERSHING, teacher and farmer, of Daviess County, Ind., was born February 2, 1849, in Ohio. He is the eldest of eleven children born to Solomon and Magdaline (Resler) Pershing. The father is of German and Irish descent, born March 9, 1824, in the "Buckeye State." After his marriage, which occurred in 1846, he resided in his native State until 1863, when he sold out and came to Daviess County, Ind., and bought 160 acres of land, and at one time owned 205 acres. He is yet living but has retired from active life, and is now living with his daughter Susan in Odon. The mother was of German-Scotch descent, born in Pennsylvania in 1827. She died November 5, 1882. Subject obtained his education in the district schools of Daviess County, and in addition attended the graded schools of Dover, Ohio, and Raglesville and Liberty, Ind., for one year. When eighteen years old he began teaching school, and has followed that occupation nearly ever since. He is spoken of as one of the ablest and most successful instructors in the township, and is a thorough

scholar and gentleman. December 9, 1869, he wedded Sarah, daughter of George C. and Susan Winklepleck. Mrs. Pershing was born August 13, 1849, in Ohio. They are the parents of these eight children: Mary I., Emma J., Jonas E., Charles A., Roland G., John D., Susan E. and Solomon E. After Mr. Pershing's marriage he made several changes of residence, but now owns eighty acres of land in Madison Township. He is a Republican and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife of the United Brethren Church.

ELDER WILLIAM E. RITTER, minister and farmer, was born in Indiana April 7, 1836, son of John L. and Jane (Fate) Ritter, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee. The father followed the millwright's business and also farmed to some extent. About 1820 he came to Indiana, and after residing here a number of years moved to Texas, where he died in 1859. The mother died in 1836, when our subject was only a few days old. He was taken to raise by William Moore, with whom he lived until twenty-five years old, and received his education in the subscription and free schools. September 18, 1856, he married Cecelia A., daughter of John and Rachael (Raney) Hastings. Mrs. Ritter was born January 3, 1836, in Indiana. They have two children: Eliza Ellen (widow of Samuel Guthrie) and John William. After his marriage Mr. Ritter lived with Mr. Moore four years, and then located on an eighty-acre tract, given him by Mr. Moore. By his energy and good management he now owns 240 acres of land on which are erected good buildings. He is a Republican and cast his first vote for Lincoln. He and his wife are members of the Church of Christ. He was ordained elder of said church in 1864, and in 1878 was ordained evangelist, and has since been preaching the doctrines of that church. He is a true Christian, and a gentleman in the truest sense of the word.

WILLIAM SENEFF was born in Fayette County, Penn., December 20, 1831, and is one of eleven children born to Daniel and Susannah (Barnett) Seneff, who were born in Pennsylvania in 1799 and 1806, and died in 1878 and 1881, respectively. They were of German descent, and the father was a farmer. At the

time of his marriage, in 1826, he lived in his native State. They moved to Ohio in 1846, and in 1863 came to Daviess County, Ind., where he purchased 154 acres of land, and lived about seven years. He then sold out to his son William, and purchased 140 acres in Bogard Township, and lived there until his death. Our subject attended school about three months during his life, and resided with his parents until twenty-two years of age. October 27, 1853, he wedded Ann Fisher, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Crits) Fisher. Mrs. Seneff was born October 22, 1835, in Ohio. To this union these children were born: John H., Sarah A., Daniel W., George E., Mary E. (who was murdered near Philadelphia, Ohio, May 14, 1880, by Ellen A. Athey. The trial lasted fifteen days, and the verdict of the jury was "imprisonment for life"), Susan N., Lydia E., Ida M., Claranetta (deceased), Emma A., Mertie L. and Alda L. John is living near Shoals, Ind., farming; George is in the regular army. Mr. Seneff lived in Ohio for ten years after his marriage. He came to Daviess County, Ind., in 1863, and began farming. In 1884 he built a fine two-story dwelling-house, one of the best in the township, and has his farm well improved otherwise. In politics he is a Republican and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

HARVEY SMILEY, brick and drain tile manufacturer, of Odon, Ind., was born November 22, 1833, in Ohio, and is one of seven children of William and Elizabeth (Swighart) Smiley. The father was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, a farmer and blacksmith by profession. He moved to the "Buckeye State" in his youth, and made his home in Tuscarawas County, where he died in 1848. The mother was of German descent, born about 1807. She is yet living. Our subject's boyhood days were spent on the farm, and in obtaining such education as the district schools afforded. May 22, 1856, he wedded Catharine, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Crout. Mrs. Smiley was born in Pennsylvania February 10, 1836, and became the mother of six children, three of whom are deceased. Those living are Milo, Evalena and William. Soon after his marriage Mr. Smiley purchased fifty-four acres of land in his native county, and began farming. In 1862 he sold this and bought a tanyard in Dundee, Ohio, where he worked two

years, meeting with good success. In 1864 he sold his property and came to Daviess County, Ind., and built a tanyard in Odon, continuing fifteen years. He then returned to agricultural pursuits, and was a tiller of the soil about eight years. In the spring of 1884 he turned his attention to manufacturing brick, and in 1885 also began making tile, taking his son Milo in as equal partner. They do an extensive and paying business. They are enterprising business men, and although the establishment is new, they are doing well financially. In politics Mr. Smiley is a Democrat and cast his first vote for James Buchanan. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

JOHN V. SMITH, editor of the *Prairie Scorcher*, of Odon, Ind., was born November 7, 1831, in Lawrence County, Ind., near Bedford. He is one of a family of three sons and six daughters of Peter and Margaret (Ford) Smith. John attended the district schools about three months during the year, and remained at home with his parents as long as he remained single. July 24, 1851, he wedded Susan A. Collins, daughter of Samuel Collins. Mrs. Smith was born in Monroe County, Ind., about 1831. To their union nine children were born, all of whom are deceased. During the war Mr. Smith became one of the "boys in blue," enlisting in Company I, One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana Infantry, in 1864, for three years, or during the war. He participated in the Atlanta campaign, and numerous minor engagements. He remained in the field until hostilities ceased, receiving his discharge in 1866. He then came to Daviess County, and located in Clarksburg, now Odon, and began life as a merchant. Two years later he was burnt out, and he then began selling drugs, continuing for about the same length of time. In 1873 he combined his drug store with George Barber's dry goods store, the firm being known as J. V. Smith & Co. In connection with his store Mr. Smith established the newspaper called the *Clarksburg Spy*, and continued its publication until 1877. The same year he disposed of his store and moved his press to Bedford, Ind., where he resolved to devote his entire time to editorial work. He published the *Bedford Journal* for seven years with good success. In 1884 he sold his entire interest, and soon after purchased the *Mitchell Commercial*, assuming control as editor and proprietor,

which position he now holds. In the fall of 1885 he established the *Prairie Scorcher*, and is meeting with the best of success. He is a Republican in politics and cast his first vote for Fillmore. He was appointed postmaster of Clarksburg by U. S. Grant, and served in that capacity for several years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the G. A. R. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, and he is highly respected by all classes.

DANIEL J. SMITH, M. D., of Odon, Ind., was born in Lawrence County, Ind., May 13, 1829, and is one of nine children born to Peter and Margaret (Ford) Smith. The father was a German by birth, born in Kentucky. He was a farmer and came to Indiana about 1828, and located on a 160-acre farm in Indian Creek Township, Lawrence County. He soon afterward traded this farm for 160 acres near Bedford. He was a successful farmer, and owned at the time of his death 500 acres of land. He died in the spring of 1849. The mother was born in the State of Tennessee. After her husband's death she made her home with her children until her death. Subject remained at home and received his education in the district schools. At the early age of seventeen, on March 11, 1847, he married Catharine Woody, daughter of Robert and Mourner Woody. She was born February 13, 1829. They became the parents of seven children, three of whom are living: Sarah Jane (wife of Capt. Z. V. Garten), Mary E. (wife of John Smiley), and Margaret E. (wife of John Crooke). Mrs. Smith was intelligent and well educated and her husband perceived the advantages of a good education, and accordingly received instruction from his wife and attended school a few terms. He learned very rapidly and at the age of twenty years entered the teacher's profession. About 1850 he commenced working at the carpenter's trade, at which he continued about eight years. In 1859 he began the study of medicine under Dr. E. E. Rose. At the end of one year he took a course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and after completing his course commenced practicing his profession at Fayetteville, Ind., where he remained two years. August 1, 1861, he came to Clarksburg, now Odon, where he resumed his practice and has since resided. Dr. Smith lost his wife October 14, 1870,

and May 14, 1871, he wedded Sarah J. Clinton, daughter of Henry and Delphia Clinton. Mrs. Smith was born in Daviess County, Ind., in 1839. To their union two children were born, one of whom is living, Arnley. His second wife died March 1, 1881, and October 3 of the same year he married Mrs. Catharine (Stoy) Crater, daughter of Rev. John and Sophronia Stoy, born December 25, 1844, in Ohio. Dr. Smith has been a resident of Odon twenty-four years, where, by his thorough knowledge of his profession, he has built up an extensive and paying practice. He graduated at the Medical College at Cincinnati in 1866. In politics he is independent. He is a member of the Christian Church, but is an Evolutionist in belief. He was for some time justice of the peace in Lawrence County, and was elected in 1880 to the Greenback National Convention at Chicago.

ROBERT D. STOTTS is a son of John L. and Elizabeth E. (Laughlin) Stotts, born in Daviess County, Ind., August 18, 1851. The father was of Scotch descent, born December 11, 1820, a teacher by profession. Soon after his marriage he came to Daviess County, where he purchased 240 acres of land. During the Rebellion he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-eighth Indiana Infantry, February, 1864, and during his stay in the field was taken sick at Ringgold, Ga., died February 9, 1865, and was burried at that place. The mother was of Irish lineage, born in Lawrence County, Ind., January 26, 1826. They were married in 1843 and came to this county in 1846. Since her husband's death she has lived with her son, Joseph, on the old place. Our subject attended the district schools and the high school at Dover Hill, in Martin County, and attended the Indiana Normal School at Mitchell, Ind., for one term. At the early age of seventeen he began teaching school, and has followed that occupation during the winter months ever since with the exception of one term, and is considered one of the best teachers in the county. October 19, 1871, he married Eliza J. Phipps, daughter of Benjamin and Mary H. Phipps. She was born in Daviess County March 3, 1851. They have three children, named Alva E., Zeta M. and John B. After marriage Mr. Stotts located on the old home place, where he yet resides and owns eighty-three acres of land. In politics he is a Republican and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant. He and wife are church members.

PHILIP S. WARD was born in Ohio September 2, 1830, and is one of eight children born to Jesse and Rachael (Shplor) Ward, who were of German descent, born in 1797 and 1802, respectively, in Pennsylvania. The father was a carpenter, but later in life became a farmer. They were married in their native State in 1821, and moved to Ohio about 1826. At the time of his death, January 22, 1864, he owned 160 acres of land. He was married three times and was the father of twelve children. The mother died March 12, 1832. Subject attended the common schools, and when twenty-one began working at the carpenter's trade and continued at that occupation about six years. January 22, 1855, he married Margaret Fry, daughter of Moses and Catherine (Bash) Fry. Mrs. Ward was born in Ohio September 15, 1838. To Mr. and Mrs. Ward these children were born: Jesse F., Henry W., John A., Cora B., Charles F. and Edwin B. (twins), and Arthur A. In 1852 Mr. Ward came to Daviess County, Ind., and entered 120 acres of land. In 1856 he sold out and bought forty acres where he now resides. In September, 1864, he was drafted in Company H, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, for one year or during the war. He was in the Atlanta campaign, and received his discharge at Indianapolis, Ind., in July, 1865. He has been an industrious farmer, and now owns 594 acres of excellent and well-improved land, besides giving his boys eighty acres. In politics he is a Republican and cast his first vote for James Buchanan.

LEONARD C. WARD was born in Holmes County, Ohio, May 21, 1835, and is a son of Jesse and Rachael (Shplor) Ward. His boyhood days were spent on the farm and in attending school. When twenty-three years old he began doing for himself, and in March, 1859, he married Barbara Shutt, a native of Ohio, born December 4, 1838, daughter of John and Susan Shutt. Mr. and Mrs. Ward became the parents of these children: Olivia, Mary E., Susan B., Harvey E., Lavina and Maggie. Mr. Ward resided in his native State two years after marriage, and in 1861 came to Daviess County, Ind. He owned 150 acres of land in Greene County, Ind., which he traded for eighty-two acres in Daviess County. Two years later he purchased part of his present farm of 250 acres. In 1864 he was drafted in Com-

pany H, Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battle of Nashville. He received his discharge at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1865. After his return he resumed his work on the farm. He has a beautiful residence, and a good substantial barn and granaries. In politics he is a Republican, but cast his first vote for James Buchanan. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

REASON S. CHAPMAN, a pioneer of Daviess County, Ind., a representative farmer and stock raiser of Harrison Township, is a native of Ohio, born near Cincinnati, February 3, 1814, son of Elijah and Elizabeth (Miller) Chapman. The family, who are of English-Dutch origin, came to Indiana in 1818. The father died in New Orleans about 1821. The mother was twice married, and died near Glendale, in 1831, in her eighty-fourth year. Subject grew to manhood in what was then an almost unbroken wilderness. He attended the early subscription schools, and later located on a farm near Glendale. where he continued to reside until 1880, when he moved to his present place of residence in Harrison Township, where he owns 290 acres of land. He has been married three times; the first time, in 1823, to Polly Baldwin, who bore him nine children, six of whom are living. After fifteen years of wedded life Mrs. Chapman died. Mr. Chapman then married Caroline Lashley, who died in February, 1880, leaving four children. The following April Mr. Chapman took for his third wife Mrs. Lucy A. (Cook) Wilson, a native of Ohio, born in 1835, daughter of George and Elizabeth Cook. Mr. Chapman is a firm Republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has been for more than twenty years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CAPT. JOHN W. CLARK (deceased) was born in Washington, Daviess Co., Ind., August 6, 1832, and is a son of John W. and Catherine Clark, who were born in 1806 and died in 1863

and 1848 respectively. They came to Indiana at an early day, and were among the first settlers of Harrison Township. Subject obtained his education in the common schools, and in 1861 enlisted in Company D, Eightieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was afterward commissioned captain in that regiment. By the explosion of a shell at Resaca, he was disabled and compelled to resign his command. He was a gallant officer and a true and brave soldier. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade, and followed that occupation almost exclusively through life. At the time of his death he owned eighty-five acres of land near Glendale. March 15, 1855, he married Sarah E. Steen, who bore him one child, named Benjamin W. Mrs. Clark died in 1856, and in 1867 Mr. Clark took for his second wife Eliza C. Wise, a native of Daviess County, born in 1849. To their marriage these four children were born: Ephraim T., born in 1868; Carrie D., born in 1870; John M., born in 1873, and Harlan T., born in 1884. In politics he was a stanch Republican, and was for many years a Mason. He was noted for his charity and for his many sterling virtues. His death, which occurred October 16, 1885, was the result of rheumatism contracted in the army. At the time of his death he was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Clark is a woman of much intelligence, and a kind and accommodating neighbor.

JACOB W. CLARK, M. D., was born in the township where he now resides February 12, 1842, son of John W. and Catherine Clark, and is of German-Irish origin. He is the sixth of a family of ten children, and spent his boyhood days on a farm and in attending the common schools in his neighborhood. He began the study of medicine at Glendale under Dr. John S. Mitchell, a graduate of the Louisville Medical College. He attended lectures at the University of Louisville during the winters of 1868–69, and graduated in the winter of 1870. He then located at Glendale, where he has since resided. In July, 1877, he began the drug and dry goods business, continuing at that occupation until 1885, when he sold out to Dr. Ragsdale. Dr. Clark owns ninety-two acres of well-improved land. In 1874 he was married to Miss Lucinda J. Gillespie, a native of Benton County, Ind., born in 1852. They have two children, viz.: Ethel B. and

Larry L. Politically the Doctor is a member of the National party, and has taken an active part in the political affairs of the county. He was formerly a Republican, and cast his first vote for Lincoln. He joined the Masons in 1866, and the I. O. O. F. in 1874. He is a representative of one of the old families of Daviess County, and is one of its most prominent men.

HENRY C. CLARK, farmer, was born in Daviess County, Ind., June 6, 1845, son of John W. and Catharine Clark, and is of Irish lineage. (Mention is made of the parents' history elsewhere.) Subject remained at home until eighteen years old. He received a common school education, and enlisted in his country's cause, in 1864, in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. Returning from the service he engaged in farming, and now owns 100 acres of good land and is a successful farmer. He was married, November 22, 1868, to Miss Mary A. Robinson, a native of Daviess County, born in 1850. To their marriage two children were born, named Arthur B., born April 6, 1873, and Effie E., born February 23, 1880. Mrs. Clark died October 17, 1883, and March 5, 1884, Mr. Clark married Miss Nancy, daughter of John and Sallie Nash. She is a native of Benton County, Ky., born in August, 1855. In politics our subject is a Republican. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife of the Presbyterian.

JESSE B. COLBERT, a pioneer farmer of Daviess County, Ind., was born May 30, 1822, son of Tolliver and Sarah (Miller) Colbert, and is of English extraction. His father was born in Virginia and his mother in Ohio. The Colberts came to what is now Daviess County, Ind., in 1816. Tolliver Colbert was one of the first men in the county. He killed a bear on the tract of land now owned by our subject, and the old rifle he used is in the possession of the family and is kept as a relic of the primitive days of the county. Subject grew to manhood in Daviess County and attended the subscription schools in boyhood. When twenty years old he began farming for himself and has continued that occupation ever since. He was engaged in the general merchandise business in Epsom, Ind., for about three years. He owns a farm of eighty acres. In 1841 he took for his life companion

Phœbe Brown, who died in 1843. In 1845 he wedded Winnie Gilley, who bore him twelve children, five of whom are living: Tolliver P., Viola J., Bettie G., Laura M. and George W. Mr. Colbert is a Republican, and has been justice of the peace and was trustee of the township under the old law. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is one of the oldest native residents of the county.

ALEXANDER THOMPSON CONLEY, trustee of Harrison Township, dealer in general merchandise and farmer, is a native of Owen County, Ind., son of John and Elizabeth Conley, and was born January 7, 1835. The family are of Scotch-English descent. The father was born in North Carolina in 1798. His grandfather, William Conley, came to Lawrence County, Ind., in pioneer times, or about 1820. He was probate judge of Lawrence County for several years. He died in 1845. John Conley, our subject's father, came to Daviess County in 1856 and died in 1861. Alexander Conley came to Daviess County in 1855, and for four years worked for Elisha Hyatt. He owns a well-improved farm on which he located in 1860. In 1871 he engaged in the general merchandise business in Glendale, where he has since continued with good success. He is a Republican in politics and has held a number of positions of honor and trust in the township, but not undeservedly. He was elected trustee of Harrison Township in 1882, and was re-elected in 1884. He was elected over two men each time. His first majority was fifteen and the second seventeen. He made a very trustworthy and efficient official and was the means of wholly clearing the township from debt, and filled the position with honor to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the people. He joined the I. O. O. F. in 1865 and the Masons in 1870. He was married in 1856 to Rosanna C. Greenwood, a native of Greene County, Ind., born in 1840, daughter of William and Sarah Greenwood. To Mr. and Mrs. Conley these children were born: Nancy A., Addie, Sarah E., John W., William, Clementine, Rolla J., Adah M. and Nellie R.

WASHINGTON COSBY is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Daviess County, Ind. He is commonly known as "Doc" Cosby, so called on account of being the seventh son of the family. He is of Scotch-German origin and was born

February 24, 1825, son of Overton and Susannah (Hyser) Cosby. The father was born near Richmond, Va., in 1785, and the mother in what is now West Virginia in 1787. They were married in 1806 and came to Indiana about 1817, and located in Daviess County. Overton Cosby erected the first brick house in the township. It was built about one-half century ago and was only torn down in 1884. He and wife died in 1859. Our subject was reared on a farm and attended the early schools. He remained at home assisting his father on the farm until twenty-one years of age, when he began farming for himself. He owns 130 acres of land and since 1850 has resided where he now lives. For some years he has given considerable attention to bee culture and owns about thirty stands. He was married, in 1850, to Martha J. Thomas, a native of Daviess County, born in 1830. Of five children born to them only two survive: Ziba and Grandison T. In politics Mr. Cosby was formerly a Whig, now a stanch Republican. He became a Mason in 1859. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CLARINGTON G. CROSS, farmer, was born in Fleming County, Ky., April 30, 1823, son of John and Mary (Johnson) Cross, and is of German descent, the fifth in a family of eleven children. His father was born in Tennessee and his mother in Virginia. In 1826 the family came to Daviess County, Ind. The father died in Pike County, Ind., at about thirty years of age. The mother died in Daviess County. Subject was reared on a farm and attended the subscription schools. When about eighteen years of age he began working for himself by the month; this he continued until twenty-seven years old, when he began farming for himself. He settled on his present farm in 1852, and now owns 250 acres of well-improved land. He was married, in 1849, to Miss Eliza E. Small, a native of Kentucky. To their marriage three children were born, two of whom are yet living, viz.: Frank, born in November, 1850, and Theodore, born in September, 1855. Mrs. Cross died in 1881. Mr. Cross is a Republican and is a charter member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge of Glendale. He is a successful farmer and is one of the prominent men of the county.

WILLIAM DONNOLLY, farmer and stock raiser, is a native

of Ireland, born January 6, 1805, son of Thomas and Catherine (Redman) Donnolly, who were also born in the "Emerald Isle." When our subject was about fifteen years old he left his native land and went to Canada, where he remained two years. He then came to the United States, and after living an unsettled life for some time finally came to Daviess County, Ind., in 1836, and located where he now resides. He owns 190 acres of well-improved land, and is one of the principal farmers of Harrison Township. In 1834 he was married to Mary Molloy, by whom he had eleven children, four of whom survive their mother, who died in 1859, viz.: John, Dennis, Kate, and Peter. Mr. Donnolly married, in 1874, Mrs. Mary (Treanor) Crosby, born October 5, 1829, daughter of James and Catherine Treanor. Mrs. Donnolly came to Daviess County, Ind., in 1840. The family are all members of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, of which Mr. Donnolly was one of the principal founders. He is a prominent and worthy citizen, and the family are highly respected.

A. M. JOHNSON was born near where he now lives March 28, 1829, and is a son of Hiram M. and Maria (Martin) Johnson, who were born in Kentucky, the former in 1802, and the latter in 1805. The Johnson family came to Daviess County, Ind., about 1822, and located in Harrison Township. Our subject's father died in Daviess County in 1872. The mother yet lives, and resides with our subject. Subject attended the common schools and resided with and aided his father until twenty-four years of age, when he began doing for himself. In 1853 he located on a farm near his present place of abode, where he remained until 1864, when he moved to his present place of residence. He owns 299 acres of the best improved land in the county. He was married, in 1852, to Lydia Ann Davis, daughter of Abner M. Davis, who was a native Kentuckian, and for a number of years represented Daviess County in the General Assembly. Mrs. Johnson was born in Indiana in 1835, and bore her husband these two children: Henry S., born November 27, 1854, and died July 18, 1879, and Priscilla A., born January 1, 1858. They have two grandchildren, viz.: Henry P. Johnson and Harvey A. Caylor. Formerly Mr. Johnson was a Democrat, but later became a Republican and an uncompromising Abolitionist. After the

election of R. B. Hayes to the presidency he became a National, and has since been identified with that party. He is president of the County Central Committee, and is considered one of the first men of the county. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Christian Church. Her mother's maiden name was Priscilla Kirk.

WILLIAM W. JONES was born in Daviess County, Ind., August 4, 1832, son of Joseph and Hannah (Johnson) Jones. The family are of Welsh descent. The father was born near Charleston, S. C., in 1801, and the mother in Kentucky, in 1798. They both died in this county, the father in 1866, and the mother in 1862. Joseph Jones came to what is now Daviess County in 1816 with his father, who was also a native Carolinian and a slave-holder in that State. He died in Daviess County in 1840. William W., our subject, attended the common schools and farmed until 1864, when he enlisted in Company E., Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served about one year, when he was honorably discharged. He had a brother in the late war who was shot at the battle of Cedar Mountain, and died there. After his return from the army Mr. Jones resumed farming, and now owns 300 acres of good land. In 1852 he was married to Eliza Collins, a native of Knox County, Ind., born in 1832. They became the parents of thirteen children, five of whom are living: Franklin S., Lydia O., Hannah M., Milton C. and Mason R. Two sons were accidentally drowned in the White River while bathing July 9, 1884. Mr. Jones is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

JAMES LAMB, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Daviess County, Ind., born September 3, 1838, son of Edward and Catherine (Bradley) Lamb, who were born in the "Emerald Isle" in 1811 and 1822, respectively. The paternal grandfather, James Lamb, was also Irish, and lived and died in his native land. The family came to America about 1832, and resided two years in New York and then came to Indiana, locating in Daviess County, where they still reside. Subject attended the subscription schools of early days, and when twenty-three years old began working for himself. For some years he worked at the cooper's trade, but settled on a farm in 1863. He owns 400 acres of good land, and is one of the leading farmers of Harrison Township.

February 3, 1863, he led to the hymeneal altar Miss Ellen Cussack, born in Indiana in 1839, daughter of Nicholas Cussack. To their union these two children were born: Edward, born in June, 1869, and Thomas F., born in 1873. Mr. Lamb is a Democrat, and an enterprising and public-spirited man, and an honorable citizen. The family are members of the St. Patrick's Catholic Church.

FENWICK McCAFFERTY is a native of Harrison Township, Daviess Co., Ind., born May 12, 1829, son of Thomas and Catherine (Palmer) McCafferty, who were born in South Carolina, the father being of Irish lineage. They came to Daviess County, Ind., about 1809, and settled in what is now Harrison Township. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Both parents died in this county. Subject spent his boyhood days on a farm, and when twenty-one years old began working for himself. About twenty-four years ago he located on his present farm, which is moderately well improved, and is about two miles west of Glendale. At intervals for the last twelve years he has clerked in the store of A. T. Conley, at Glendale. He is in every sense of the word a self-made man, and has battled his own way through life. He received a common school education, and takes much interest in the education and welfare of his children. He is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Pierce. He has held the office of assessor of Harrison Township, and was justice of the peace for three years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in 1855 was married to Miss Anis Gilley, a native of Daviess County. To them were born these four children: Mary C., Franklin L., Elizabeth J. and Tillman R.

JAMES PORTER, JR., is a son of James W. and Ann (McCoy) Porter, and was born in Daviess County, Ind., May 3, 1845, of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1814, and his mother in Virginia in 1813. They came to Daviess County in 1838, and located in Reeve Township. Subject lived with his parents until twenty-one years old, when he began life for himself. He tilled his father's farm for three years, and then purchased a farm in the southern part of the county, on White River, remaining there until 1877, when he purchased and located on his present farm. He owns 640 acres

of good land, of which 540 acres are in a fine state of cultivation. In 1869 he began buying and selling stock, and raises a great many short-horn cattle. In August, 1863, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served nine months. He was honorably discharged in 1864. In September, 1874, Mr. Porter married Judith Lemmon, a native of Dubois County, Ind., born March 5, 1851, daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth Lemmon. Two children blessed their union: Artie, born in 1878, and Clara, born in 1880. Mr. Porter is a Republican, and joined the Masons in 1872. He is the largest land owner and heaviest tax payer in Harrison Township, and is one of the most esteemed and respected citizens of the county. His wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

REV. MARION PORTER is a son of James W. and Ann (McCoy) Porter (elsewhere written), and was born in Reeve Township, Daviess Co., Ind., January 22, 1850. He is the seventh of the family, and grew to manhood on the farm. At the age of twenty-one he began working for himself. He was educated in the common school, and attended one term of school at Washington, Ind. The greater part of his education has been obtained through self exertion. He began teaching school in Reeve Township, and has taught every winter, with the exception of one, since 1869. He has met with excellent success, and is considered one of the best teachers in the county. In 1875 he purchased his present farm of 160 acres, where he lived until 1885, when he rented his farm and moved to Harrison Township, where he now resides. October 30, 1873, he was married to Laura Jackson, a native of Reeve Township, born December 2, 1851. They have two children: Inez G., born in 1874, and Amy M., born in 1879. Mr. Porter and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and August 9, 1884, he was ordained a minister of that denomination. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant.

DR. MARK H. RAGSDALE is of Scotch-English descent, born in Harrison Township, Daviess Co., Ind., August 26, 1836, son of John and Elizabeth (Palmer) Ragsdale, and is the fourth of their eight children. His parents were born in South

Carolina in 1802, the former in November and the latter in August. The family located in what was then the Northwest Territory, but what is now Daviess County, Ind., in 1811. Here the grandparents of our subject died. The Doctor's father died in 1848, and his mother in 1874. The family were among the pioneers of the county. Subject was reared on a farm, where he remained until 1857, when he began the battle of life for himself. In 1864 he enlisted in Company I, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served one year. He began the study of medicine in 1871, under Jacob W. Clark, M. D., of Glendale, and attended medical lectures at the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, and began the practice of his profession in the spring of 1875 at Algiers, Pike Co., Ind. After a one-year's practice in that place he located in Otwell, the same county, remaining five years. He then came to Glendale, where he has continued to practice his profession ever since. In September, 1885, he engaged in the drug and dry goods business at that place. He has been a very successful physician, and is a National in politics. He was married, February 22, 1866, to Harriet P. Chappell, who bore him these two children: Francis A., born in 1866, and Arsulla E., born in 1881. Mrs. Ragsdale is a native of Daviess County, born in 1845, and is a daughter of Elliott Chappell, who was a pioneer of the county.

P. H. RAGSDALE is a son of John and Elizabeth (Palmer) Ragsdale (elsewhere written), and was born in Daviess County, Ind., near Hudsonville, October 26, 1839. He is the sixth in the family, and was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He remained at home, aiding his parents on the farm, until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he enlisted in Company G, Forty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three years or during the war. He was so severely wounded at the battle of Perryville that he was unable to attend to his duties, and was honorably discharged February 28, 1863. Since that time he has followed agricultural pursuits, and in 1879 located on his present farm of 150 acres, where he has met with good success. September 8, 1864, he was married to Miss Melvina Combs, a native of Illinois, born December 18, 1839. To them were born these five children: Tolman R., Denby H., Arla May,

Aden H. and Ira H. Mr. Ragsdale was formerly a Democrat in politics, but is now a radical member of the National party. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

REUBEN ROBINSON is a native of Daviess County, Ind., born December 31, 1844, son of Elijah G. and Lucretia (Sanford) Robinson, and is of Irish origin. He is the eldest in a family of seven children. His father was born in Kentucky in 1816, and his mother in the same State in 1818. His paternal grandfather was Elijah Robinson, a native Virginian, who immigrated to Kentucky in early life, and from there came to Indiana and located in Daviess County. He died here in 1845. Our subject's father died in Harrison Township, in December, 1879. Subject was reared on a farm. and attended the common schools. He began teaching the "young idea" in 1863, and continued that occupation eight years, meeting with good success. Later in life he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1874 he settled on his present farm of 100 acres. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Catherine Ax, a native of the "Buckeye State," born in 1850. To their union six children were born, four of whom are living: John W., Ada, Lattie L. and Lydia. In politics Mr. Robinson is a Democrat. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

HAMLET ROBINSON is a native of Daviess County, Ind., where he was born July 11, 1846, son of Elijah and Lucretia (Sanford) Robinson. He grew to manhood on the farm, and in early childhood removed with his parents to Harrison Township, and attended the public schools. After attaining his majority he began working for himself, and has always followed the life of a farmer with the exception of four years. He settled on his present farm in 1872. He owns 161 acres of good and well-improved land. He has a fine residence and a good barn. In 1868 he married Adelia A. Young, a native of the county, born in 1850. They have seven children, as follows: Edwin, Flora, Ephraim, Stella, Frank, Amy M. and John. Prior to 1876 Mr. Robinson was a Republican, but since that time he has been a true and ardent worker of the National party, and was one of the first men in the county to advocate the principles and doctrines of that party. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presby-

terian Church, and he is, in every sense of the word, a self-made man, and one of the best known and most prominent citizens of the township.

C. J. SMOOT was born in Washington Township, Daviess Co., Ind., October 22, 1831, son of William P. and Elizabeth (Jett) Smoot. He is of Scotch-German descent, and is the second in a family of seven children. His parents were natives of Kentucky, and came to Daviess County about 1820. Subject spent his boyhood days on the farm and in attending the subscription and public schools. When about sixteen years of age he began learning the plasterer's trade, and followed that occupation for twenty years. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-second Indiana Volunteers, for three years. He re-enlisted at Canton, Miss., and was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Nashville, Mobile and many minor engagements. He was honorably discharged in 1865. In 1871 he settled on his present farm of 211 acres of well-improved land, and in 1879 erected one of the finest houses in the township. In October, 1855, he was married to Miss Rachel L., daughter of Job Martin, born in Wayne County, Ky., in 1836. To their union ten children were born, seven of whom are living: John T., Jemima, Elizabeth, Ida M., William P., Harley A. and Laura E. In politics Mr. Smoot was formerly a Republican, but is now a National. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

WARNER G. SMOOT, farmer, is a native of Daviess County, born August 28, 1833, son of William P. and Elizabeth (Jett) Smoot, and grandson of Clayborn Smoot, who was a Virginian, and immigrated to Kentucky in the pioneer days of that State. The family came to Indiana about 1820. The father of our subject came to Daviess County in 1826, and located in Washington Township. His death took place July 22, 1872. Subject grew to manhood on a farm, and received a common school education, and in addition attended the Indiana State University and Franklin College in Johnson County, Ind. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry for three months, and re-enlisted the same year in Company A, Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, and served until after the battle of Fort Pillow. He then returned home and assisted

in organizing and recruiting a battery. This done he was transferred to the Eightieth Indiana Battery, and served until 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He was at Perryville, Knoxville, with Sherman at Atlanta, and participated in many minor engagements. He was commissioned first lieutenant in July, 1864, and was a true and brave soldier during the war. Returning from the field and scenes of war he began teaching school, continuing this until 1872, when he engaged in farming. He owns 131 acres of fine land. January 24, 1864, he married Lydia E. Robinson, born December 2, 1844. They have these five children: Emma J., Walter G., Richard B., Mary D., and Edwin R. In politics Mr. Smoot is an uncompromising Republican, and is a leader of that party in his township. He has been trustee of Harrison Township, and is a representative man of the county. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

BENJAMIN W. STEEN was born in South Carolina January 4, 1834, son of John C. and Phœbe (Gregory) Steen, and of German-Irish descent. The parents were born in South Carolina in 1805 and 1806, respectively. The father died in 1878, and the mother in 1850. The family came to Daviess County in 1837, and located in Harrison Township, where the parents died. Subject attended the subscription schools, and aided his father on the farm until twenty-one years of age, when he began for himself. He located on his present farm in 1855, and now owns 160 acres of well-improved land. He was married in 1855 to Martha R. Colbert, born January 18, 1834, in Harrison Township, daughter of Tolliver and Sarah Colbert. Mr. and Mrs. Steen have two children: Oliver B., born in 1857, and Luella, born in 1872. Oliver has been twice married; both wives are deceased. He has two children: Emma by his first wife, and Leona by the second. Leona now resides with our subject. Mr. Steen is a Republican in politics, and has served two years as trustee of Harrison Township. Both husband and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Steen is a valuable citizen of the county, and is the soul of integrity. Mrs. Steen's parents were born in 1789 and 1796, respectively. The former was a native of Virginia.

STEPHEN STEPHENSON, plasterer and farmer, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, November 18, 1829, son of Peter and Jane (Crabbs) Stephenson, and is one of eleven children, and of Dutch-Welsh extraction. His father was born in Cape May County, N. J., in 1804, and the mother in Washington County, Penn., in 1807. The paternal grandfather was a native of Wales, and died in Hamilton County, Ohio. The family came to Daviess County, Ind., in April, 1839, and settled in Veal Township, where the father died in 1880. By occupation he was a cooper and farmer. He was an ultra-Abolitionist, and later became a stanch Republican. His wife died in 1884. Our immediate subject received a common school education, and his early years were spent in learning the cooper's trade. Subsequently he learned the plasterer's trade, and this has been his principal calling through life. In 1865 he located on his present farm of 126 acres. Politically he is a thorough Democrat, and for many years has advocated the principles of that party. In 1884 he was chosen assessor of Harrison Township. He was married, in December 1852, to Miss Sarah Edwards, born in 1834, daughter of John and Elizabeth Edwards. To their union five children were born: Seth, born in 1856; Jesse, who is a teacher in the Washington Public School, is taking a course at Du Pauw University, and was born in 1859; Lillie B., born in 1862; John, born in 1864, and Lizzie J., born in 1867. Mr. Stephenson joined the I. O. O. F. in 1862, and the Masons in 1865.

FRANCIS ASBURY WARD, Deputy United States Marshal for Indiana, and ex-sheriff of Daviess County, is a native of Knox County, born near the farm of the late Governor James D. Williams (who was an intimate friend of the father of our subject) in 1839, and is a son of Andrew and Lydia (Atchison) Ward. The Ward family were of Irish origin, and the father was a native of North Carolina, and came to Daviess County, Ind., in early times. He died in Harrison Township of that county in 1866, at fifty-six years of age. The mother died in 1843. Subject was educated in the public schools, and attended the Evansville Commercial College, graduating from that institution in 1861. He then taught school for about nine terms, and

was a successful pedagogue. He served about one year in the late war in Company I, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He has a good farm of 172 acres in Harrison Township, and politically is a Democrat. In 1870 he was elected trustee of the township, and subsequently served one term as deputy sheriff of Daviess County under Nathan G. Read. In 1880 he was elected sheriff of the county by a majority of fifty-eight, and was re-elected in 1882 with a majority of 280. He is one of the most popular and efficient officials the county has ever had, and has filled the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. In October 1885 he was appointed deputy United States marshal for Indiana. He is a Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married, in 1864, to Mrs. Mary E. Arthur, a native of the county, who has borne him seven children.

DR. GEORGE W. WILLEFORD is a native of Williamson County, Ill., born February 6, 1847, son of George A. and Minerva (Hogan) Willeford, and is of Welsh-Irish descent. His parents were born in Tennessee in 1804 and 1809, and died in Illinois in 1876 and 1881, respectively. The boyhood of Dr. Willeford was spent on a farm. He attended the common schools, and began teaching the "young idea" in 1864, and continued that occupation four years, meeting with the best success. He began the study of medicine in 1866, under Dr. T. D. Ferguson, of Marion, Ill., and afterward attended lectures at the Chicago Medical College, graduating in 1874. He practiced five years before his graduation. He located in Glendale, Ind., where he has an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1882 he engaged in the drug and dry goods business, and in connection with his practice continues that occupation. He was appointed postmaster of Glendale in 1881, and held the office until 1885, when he was superseded by a Democrat. He was married in 1871 to Martha McClure, born in Knox County, Ind., in 1850. They have these five children: Otis, Cora, Nora, Ralph W. and an infant unnamed. Dr. Willeford is a member of the I. O. O. F.

MICHAEL ZINKAN, one of the leading farmers of Harrison Township, Daviess Co., Ind., and native of the same, was born April 4, 1842, son of Philip and Ann Barbara Zinkan, who were

born in Germany. They came to the United States in 1832, and located in Daviess County, Ind., where they resided until their death. Subject obtained a common school education, and spent his boyhood days on a farm. He remained with his parents until twenty-six years of age, when he located on his present farm. He has 200 acres of good land, the most of which is in a fine state of cultivation. He engages quite extensively in stock-raising, and is considered a prosperous and enterprising tiller of the soil. He has a fine barn, built in 1883. He was married in November, 1867, to Elizabeth Byrne, a native of Ireland, born in 1839, daughter of J. L. Byrne. She came to America when a child. Their union has been blessed with three children, viz.: Philip M., born October, 1868; Mary J., born May, 1873, and John J. A., born June, 1875. Mr. Zinkan is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for McClellan. In 1881 he was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of O. B. Steen, as trustee of Harrison. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

REEVE TOWNSHIP.

JAMES P. ARVIN was born in Washington County, Ky., January 31, 1828, and is a son of Harry Arvin, born November 7, 1787, in Maryland. His grandfather, Edwin Arvin, was of Irish parentage. Mr. Arvin's mother was Theresa Montgomery, born in Maryland in 1787. Our subject lived on a farm in Kentucky with his parents until seventeen years of age, when they moved to Daviess County, Ind., settling near the eastern boundary. Here he lived until after attaining his majority. He then married Miss Mary Miles, daughter of Hillary and Frances (Clemmons) Miles, who were native Kentuckians. After Mr. Arvin's marriage he began doing for himself, working on the neighboring farms. In 1850 he purchased forty acres of land where he now lives and owns 150 acres, 100 of which are under cultivation. They are the parents of two children: Theresa Elizabeth, born December 2, 1850, and Thomas Hillary, born October 24, 1852. Mr. Arvin is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Pierce. His father was a

soldier in the war of 1812. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

W. DAILY BAKER, is a native Virginian, born October 1, 1848, one of twelve children born to Isaac Baker, who was also born in Virginia. The mother's maiden name was Bagnal, and she was born in North Carolina. Mr. Baker was reared in his birthplace, and learned the blacksmith's trade with his father. He attended the common schools and remained with his parents until twenty-two years of age. He then moved to his present place of abode. November 9, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss M. Alford, daughter of John W. and Margaret Alford. They became the parents of six children: Minnie A., William F., Rolla, Maggie, Clara B. and Hugh G. Mr. Baker cast his first presidential vote for Horace Greeley, and has always been identified with the Democratic party. He is a member in good standing of the I. O. O. F., and he and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By hard work he has accumulated some valuable farming land, and in all respects he is a valuable citizen.

REV. CHARLES CURRAN, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, was born October 22, 1851, at Seneca Falls, N. Y. He is one of twelve children born to the marriage of Richard Curran and Catherine Maley, who were born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1801 and 1810, respectively. They were married in 1831 and lived in Ireland until there were ten children born to them. In 1849 they came to America. The father died in 1859. Our subject obtained his early education in the public schools of Seneca Falls. At the age of fourteen years he entered St. Bonaventures College at Allegany, N. Y., where he studied for the priesthood for one year. He then came West and visited his brother, Rev. Daniel Curran, residing in Greensburg, Ind. He attended the St. Meinrad College, in Spencer County, Ind., for the completion of his education. He took a six years' course and was ordained a priest June 19, 1881. After being ordained his first appointment was at Brightwood, a suburb of Indianapolis, and he became assistant pastor of the St. John's Church, Indianapolis proper. After having charge of this congregation for over two years, he was given charge of St. Martin's Church and was resi-

dent pastor of both of these congregations. About two years later he took charge of his present pastorate. He is a man of much ability and is much liked by his congregation.

JOHN FANNING was born September 8, 1843, and is a son of Thomas and Bridget (Riley) Fanning, who were born in Ireland in 1811 and 1810, respectively. Our subject was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and lived in that city until ten years of age. He then moved with his parents to Reeve Township, Daviess Co., Ind., and located on a farm, where he learned to be an expert tiller of the soil, and has followed that occupation since his father's death in April, 1871. The father owned 200 acres of land, and our subject has added 120 acres of land, on which he lives with his mother. He takes considerable interest in stock raising. He cast his first vote for McClellan, and has ever been a stanch Democrat. In April, 1878, he was elected trustee of the township, which office he held two years, and in 1882 to the office of county commissioner, and was re-elected in 1884 and still holds the position. He was one of the youngest men ever elected to this position. He is a Catholic, as are all his family. He belongs to the St. Patrick's Temperance Society, of which he is secretary. He is a good farmer and a worthy officeholder.

F. M. HEDRICK was born in Daviess County, Ind., March 16, 1842, and is the fourth of six children born to George F. Hedrick, who was a Kentuckian by birth, born in 1790. The mother was born in 1808. Mr. Hedrick was reared on a farm, where he remained until nineteen years of age. He secured a good common school education. In 1860 he purchased forty acres of land—which he has since increased to eighty—and commenced his career as a farmer. On the 4th of February, 1866, he was united in marriage to a Miss Ishem, daughter of Joel and Bettie (Scott) Ishem. They became the parents of these children: Laura Ann, Mary, Thomas, Albertie and Pearlie May. Mr. Hedrick is a Democrat. On the 22d of September, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, Eighteenth Ohio Infantry, and was in the battle of Nashville. He was honorably discharged June 10, 1865, and returned home and resumed his duties on the farm. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Hed-

rick is sober, industrious and a worthy type of the self-made man.

E. C. HORNADAY is a native of Jackson County, Ind., born December 1, 1879, and is a son of Isaiah H. and Nancy (Thompson) Hornaday. The parents were natives of North Carolina, born in 1789 and 1796, respectively. Our subject remained with his parents and assisted them on the farm until 1841, when he began working for himself. He rented land for two years and then purchased eighty acres of land. By his untiring industry he has increased his farm to 1,200 acres. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Mathews) Meadows. They became the parents of these children: Mary, Thomas, Elizabeth C., Bell L., John K. and Benjamin. He was not a soldier in the late war, but rendered good service in raising troops and supplying money to aid the cause of the Union. He belongs to the Republican party and cast his first vote for Van Buren. He takes some interest in local politics, but has never aspired to office. He and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for about twenty years. He is one of the self-made men of the county, and has met with fair success in his business ventures.

THOMAS J. HORNADAY was born in Scott County, Ind., October 28, 1845, and is the second of eight children born to Eli and Elizabeth (Meadows) Hornaday. They are natives of Indiana and Kentucky, born, respectively, in 1819 and 1821. When our subject was but six years of age his parents moved to Washington County, Ind., and his early days were divided between attending the district schools and farming. He remained at home until the age of twenty, when he entered Asbury University at Greencastle, Ind., where he finished his education. He then returned home and continued farming. October 17, 1871, he was united in marriage to Mollie A., daughter of Rev. W. W. and Mira (Duncan) Puett, who were born in Monroe County. Mr. and Mrs. Hornaday became the parents of four children: Du Pauw, born in 1872; P. G., born in 1875; Orth L., born in 1880, and Mira B., born in 1882. Subject has always been a stanch Republican in politics, and takes considerable interest in the political affairs of his county. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1875, and is a charitable and gener-

ous contributor to all religious causes. He owns 214 acres of land, 110 of which are under cultivation.

P. A. HORRALL was born in Daviess County, Ind., November 23, 1827, son of Coleman C. and Lucinda (Lett) Horrall, natives of South Carolina, born in 1805. The father died in 1829, and the mother in 1882. Subject was reared in his native county, and received but little education. At sixteen years of age he started out in life for himself, and at the age of eighteen years began farming. September 11, 1848, he was united in marriage, and to their union these children were born: Priscilla, Precia, Lucinda, John C., Rachel, Sarah, Lovel, Randall, Hattie and Lillie. Subject has always been a stanch Republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for Harrison. He was not a soldier in the late war, although he applied three times, but was not admitted on account of deficiency in size. He was then made captain of the home guards. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Horrall's grandparents were natives of Ireland, and the father was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was one hundred years old at the time of his death. Mr. Horrall rented land for some years after his marriage, and after living in various parts of the county finally settled in Alfordsville, where he engaged in managing a flouring-mill. He owns eighty acres of land and some valuable town property in Alfordsville.

JOHN JONES was born in Ireland in the year 1809. He lived with his parents until fifteen years of age, when he began working for himself at farming. At the age of twenty-four he left his native isle and embarked for England, thinking to make it his home. He worked for about six months in a soap factory, and then took passage in a vessel sailing for America. May 31, 1832, they landed at Quebec, Canada. Here our subject resumed farming, and followed this occupation for about eighteen months. He then went to Oswego, N. Y., and worked on a farm near that town for about a year, and then came to Indiana, and then worked near Fort Wayne on a canal. After some time he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and shipped on board a flat-boat bound to New Orleans. After about eighteen months he returned to Indiana and worked in Jeffersonville, and then again returned

to New Orleans the following fall. From that city he went to Mobile and worked on the Alabama River. The following April he went to Kentucky; thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained one month. He worked on the railroad for some time, then returned to New Orleans, and the following spring returned to Cincinnati. April 12, 1850, he was married to Ann Gallagher, a native of the Emerald Isle. She was born August 12, 1818. daughter of Maurice and Ann (Patton) Gallagher. Mrs. Jones came to America with her brother Maurice in 1849. Several years after his marriage he moved to Daviess County, Ind., where he located and began farming. He owns 273 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have five children: Mary J., John, Ellen, Annie and William. Mr. Jones is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

JAMES MAHAN was born in County Meade, Ireland, June 24, 1800. His parents, Thomas and Bridget (Riley) Mahan, were born in the same place as himself. The father died at the age of sixty and the mother at fifty-eight years of age. Mr. Mahan, our subject, lived in the old country until he was thirty-six years of age, when he went to Liverpool, England, and embarked for the United States on the sailing vessel "Wakefield." They reached New York June 8, 1838, and the same year went to New Jersey, where he worked on a farm a few days, when he went to Pennsylvania and worked on canals in that State for about a year, and then went to Madison, Ind., and worked for one year on the railroad. He then went to New Orleans, where he spent a few days, but not liking the South he returned and again worked on the railroad, continuing at this for some time. He soon came to Daviess County and entered the eighty-acre farm where he now lives. In 1839 he married Catharine Hart (daughter of James Hart), who died in 1842. In February, 1849, he married Mrs. Margaret (McDowell) Whiteface. To them were born these four children: Ellen, Catharine, Elizabeth and Thomas. Mrs. Mahan had five children by her first marriage, named William, John, Mary Ann, Margaret and Sarah J. He has owned 160 acres of land, but deeded it to his son in 1885. He has always been a Democrat politically, and has been quite successful as a farmer and stock raiser.

J. A. McCORD is the tenth of eleven children, and was born March 6, 1824, son of William and Margaret (Allen) McCord. The father was a native of Pennsylvania. Our subject was born in Kentucky, where he lived with his mother until the age of fourteen years. He then removed to Daviess County, Ind., where he has since remained. He engaged in farming, which occupation he followed eighteen years. He obtained his education in the public schools, and was married, April 8, 1849, to Emily, daughter of James and Hannah (Baker) Alford. Mr. McCord became the father of these fourteen children: Helen, Mason, Florian, Sarah, William, Benjamin, Margaret, Joseph, Emily, George, Matthew, Clara, Orlena and Thomas. Mr. McCord is a stanch Republican, and cast his first vote for Taylor. He was elected township trustee in 1873. He has been postmaster of Alfordsville since 1861, with the exception of a short time. He has been a member of the Christian Church since 1865, and has raised his family in that belief. He owns 140 acres of land, and has a fine stock of general merchandise. He carries on farming and stock raising, and is the most prosperous merchant in his town.

DANIEL MURPHY was born in Reeve Township, Daviess Co., Ind., May 4, 1857, and is one of eleven children born to the marriage of Patrick Murphy and Mary Agan, who were born in "Old Ireland" in 1817 and 1825, respectively. The father came to America in 1840, and after his marriage settled in Daviess County, Ind., where the subject of this sketch was born. The father died June 11, 1874. Subject spent his boyhood days on a farm. He was married in October, 1877, to Miss Kate Mahan, born in Daviess County, in 1854, daughter of James and Margaret (Miller) Mahan. To their marriage these three children were born: Mary Margaret, born August 15, 1878; Patrick, born in December, 1880, and Lizzie, born August 17, 1883. Mr. Murphy belongs to the Democratic party, but has never given his name for public patronage. He is a member of the St. Patrick's Temperance Society, joining in 1881. He is a Catholic in religious belief, his family being the same. He owns eighty acres of land, sixty-five acres being under cultivation.

JOHN ROARTY is one of nine children born to the marriage of John Roarty and Hannah Reddin. The parents were born in Ireland, the father in 1809. They came to America about 1832, and were married in New York City in 1837. Here our subject was born November 12, 1840. He received a common school education, and worked at the blacksmith's trade for two years. He then worked at carpentering for about six months, when he and his father emigrated West in July, 1857, and settled in Daviess County, Ind., on a farm, and at the end of about five years the family moved to Washington. Here the father died in 1876, and the mother the following June. Our subject now lives on the farm, and owns 140 acres. In June, 1864, he was married to Mary Fanning, daughter of Thomas and Bridget (Riley) Fanning. She was born in 1841, and has borne her husband these children: Mary A., William, James, Rose and Joseph, and two infants (deceased). Mr. Roarty is a member of the Democratic party, and cast his first vote for McClellan. He has held the office of justice of the peace for two terms. He has been a member of the St. Patrick's Temperance Society since 1881.

JAMES W. PORTER, SR., was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, December 14, 1814, and is the fourth of ten children born to James Porter, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1791. The mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Wilkey, born in Virginia in 1795. Our subject lived at home until after attaining his majority, when he married Ann S. McCoy, February 17, 1836. Her parents were Robert and Mary (Stewart) McCoy, natives of England. After our subject's marriage he lived in Jefferson County for about four years, and then immigrated to Daviess County, Ind., and settled on the farm of 160 acres, where he now lives. He was one of the first settlers of the township. To their union these ten children have been born: Robert M. (deceased), Calvin W., John C., William M. (deceased), James, Steward, Marion, Elizabeth, George W. and Joseph M. Hattie Robinson they took to raise. Mr. Porter cast his first vote for Gen. Harrison. He voted the Democratic ticket until the Rebellion, and since that time has voted the Republican ticket. He has held the office of justice of the peace. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Porter's

wife died September 5, 1876. Subject has always been a farmer and stock raiser, and he at one time owned 600 acres of land, but has given the most of it to his children. His five sons, Robert, Calvin, John, William and James, were in the late war. All returned.

JOHN C. PORTER was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, March 22, 1841. He is the third of ten children born to James and Ann (McCoy) Porter. The parents came to Daviess County, Ind., when our subject was an infant. He attended the common schools when an opportunity afforded, thus obtaining a very good education. August 16, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Eightieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was in the battle of Perryville, and for gallant conduct was promoted to sergeant. He was wounded in the battle of Resaca, and was in the hospital three months. He was at Franklin and Nashville. After his return from the army he taught school and farmed. He now owns 225 acres of land. September 30, 1869, he was united in marriage to Margaret, daughter of John and Margaret (Chandler) Collins. They are the parents of these four children: James Austin, Stephen M., Emma and Cora J. Mr. Porter has always been a stanch Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant. He takes an active part in the political affairs of the county, and was appointed commissioner in 1878. He joined the Odd Fellows in 1867, and is a member in good standing in his lodge. He is a successful and enterprising citizen of the county. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

STEWARD PORTER was born November 13, 1847, and is the sixth son of ten children born to James and Ann (McCoy) Porter (see sketch of J. W. Porter, for parents' sketch). He secured a common school education, and has always followed the occupation of farming. While his five brothers were serving in the war of the Rebellion, he remained at home and aided on the farm, as he was too young to enlist. He cast his first vote for Grant, and in politics has always been a stanch Republican. September 3, 1871, he took for his companion through life Helen J. McCord, daughter of J. A. and Emily (Alford) McCord. To their union have been born four children: James Allen, William Mason, Charles Steward and Robert Wilkey. Mr. Porter commenced life

for himself a poor boy, but by close attention to business and by industry, has accumulated 310 acres of good land. He was elected township trustee in 1882, on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected in 1884. He became a member of the I. O. O. F. in 1877, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

ALEXANDER RAYHILL, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Cathcart) Rayhill. He was born in Washington County, Ind., in July, 1837, and is one of eight children. Alexander was reared in New Philadelphia, and remained with his father until his marriage, which occurred February 16, 1855, to Mary Jane Hornaday. To this union these children were born: Mary J., Elizabeth K., Etta B., Martin A., Eliza T., John C., Sabine J. and Caroline. Mr. Rayhill owns 266 acres of land, 160 of which are under good cultivation. He is a stanch Republican in his political views, and has always been so. He enlisted in the cause of the Union in September, 1863, in Company B, Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, and was first-lieutenant of his company. He participated in the siege of Mobile, Nashville, and numerous other engagements, and was honorably discharged at Vicksburg November 16, 1865. He then returned to Daviess County, where he has ever since remained. He has taken considerable interest in political affairs, but has never placed his name before the people as a candidate for any office. He cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant. He is an excellent farmer and citizen, and engages quite extensively in stock raising. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

THOMAS SCALES is a son of Thomas and Winnie (Hammond) Scales, and was born March 13, 1814. The father was married three times, and was the father of twenty-four children. Our subject was born in South Carolina, and removed with his parents to Washington, Ind., when only three years of age. Later they removed to Reeve Township, and there our subject was reared on a farm. He received a common school education, and in 1845 was married to Pollie Hedrich, born in Kentucky in 1820. She is a daughter of George and Hannah Hedrich. Mr. and Mrs. Scales became the parents of seven children, only five of whom are living: John B., born in 1839; George T., born in 1842; Philip, born in 1845; Elizabeth, born in 1853, and Mary

Jane, born in 1866. Mr. Scales has reared his family near where he now lives. His three sons, John, Philip and George, were in the war of the Rebellion. In his political views Mr. Scales is a Republican. His name has never been before the public for patronage, but he has held numerous minor offices in his township. He and wife are church members, and are among the old pioneers of the county. He owns eighty acres of good land.

DR. WILLIAM B. WALLS was born in Orange County, Ind., August 24, 1834, and is the seventh of twelve children born to the marriage of William C. and Cynthia (Barnett) Walls, natives of Virginia and Tennessee, and born in 1798 and 1800, respectively. The Doctor lived in his native county until about ten years of age, and then moved with his parents to Crawford County, Ind., where he engaged in farming, and secured a good common school education. September 1, 1853, he led to Hymen's altar Mary Ann Newton, a native of Crawford County, born April 14, 1837, daughter of John and Cynthia (Fleming) Newton. After his marriage Dr. Walls taught school for about nine years, and then began studying medicine under the direction of Dr. Joel Vanderver, remaining with him some five years. He practiced his profession in Crawford County until August 25, 1865, when he went with his family to Haysville, Dubois Co., Ind., where he continued his practice until 1867. He then came to Alfordsville, where he has since remained. He was for some time associated with Dr. George W. Walls, and since their dissolution, in 1871, has met with good success. He is a stanch Republican, and cast his first vote for Fremont. He is a Mason, and owns forty acres of land. He is the father of these children: Sarah E., John W. A., Martha A., Mary Isabel, Leconius, L. E., George B., Frank M., Allan and Laura M. The Doctor is not a member of any church, but his family are Methodists.

BOGARD TOWNSHIP.

JAMES M. ACHOR, M. D., of Daviess County, Ind., residing at Cornettsville, is the eighth of a family of eleven children born to Abraham and Nancy (Ellis) Achor. The father was born in Virginia in 1791. He married the mother in Kentucky, where they lived about twenty-five years, and then moved to Lawrence County, Ind., and six years later moved to Daviess County, and located near Raglesville, where the father died in 1876. He was a farmer, and a soldier in the war of 1812. The mother resides with a daughter at Cornettsville. Our immediate subject was born in Owen County, Ky., December 31, 1843. He was brought to Indiana when quite young. He was raised on a farm, and remained with his parents until twenty-three years old. He taught school two terms, and had also begun the study of medicine when the war broke out. April 23, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers, and served until March, 1865, when he was discharged on account of a serious wound, received in 1864 at Spottsylvania Court House. He also received four gun-shot and shell fragment wounds. Coming from the army he studied medicine for three years, and during the years 1874–75 attended the medical college at Louisville, Ky. After graduating he began practicing his profession in Cornettsville. He has been very successful, and has a large practice. December 8, 1870, he was married to Margaret Galbreth, a native of Daviess County, born in 1848. To them were born three children, two of whom died in infancy. The one living is Alice J. Dr. Achor is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has always been an ardent and uncompromising Republican. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church.

ELKANAH ALLEN, a prominent farmer and trustee of Bogard Township, was born near where he now lives March 11, 1853. His father, Thomas Allen, was born in Lawrence County May 23, 1829. Thomas was one of sixteen children born to

Elihu and Elizabeth (Litten) Allen, who were natives of North Carolina and came to Indiana in 1818. Thomas was raised on a farm and received but very little schooling. When twenty years old he married Rebecca Henderson, who bore him eight children, all of whom are deceased except Elkanah, the subject of our sketch. His wife died in 1874, and in 1875 he married Nancy (Wilkey) McWhirter. He was a Democrat until the breaking out of the war, when he became a Republican and has remained so ever since. Elkanah lives about one mile from where his father now resides. He was raised on his father's farm and attended the common schools in boyhood and afterward attended normal school two terms and also one college term at Bedford, Ind. When twenty-one years old he married Eliza J. Sears, March 29, 1874. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching school and taught every intervening year for thirteen years. He has been quite prosperous and owns 220 acres of very fine land, well improved and with a large two-story frame residence. He and wife became the parents of four children, two of whom died in infancy. The two living are Eugenie R. and Thomas. In politics he is and always has been a Republican, and is recognized as one of the leading men of the county.

ABRAHAM CHESNUT, a prominent farmer of Bogard Township, Daviess Co., Ind., is the youngest of a family of nine children born to Benjamin and Mahala (Howard) Chesnut, who were born, raised and married in Kentucky. After several years of married life they came to Lawrence County, Ind., where they spent the remainder of their lives. The father was a blacksmith and farmer, and was ordinarily successful. He died when our subject was but eight years of age, and the mother when he was but eighteen months old. He was born December 1, 1822, and was raised by his eldest brother until he was sixteen years old, when he began doing for himself. His educational advantages were limited, and what education he has had has been secured by desultory application since attaining his majority. He worked as a farm hand for a number of years, and when twenty-three years old purchased land in Martin County, where he farmed for about four years and then sold out and located on the farm where he now lives. He owns eighty acres of land, sixty-five acres being

under cultivation. February 19, 1846, he was married to Mary Taylor, born in Kentucky, in 1825. Five children were the result of their union, all of whom are dead but one: Nancy J., born in 1847, and died in 1880; William M., born in 1849, died in 1850; Susan M., born in 1851, and is now the wife of Louis Williams; Benjamin H., born in 1854, and died in 1876; Harvey T., born in 1858, died in 1881. Mr. Chesnut and wife are members of the Methodist Church, and politically he is a very ardent Republican. He has held the office of township trustee and has been urged many times to accept other positions.

THOMAS W. FAITH is the third of seven children born to Abraham and Frances (Myers) Faith. The father was born in the "Buckeye State," and came to Daviess County, Ind., with his father, Thomas Faith, at the age of three years. The grandfather was a native of Pennsylvania, and was in the war of 1812, under Gen. Harrison. His father was a native of the "Emerald Isle," and was of Revolutionary fame. The Faith family have ever had the welfare of their country at heart, and have participated in all its wars, with the exception of the Mexican war. The father came to Indiana in 1817, and was raised in Daviess County, near Washington. He followed the occupations of farming and carpentering until about 1879, when he retired from active life, and now lives at Plainville. The mother is a native of Daviess County, and is a daughter of William Myers. Subject was born August 27, 1844, also in Daviess County. At the age of eighteen, August 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, and after serving about three years was discharged, in 1865. He was at Richmond, Ky., and in all the battles before Vicksburg. He was with his regiment all the time, except a three months' term of sickness, and was home on furlough for a short time. While there he married Matilda J. Strange, October 31, 1863. She was born August 30, 1847, and is a daughter of John and Mary (Scott) Strange, who came from Kentucky to Indiana about 1835. The father was a farmer and a minister of the Regular Baptist Church. His mother lived to be about one hundred and three years old. The father was also very aged when he died. To Mr. and Mrs. Faith were born these children: Ulysses G., Edward C., Milton Z., John H. (deceased), Henry C., George

A. and Hugh G. Mr. Faith is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. fraternities. He is a very ardent Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Church. They own 160 acres of land, and Mr. Faith has dealt quite extensively in lumber, and has operated and owned a saw-mill for a number of years.

JOSEPH HASTINGS. John Hastings, the father of our subject, is the eldest of nine children, and is a son of Joseph Hastings, who was one of the first settlers of Indiana, and who died in Daviess County at the age of eighty years. John was born in North Carolina, June 10, 1805, and came with his parents to Indiana, where he lived until 1856, when he moved to Kansas and yet lives there, at the age of eighty years. He has been a farmer. He was married to Rachel Rainey, who was born in Tennessee in 1801. She died in this county when on a visit from Kansas, in 1871. Our subject was born in Lawrence County, Ind., September 14, 1825. He made his home with his parents until thirty-one years of age, when he married Abigail Simes, in 1856, and located on the farm where he now lives. He owns 160 acres of well-improved land. He is a Republican, and has been assessor of Bogard Township for eight years, and has also been township trustee. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, and became the parents of seven children: John A., Malinda A. (deceased), Rachel, Emily, Andrew J., Sarah and an infant (deceased).

HENRY C. HAYNES, merchant and farmer, of Daviess County, Ind., was born in Lawrence County, Ind., November 27, 1844, and is the sixth of thirteen children born to John and Lavina (Sapp) Haynes. The father was born in Kentucky, and was brought to Indiana by his parents when only ten years old. About 1850 he came to Daviess County, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was a farmer, and died about 1873. The grandfather was a native of North Carolina, and came to Indiana about 1823. The mother was born in 1821, and is still living. Our subject was reared on a farm in Daviess County, and obtained but little schooling. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in Company I, Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, in 1862, and was discharged July 9, 1865, after a three-years' service. After his return from the army he attended several terms of school, and

and then taught a number of years. At the age of twenty-one he married, and then turned his entire attention to farming, until 1881, when he engaged in the merchandising business at Epsom, continuing there four years. He has lately sold his stock, and expects to move to Plainville. He has been a successful farmer and merchant, and owns seventy-four acres of very fine land. He owns a coal lease in a vein of three feet of good coal, and operates the mine. March 2, 1866, he wedded Mary M. Myers, daughter of William T. Myers, whose sketch appears in this work. She was born near Epsom in 1848. They are members of the Methodist Church, and politically he has always been a warm and zealous Republican. He was engaged in the practice of law for nearly five years, and is a member of the Daviess County bar.

JAMES W. KEPLINGER is the youngest of a family of three children born to Jacob and Anna (Myers) Keplinger. The father is a native of Virginia. He was married twice, his first wife bearing five children. He married our subject's mother in Ohio, and is yet a resident of that State. The mother died September 29, 1885. Of this parentage was born our subject, May 17, 1859, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. He was reared on a farm and secured the education of the average farmer's boy. He afterward attended normal school three terms. He made his home with his parents until attaining his majority, when he married and farmed on the home place for two years. He moved to Daviess County, Ind., September, 1882, where he has since farmed very successfully. He owns fifty-five acres of very fine land, well improved. His marriage to Mary E. Arbaugh was solemnized September 23, 1880. She was born in Ohio, January 4, 1861, and has borne her husband two children, one of whom died in infancy. The one living is Waldo H., born January 25, 1885. Mr. Keplinger and wife are members of the United Brethren Church. He is a warm Republican and a prominent young farmer of the county.

JOHN G. LITTELL is the fourth of a family of nine children born to Josiah T. and Elizabeth (Gilmore) Littell. The father was born in Pennsylvania and when but five years old came to Indiana with his parents. He was raised in Clark County, Ind., where he married and followed the life of a farmer. He was born in 1795 and died in 1865. The mother was a native of

Kentucky. John G. was born in Clark County, October 9, 1830, and received the education and raising of the average farmer's boy. He resided with his parents until twenty-three years old, when he married and began his career as a tiller of the soil. He soon moved to Daviess County, Ind., and located in Madison Township. August 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, and was discharged after a three-years' service. After coming from the army he continued farming. He owns 200 acres of very fine land, well improved and mostly under cultivation. February 28, 1854, he was married to Hannah A. Burns. To them were born these five children: William O., Thomas E., Ella A., George C. and Charles A. Mr. and Mrs. Littell are members of the Christian Church, and politically he has always been a zealous Republican.

ELIAS MYERS, farmer, and justice of the peace of Bogard Township, Daviess Co., Ind., was the second of a family of ten children born to Joseph and Mary M. (Sefrit) Myers, who were natives of North Carolina, where the father was born in 1802. He came with his parents to Indiana in 1816, and was among the very early settlers of the county. He was a farmer, and a very pious and upright man. The mother is a resident of Epsom, where she has lived ever since her marriage in 1825. Our subject was born in Bogard Township December 8, 1827, near where he now lives. He has never lived outside of the township and has never been outside of the State. His life has been spent on a farm, and his educational advantages in boyhood were very limited, but since attaining his majority he has done much to remove this deficiency. When twenty-one years old he settled on the farm where he now lives. He soon lost his eighty acres of land by a security default, but has since succeeded fairly well and has made a comfortable living. August 31, 1848, he married Dica Wesner, who died in 1866, having borne eight children, five now living: Mary E., William H., Jacob M., Joseph T. and Minerva J. January 31, 1867, he took for his second wife Sarah M. Rice. They have one child, a daughter, named Isabel. Mr. Myers is a member of the I. O. O. F. and F. & A. M. fraternity. He is a member of the Methodist Church and politically he is a very zealous Republican, and is now filling his third term as justice of the peace.

GEORGE W MYERS was born March 28, 1852, and is a son of William F. and Christiana (Sefrit) Myers, and grandson of William and Frances (Clyne) Myers. The grandparents were natives of North Carolina and came to Daviess County, Ind., in 1818, being among the very early settlers. Our subject's father was born in Daviess County July 8, 1820. When William F. was twelve years old his father died, but the mother lived until 1852. William F. received a very limited education, owing to the undeveloped condition of the schools at that time. He remained with his mother to the age of twenty-three years, when he married and located on the farm where he now lives. He has been fairly prosperous as a farmer, and owns 110 acres of very fine land well improved. April 19, 1843, he was married to Nancy McGuire, who died in 1846, leaving one child, Sarah E. February 23, 1847, he took for his second wife Christiana Sefrit. She was born in Daviess County and bore her husband nine children: Mary M., George W., William H., Elijah B., Thomas J., Margaret M., Emma J. and Ida M., and one who died in infancy. Mr. Myers is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Church. He is a very warm Republican politically, and as a farmer and citizen is very highly respected. George W. Myers was reared on the farm and after receiving only limited educational advantages in the common schools he attended normal school several terms and began teaching the young idea in 1870. He has continued at that occupation since, meeting with excellent success. He has one-half interest in the store at Epsom, carrying a line of general merchandise. He followed the life of an agriculturist for some time, but now devotes his time solely to teaching and merchandising. As a teacher he ranks among the first educators of the county. Politically he is a Republican and takes an active interest in that party.

NICHOLAS RYAN may be mentioned as one of the influential farmers of Bogard Township. He was the eldest of nine children, whose parents were Michael and Mary (Agan) Ryan, who were born in the "Emerald Isle," and came to the United States in 1836 and 1838, respectively, and located in Barr Township. They were married in September, 1839, and

passed the remainder of their days upon a farm in Daviess County. They were members of the Catholic Church. Nicholas Ryan was born July 10, 1840, near where he now lives. He was reared on a farm and secured a fair business education. He remained under the parental roof until twenty-seven years of age, when he married and located on his present farm. He is the owner of 360 acres of excellent farming land, all of which is under cultivation but about 140 acres, and all cleared but about twenty acres. May 7, 1867, he was married to Mary Ann Doyle, a native of Missouri. Eleven children have been born to their union, nine of whom are living: Mary, Michael, Patrick, James Katie, Martin, John, Maggie and Ellen. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Ryan is a zealous Democrat, and is one of the prominent and highly respected farmers of the county.

JAMES WADE, a prominent farmer of Daviess County, Ind., is a son of Evan and Ellen (Brewer) Wade, and was born in Washington County, Ky., June 13, 1816. He was brought to Indiana when only five years old, and lived with his parents in Lawrence County until 1837, and then came to Daviess County. He was raised on a farm and obtained his education in the old log schoolhouse of primitive days. After his marriage, January 28, 1840, he resided for some time near where he now lives, but for a number of years later lived in various parts of Indiana, but finally located on his present farm, where he has resided forty-one years. He has been very successful and owns 160 acres of very fine land. He was married to Mary Cook, a native of North Carolina, who bore him seven children, these four of whom are living: William H., Harriett, Evan and Green. His wife died in 1857, and April 13, 1858, he wedded Nancy Queen. To them were born eight children, six now living: Alfred P., Mary A., Sarah E., James M., Thomas D. and Martha J. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Wade is a Democrat, and a prominent man and highly respected citizen of the county.

BENEDICT J. WADE is a descendant of one of four brothers who came from Virginia to Kentucky at an early period where they became extensive slave-holders and acquired considerable wealth.

Two of the brothers went to Ohio where they freed their slaves, as did the two who remained in Kentucky. On emancipating their slaves each of the brothers gave his negroes forty acres of land. The Wades continued to amass wealth and were in all probability the ancestors of all the Wades in this section of the country. Benedict J. Wade is a descendant of one of the brothers who remained in Kentucky. He was the fourth of a family of ten children born to Evan and Ellen (Brewer) Wade. Evan was the grandson of one of the original four brothers. He was born in Kentucky in 1793, and in 1820 came to Lawrence County, Ind., where he resided until 1837, when he moved to Daviess County, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was in the war of 1812 and in the battle of New Orleans. He was a farmer in good circumstances and at the time of his death was the owner of 320 acres of well-improved land. He was a member of the Catholic Church and a Whig until 1852, when he became an uncompromising Democrat. He was one of the early pioneers and died in 1865. The mother was a native of Maryland and when twenty-two years old moved to Kentucky. She was born in 1790 and died in 1864. She had three brothers who came to Daviess County, Ind., and one yet lives in Barr Township. The Brewer family came from Belgium to this country in the same vessel with Lord Baltimore. Benedict Wade was born in Kentucky, May 19, 1820. He was reared in Lawrence County, Ind., and when seventeen years old came to Daviess County with his parents. When twenty-two years old he married and located on the farm where he now lives. For forty-nine years he has continued to farm on the same place, and has been very prosperous. He and his sons own 640 acres of very fine land. In 1842 he was married to Malinda Cook who died a year later, leaving one child, Zibea. In 1844 he took for his second wife Marietta Gibson, a native of Kentucky, born in 1822. Twelve children have blessed their union: Thomas A., Maria J. (deceased), William S., Samuel, Sarah (deceased), James M., Andrew J., Julia A. (deceased), George L., Ann E. (deceased), Ella (deceased) and Mary F. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Wade has been a Democrat since 1852, but previous to that time was a Whig.

THOMAS A. WADE is the eldest child of Benedict J. and Marietta (Gibson) Wade, and was born on the place where his father now resides April 7, 1845. (See father's sketch for ancestral history.) His boyhood days were spent on a farm and in attending the common schools. In 1868–69 he attended school at Bloomington, Ind., but previous to that time had taught school. He afterward followed that occupation until 1882, teaching every alternate year. He was very successful in his calling and ranked among the first educators of the county. He began farming for himself in 1870 and five years later married and settled on his present farm. He owns 100 acres of fine land, and is doing well as a farmer. He was married to Lena J. Dwyer, a native of Martin County, Ind. To their union four children were born, two of whom died in infancy. The two living are Anna M. and Agnes E. The family are Catholics and politically Mr. Wade has always been a Democrat, and has held the office of township trustee one term.

VEAL TOWNSHIP.

JOHN A. ALLISON, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Washington Township, Daviess Co., Ind., April 23, 1838, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Ragsdale) Allison, and is of Irish-German descent. The parents were natives of Pennsylvania and South Carolina, born in 1792 and 1800, and died in Daviess County, Ind., in 1873 and 1870, respectively. About 1817 the father came to Daviess County and settled in Washington. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was one of the pioneers of the county. Our subject received a common school education and pedagogued about seven terms. In 1877 he located on his present farm and now owns 180 acres of good land. He was married, in 1863, to Mary Carroll, a native of the county, born in 1843, daughter of Dixon Carroll, one of the early settlers of the county. They have six children: Smith M., born in 1866; Owen, born in 1869; Ivie L., born in 1871; Laura G., born in 1873; Lillie A., born in 1875, and Robert K., born in 1880. In politics Mr. Alli-

son is a Democrat and cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and he is one of the leading farmers of the township and this year (1885) sowed seventy-five acres of wheat. He has been the architect of his own fortune, and an honorable and enterprising citizen.

JOSEPH C. ALLISON, ex-trustee and farmer of Veal Township, was born about three miles from the town of Washington Ind., April 23, 1842. He is a son of Joseph and Mary (Ragsdale) Allison (see sketch of John A. Allison for ancestral history), and was educated in the common schools of his native township and the public schools of Washington. He began teaching school in 1865, and continued that occupation during the winter seasons for about twelve years, and farmed during the summer. In 1870–71 he taught school in Newton County, Mo., and in 1873 settled on his present farm. He was married, in 1872, to Charlotte Brown, a native of the county, and daughter of Alex and Malinda Brown. She was born in 1853, and has borne her husband these four children: Frederick L., born in 1875; Ufa J., born in 1878; Edith B., born in 1880, and Nelson H., born in 1883. Mr. Allison is a Democrat, and was elected trustee of Veal Township in 1874, and re-elected in 1876. He has been a fairly prosperous farmer, and owns ninety acres of well-improved land. He is a Mason, and in 1862 enlisted in Company G, Forty-second Indiana Volunteers, and served his country for three months, but was honorably discharged on account of physical disability. He was at the battle of Stone River.

ADIN BARBER (deceased) was a pioneer of Daviess County, Ind., born in the "Empire State" April 20, 1805, son of Lemuel and Judith (Barnes) Barber, who were born in 1763. In early times the Barber family moved from New York to Kentucky, and were among the pioneers of that State. They came to Indiana in 1819, and located in Daviess County. Lemuel Barber was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and the family now have in their possession a miniature keg which he carried through the war, and in which he kept liquor in case of an emergency. He died in Kentucky. Our subject located on a farm, and

through life was a tiller of the soil. In 1830 he was married to Aliza Houts, born in Kentucky in 1813, daughter of George and Jane Houts, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, born in 1791 and 1788, respectively. The father died in Indiana in 1864, and the mother in 1878. To Mr. and Mrs. Barber were born children as follows; George L., born in 1831, died in 1832; Nelson, born in 1833; Jane, born in 1835; Laura, born in 1837; George, born in 1839 (was a soldier in Company D, Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, and served until 1864; he is now a clerk in the pension department at Washington, D. C.), and Emily, born in 1841. Mr. Barber was a Whig and Republican. His death took place January 31, 1844 Mrs. Barber, an estimable lady, still resides on the old Barber homestead. The family have been prominent in the county for more than half a century.

NELSON BARBER, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Daviess County, Ind., June 12, 1833, son of Adin and Aliza (Houts) Barber, and is of English lineage. His parents were natives of New York and Kentucky, respectively. The Barber family came to Indiana in 1819, and located in Daviess County, where the father died in 1844. Nelson Barber, our subject, was reared on the farm where he now resides. His father died when he was eleven years of age, and he remained with his mother and began working for himself after attaining his majority. During the winter of 1854–55 and the summer of 1856 he taught school in Franklin County, Ill., and the winter of 1857–58 he continued that occupation in his native county. He has since given his attention to farming, and now owns 220 acres of land, besides the old homestead. In the month of May, 1857, he was married to Mary Bachelor, born in 1838, daughter of George and Mary (Thomas) Bachelor, who were early settlers of the county. To Mr. and Mrs. Barber these children were born: Aden C., Frank, Ellis, Lewis, Edgar, George L., John N., Stanton, Cora B., Bertha, Otis and Jennie. In politics Mr. Barber is a Republican, and was elected justice of the peace in 1857, and served four years. In 1863 he was elected township trustee, and was re-elected in 1864. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church, and he is one of the most public spirited citizens of the county, and a man of true merit.

WILLIAM M. COLEMAN was born in what is now Veal Township, Daviess Co., Ind., December 6, 1822, and is a son of Christopher and Margaret (Beard) Coleman. His father was a native of South Carolina, born in 1776, and his grandfather, John Coleman, was born in the same State. In 1811 they came, b wagon, to what is now Indiana, and located in Daviess County Here the grandparents and parents died. The father helped t raise the first house in Washington, Ind., and was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. Subject was reared in the woods of Indiana, and when about twenty years of age began working for himself. He owned the old Coleman homestead until October, 1885, when he sold it and removed to where he now lives. In 1844 he was married to Lucinda Pry, who died in 1854, leaving one child—Nelson. That same year he took for his second wife Mrs. Sarah Braton, whose maiden name was Wallace. To their union four children were born, two of whom are living: Samuel A. and John C. Mrs. Coleman died in 1879, and late in that year he married Mary Ragsdale. To this marriage three children were born. Stella is the only one now living. Mrs. Coleman's death occurred in 1885. Mr. Coleman was a Whig, but is now a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as were his wives.

JOHN F. FRANKLIN, ex-county commissioner of Daviess County, Ind., is a native of Germany, born in 1823, son of Christopher and Elizabeth Franklin. The early boyhood of our subject was spent in his native country. His father was born, lived and died in Germany, and subsequent to his demise his widow immigrated to America, bringing her son, John F., who was then about eight years old. His mother died in Baltimore, in 1834, and he was then thrown upon his own resources to obtain a livelihood. He remained for some time with an uncle, and in 1837 came to Daviess County and began working on a canal then being built. Later he worked for Hon. John Scudder and Hon. Elijah Chapman, and thus obtained a start in life. He made a number of flat-boat trips down the river, and in 1848 purchased the place where he now lives, and since that time has farmed very successfully. He owns 600 acres of land, besides holding mortgages on considerable real estate. He is a Democrat, and in

1876 was elected commissioner of Daviess County, at the time of the building of the court house, and was the leading spirit in its construction. In 1860 he was married to Laura Ragsdale, daughter of Larkin Ragsdale. They have six children: Joseph, Charity, Elizabeth, Susan, Cora and Stella. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a prominent and leading citizen of the county.

EDWARD G. JACOBS, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Jackson County, Ind., born November 17, 1829, son of Edward and Jane Jacobs, whose maiden name was Douden. Mr. Jacobs is one of a numerous family, all of whom are deceased save himself and a sister. He is of German extraction. His father was born in Virginia, and immigrated to Indiana in very early times, and settled in Jackson County, where he died about 1835. Subject, by force of circumstances, was early put at farm labor, as the father died when he was quite young, and the family were obliged to support themselves, consequently the work fell largely on our subject. He attended the district schools, and remained in Jackson County until 1859, when he removed to Washington County, where he resided until 1863, and then came to Daviess County, locating in Veal Township, where he now resides. He owns a fine farm of 478 acres. He has a good residence, built in 1881, and one of the best farms in Veal Township. In 1855 he wedded Mary Ann Hornaday, who died in 1866, leaving six children. In 1867 he took for his second wife Margaret Keelin, born in Pennsylvania, by whom he is the father of six children. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a successful and enterprising farmer.

JOSEPH JONES, merchant and farmer, was born in Daviess County, Ind., in 1837, son of John and Rachael (Harrall) Jones. The father came to Daviess County at a very primitive day, and followed the occupation of farming. His death occurred in 1854, and the mother's in 1879. Our subject was reared on a farm, and attended the common schools in boyhood. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He re-enlisted in the same company, and remained in the service until the close of the war. He was in a number of the principal engagements of the war, and was with

Sherman on his march to the sea. After his return from the army he devoted his time to farming, and for the last three years has been engaged in the general merchandise business. He is postmaster of Cumback postoffice, having been appointed in 1883. Mr. Jones was married, in 1864, to Burnetta Baldwin. In 1867 he took for his second wife Lucy Haley, a native of Ohio. They have two children: Oliver L. and Essie L. Subject is a prominent man of Veal Township, and is a Mason and a thorough Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HAMILTON LETT (deceased) was born on what is known as the old Lett homestead, December 17, 1823, and is of English extraction, son of James and Nancy (Veal) Lett. The father was a North Carolinian, and immigrated to Indiana in pioneer times, and was one of the early settlers of Daviess County. He was reared in what was then an almost unbroken wilderness. He was a student at one of the first schools in the township, and when twenty-one years old began the battle of life on his own responsibility. In 1849 he was married to Arrilla Coleman, born in Daviess County in 1831, daughter of John B. and Frances Coleman. To Mr. and Mrs. Lett were born these children: Eli (deceased), Ellis, Eliza, Artimecy, Ida, Gibson, Emery, Laura and Dora. Mr. Lett's death occurred December 24, 1884. He was a prosperous farmer, and at the time of his death owned 250 acres of land. Mrs. Lett's paternal ancestors came to Indiana at a very early day, when the woods of Indiana were thickly inhabited by Indians. They suffered many of the privations incident to pioneer life, but in time enjoyed the fruits of their labor.

HON. JOHN SCUDDER, a pioneer of Daviess County, Ind. was born in New Jersey April 20, 1812, and is a son of Dr. John A. and Elizabeth (Forman) Scudder, who were natives of the same State as himself and of English lineage. The father was born in 1743 and the mother in 1755. The paternal grandfather was Col. Nathaniel Scudder, a native of Long Island. He was a graduate of Princeton College, and was several times elected to the State Legislature. He was a colonel in the Revolutionary war and was killed in battle in 1781. Dr. Scudder, our subject's father, was a prominent physician and surgeon in that war. Their ancestry may be traced back to settlement in America as

early as 1643. Our immediate subject is the youngest and only living one of thirteen children. In 1815 his parents removed to Mason County, Ky., and there resided until 1819, when they came to Indiana, locating in Veal Township, Daviess County, where the father practiced his profession. His death occurred in 1836 and the mother's in 1848. Our subject was raised in what was then a wilderness, there being only one house between where his father then lived and Washington that indulged in the luxury of glass windows. At the age of twenty he began working on a flat-boat and continued that occupation for ten years. Since that time he has carried on farming. Since 1845 he has voted the Democratic ticket, prior to that he was a Whig. In 1840 he was elected justice of the peace for Veal Township, and in 1851 was elected to represent Daviess County in the General Assembly. He has been trustee of Veal Township two terms. In 1855 he attended a reunion of the surviving members of the Constitutional Convention and of the Assembly of 1851–52. July 20, 1844, he was married to Alice Arrell, born in 1824, daughter of James and Sarah (Crabb) Arrell. They became the parents of six children, only three of whom survive: Jacob F., Sarah E. and William. The parents are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Scudder is one of the leading men of Daviess County and one of the few living pioneers.

GEORGE W. WHITE is a native of Gibson County, Ind., where he was born in 1837. He is a son of Elias and Margaret (Pomeroy) White, and is of Dutch-Irish extraction. His father was born in Virginia in 1820, and in early life came to Indiana, and for a number of years lived in Gibson County. When our subject was about six years of age he came with his father to Daviess County and settled in Veal Township. His father died in Harrison Township. At the age of sixteen years George W. began the battle of life for himself. In 1861 he enlisted in his country's service in Company A, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers. He was wounded at Chancellorsville and was a prisoner of war for four months. He served three years and was honorably discharged in 1864. In 1865 he located on his present farm of about 400 acres of good land, and in 1869 he was married to Mary E. Jones, a native of Knox County, Ind., born in

1839. To their marriage two children were born, both of whom are deceased. Mr. White is a Republican, and is in every sense of the word a self-made man. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

JOSEPH WILLEY, farmer, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, December 18, 1834, and is a son of Charles and Tilitha (Stephenson) Willey. The father was born near Boston, Mass., in 1800, and the mother born in Cape May County, N. J., in 1802 They came to Ohio in early life, where they married, and in 1839 came to Indiana. They moved to Knox County and there the father died in 1846. The mother then returned to Hamilton County, Ohio, where she now resides. In 1854 Mr. Willey returned to Daviess County, Ind., and settled in the neighborhood where he now lives. December 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Fifty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry for three years or during the war. He was at Fort Donelson, in the Red River campaign and at the last battle of Nashville. During service he contracted sore eyes which has almost ruined his sight. He was discharged at Eastport, Miss., in 1865. After his return he engaged in the cooper's trade, but abandoned this in 1870 and has since followed the life of a farmer. He owns fifty-five acres of land. February 21, 1856, he was married to Jane Cummings, daughter of Charles and Delilah Cummings. She was born in Pike County, Ind., June 23, 1838. To Mr. and Mrs. Willey were born these children: Talitha, John R., Joseph H., Mary, Carrie, Sarah, Bertha and Cora. Mr. Willey is a Republican in politics and was a brave and trustworthy soldier during the war. He is one of the foremost men of Veal Township, and is much respected by all.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.

T. W. CASEY, grocer and dry goods merchant, of Raglesville, Ind., was born in Tennessee, October 16, 1840. He attended the common schools and assisted his father on the farm until he was twenty years of age. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-seventh Indiana Infantry and took an important part in the battles of Winchester and Gettysburg, besides numerous lesser engagements. He remained in the field over three years, and received his discharge November 7, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga. In September, 1865, he married Miss D. J. Keyser, who was born October 13, 1841. To their marriage were born these five children: Albert R., Clara E., Minnie E., Homer F. and Lula D. Mrs. Casey died November 15, 1874, and in November of the next year he wedded Mildred Hobbs. They have three children: Frederick, Effie and Herschel. In 1863 Mr. Casey engaged in the mercantile business at Raglesville with A. Ragle as partner, the firm being known as Ragle & Casey. In 1866 Mr. Casey purchased his partner's interest and has since carried on the business very successfully by himself. He is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Casey's father and mother were born in Virginia and Tennessee, the former in 1802 and the latter in 1809. The father was a saddle and harness-maker by trade, and died in Indiana in 1864. The mother's death occurred a year later.

EUCLID H. EVANS, a well-to-do farmer of Daviess County, Ind., was born in Ohio, February 4, 1828, and is one of a family of three children born to John and Margaret (Booth) Evans, who were born in the Buckeye and Keystone States, respectively, in 1806. The father, who was a farmer, died in 1876, and the mother in 1833. When our subject was about five years old his mother died, and he then made his home with his grandfather, and remained with him until he was eighteen years old,

receiving but a common school education. He began working at the wagon-maker's trade with George Deser, and continued at that occupation about twenty years. January 6, 1853, he led to the hymeneal altar Lucinda Dunlap, daughter of James and Crissie Dunlap. She was born March 20, 1828, in the Buckeye State, and bore her husband four children: Ira P., Amanda J., James L. and Mary C. (deceased). Mr. Evans owns 455 acres of land, and, besides farming, deals extensively in stock. Politically he is a Republican and cast his first vote for Scott. His wife is a member of the United Brethren Church. During the years 1848–50–52 he drove about 1,300 cattle to Pennsylvania, and about 800 head of sheep, making fair profits.

DR. WILLIAM P. HOBBS, physician and surgeon, of Raglesville, Ind., was born in November, 1821, and is a son of Samuel and Ruth (Parker) Hobbs. The father was a native of North Carolina, born in 1800. He came with his parents to Indiana in 1812, and was a mason by trade. His death occurred in 1853. The mother was also born in North Carolina, in 1790, and died in 1828. When William, our subject, was about eight years old his mother died, and he lived about a year with Rev. John Strange, and spent the next year with Nathan Trueblood. He then returned to his father, who had begun keeping house, and remained with him until his death. He received a very good education, and, April 25, 1844, married Mary Elrod, daughter of Jacob and Mildred Elrod, born January 7, 1825, in Indiana. They became the parents of eight children: Mildred, Cyrus, Melville, Jacob (deceased), Wilson, Thomas (deceased) Rosetta and William. In 1850 Dr. Hobbs began the study of medicine, and after studying four years began practicing in Orange County, meeting with good success. When the war broke out he served his country as hospital steward for eight months, and then was promoted to assistant surgeon, serving for eighteen months, when he returned home on account of ill health, and resumed his practice. In 1874 he removed to Daviess County, Ind., where he has remained ever since, meeting with good success. Politically he is a Republican and cast his first vote for Taylor. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1846 he was licensed to preach and in 1868 was ordained a deacon of that church.

J. W. RANSBURY, an enterprising young farmer of Van Buren Township, Daviess Co., Ind., was born September 21, 1854, in Monroe County, Penn., and is one of five children born to the marriage of Henry Ransbury and Elizabeth Kern. The father is a native of the "Keystone" State, and was born in 1828. He is a tiller of the soil, and at the time of his marriage was a resident of his native State, where he now resides. The mother was born in the same place as her husband in 1832. Our subject attended the common schools and at the age of nineteen years began teaching school, continuing at that occupation four terms. He remained at home with his people until attaining his majority. In 1882 he and a friend by the name of George Kern came West and purchased a farm of 240 acres in Daviess County Ind., and remained partners for about two years; then Mr. Ransbury purchased his partner's share of the farm. His sister Sally, who came to Indiana in 1883, is keeping house for him. In politics he is a Republican and cast his first vote for R. B. Hayes.

ABNER G. SMILEY is a native of Ohio, where he was born November 19, 1828, and is one of four sons and three daughters born to William and Elizabeth Smiley. The father was a blacksmith by trade, and was born in Pennsylvania in 1800. In 1816 he came with his parents to Ohio, where he remained until his death in 1848. The mother was also a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1804, and is living with her eldest son and is eighty-two years of age. Owing to ill-health in his boyhood, our subject received a limited education. He remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age. May 28, 1854 he married Esther Bear, daughter of Leonard and Mary Bear. She is a native of the "Buckeye" State, born in 1833. They have seven children named Payson, Wilson, R. M., Reison, Sarah (deceased), Eliza, (deceased) and Jonas. In 1863 Mr. Smiley removed to Daviess county, Ind., where he owns 205 acres of land. His farm is well improved and furnished with good buildings. In politics he is a Democrat and cast his first vote for Franklin Pierce.

JOHN B. SPALDING was one of the well-to-do farmers of Daviess County, Ind.; was born September 24, 1826, and has never been further than fifty miles from the place where he now

lives. He is a son of Ignatius and Julia (Montgomery) Spalding, who were born in Maryland in 1777 and 1788, respectively. When quite young the father removed with his parents to Kentucky. In 1819 he came to Indiana. His death occurred in 1840 and the mother's in 1877. Our subject attended the common schools, and remained with his people until he attained his majority. At the age of nineteen he began teaching school, and followed that occupation for nearly thirty years. February 11, 1859, he married Mary A. Pate, born in Kentucky in 1831, daughter of Allen and Mary Ann Pate. To Mr. and Mrs. Spalding these children were born: George, Clementine, Simeon, Lewis, Frances, Sidney, Joseph (deceased), Melvina, Alfred, Daniel, Martin and E. L. Mr. Spalding has been treasurer of Daviess County four years. He owns 201 acres of land, and in politics is a Democrat. He and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

DR. HARVEY TAYLOR is a native of Kentucky, born April 10, 1821, son of John and Malinda (Woodall) Taylor. The father was born in Virginia in 1795. He was a farmer, and died in Kentucky in 1850. The mother was born in 1799 and died about 1854. Our subject obtained the education of the average farmer's boy, and when nineteen years old began working for himself. April 10, 1842, he married Elizabeth Davis, born in 1817. She died in 1880, leaving one child, James S. In 1846 Dr. Taylor began the study of medicine with Dr. John Hill, of Bloomington, Ind., remaining with him one year. After a two years' study with Dr. Matthew Fee he began practicing his profession in Daviess County, Ind., meeting with good success. In 1875 he took a course of lectures at the medical college of Indiana, and graduated from that institution the same year. During the war he was a strong Union man, and served in Company C, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers. He was promoted to first lieutenant of Company F, and remained with that company four years. He then joined Company I, Sixty-fifth Indiana Infantry, and took an active part in many of the principal battles of the war. In 1875–76 he represented Daviess County in the State Legislature. He owns 250 acres of land, and is a Democrat politically, and is a member of the F. & A. M.

THOMAS WADSWORTH, SR., was born June 30, 1828, in Lawrence County, Ind., and is one of eight children born to the marriage of Thomas and Nancy (Skaggs) Wadsworth. The father was born in Pennsylvania in 1782, and was a farmer by occupation. After living for some time in Kentucky and Tennessee he moved to Indiana, and finally located on a 100-acre farm in Van Buren County, where he remained until his death in 1841. Our subject was raised on a farm, and received a common school education. He remained at home with his parents until he reached his majority, and April 12, 1850, married Elizabeth Jane Odell, daughter of E. and S. Odell. She was born in Indiana in 1832, and bore her husband nine children: John, Emsley, Peter, Martha, William, James, Thomas, Mary and Silas (deceased). December 26, 1868, Mrs. Wadsworth died. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a Christian in every sense of the word. January 2, 1870, Mr. Wadsworth took for his second wife Sarah J. Killion, born in 1841, in Indiana. They have two children: Bloomer and Hubert (deceased). Mr. Wadsworth owns 200 acres of land, and in 1882 erected him a fine residence. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Franklin Pierce. He was a strong Union man, and during the war served in Company C, Ninety-first Indiana Infantry, and was in a number of hotly-contested battles. He received his discharge in August, 1864.

PETER WADSWORTH is a son of Thomas and Nancy (Skaggs) Wadsworth, and was born in Lawrence County, Ind., July 26, 1831. He was reared on a farm, and obtained a fair education. August 6, 1854, he married Martha Crooke, who was born July 28, 1838, in Daviess County, Ind., and has borne her husband the following children: Leander, Charlotte (wife of William Mitchell), Sarah (wife of Albert Styles), Jane, Ida, John, David, Oscar, Anna B., Frances, James, Flora (deceased), and Albert. About 1848 Mr. Wadsworth purchased some land in Van Buren Township, which he afterward sold, and some time later purchased the farm of 120 acres on which he now lives. In 1867 a coal vein was discovered on his farm which, after being worked some time, proved of little value. Soon after another vein close by was opened, which has proven very valuable. Dur-

ing the Rebellion Mr. Wadsworth enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-third Indiana Infantry, and was placed in guard of Murfreesboro, Tenn., and a number of other places. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1881 was elected constable of Van Buren Township. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE WINKLEPLECK, JR., an enterprising farmer of Daviess County, Ind., was born in Ohio, April 2, 1846, and is one of thirteen children born to George and Susan (Bare) Winklepleck. George, the subject of this sketch, was raised on a farm and remained with his people until he was thirty-one years old, receiving a good common school education. From the time he was twenty-one till he was thirty-two years of age, he earned his living in various ways. August 20, 1878, he married Katharine Fisher, daughter of John Fisher. She was born in Ohio in 1854. To them one child was born, Walter W. June 29, 1884, he took for his second wife Laura Lynam, who bore him one child, named Edward. In 1866 he came to Indiana, and located in Daviess County on a farm of 168 acres. In 1881 he purchased seventy acres of land, and in 1885 seventy-seven acres more. Politically he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Seymour. Mrs. Winklepleck was born December 9, 1852, and owns 124 acres of land in Bogard Township.

ELMORE TOWNSHIP.

W. T. DILLON was born in Daviess County, Ind., May 27, 1847, and is one of seven children born to William and Eliza (Sallerfield) Dillon. The father was of Irish descent, born in Ohio in 1798. He was twice married, and was the father of fourteen children. He moved to Daviess County, Ind., in 1821. He owned 145 acres of land, and was among the pioneer settlers of the county. He died in 1876. The mother was of French descent, born in Kentucky in 1812, and came to Indiana with her parents when a child. She now lives with her children. Subject was educated in the district schools, and made his home with his

J. K. Taylor

parents until twenty-one years old. July 26, 1871, he married Angeline Arford, born in Indiana March 5, 1851, daughter of Jacob and Catherine Arford. To Mr. and Mrs. Dillon these seven children were born: Ada, William, Walter, Albert, Franklin, Arthur and Inez. After marriage Mr Dillon located on a 120-acre tract of land given him by his father. He now owns 205 acres of land. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Seymour. He was appointed assessor of Elmore Township in 1874, and in 1876 was elected Township Trustee, and was re-elected in 1878. He was a faithful and efficient official, and gave good satisfaction to all. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

SAMUEL JOHNSON was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, June 29, 1824, and is the youngest of ten children born to Robert and Dolly (Patterson) Johnson, who were born in the State of New York in 1784 and 1788, respectively. The father was a ship-carpenter during the early part of his life, but later followed agricultural pursuits. He was married in 1808 and was a soldier during the war of 1812. In 1817 he left the "Empire State" and moved to Ohio, where he purchased 100 acres of land. His death occurred in the prime of life, August 2, 1828. The mother resided on the old home place for a number of years after her husband's death, and later made her home with her eldest daughter Aletta, at Cincinnati. She died November 13, 1875. Subject resided with his mother on the farm, and acquired his education in the district schools. When seventeen years of age he commenced, as an apprentice, learning the cooper's trade, and continued that occupation for upward of fifteen years, and in connection carried on farming on a small scale. April 15, 1850, he married Eleanor Watson, daughter of Daniel and Ann (Tumbleson) Watson. Mrs. Johnson was born in Ohio August 10, 1832. To their union thirteen children were born, eight of whom are living: Alexander, Charles, Amy, Dolly (wife of Jesse Goshorn), Edward D., Elsworth L., Elmer B., Stanley B. and Eleanor G. Mr. Johnson continued working at his trade for about five years after marriage. He then gave his entire attention to farming. In 1869 he sold his farm of sixty acres and came to Daviess County, Ind., and purchased 440 acres of land in Elmore Town-

ship where he located and has since lived. He has been very successful and carries out the modern ideas of agriculture. In politics he is a Republican and cast his first vote for Gen. Taylor. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church.

SOLOMON KETCHUM, SR., was born in Knox County, Tenn., February 29, 1812, and is one of fourteen children born to Joseph and Mary (Courtney) Ketchum. The father was of English-Irish descent, born in North Carolina in 1756. He went to Virginia in his youth. Here he married, and later moved to Tennessee, where he purchased property and followed the occupation of farming. In 1833 he came to Daviess County, Ind., and purchased 320 acres of land, on which he located and lived until his death, in August, 1840. The mother was a native of Virginia, and died in Daviess County in February, 1854. Subject was educated in the old log schoolhouse of pioneer days, and in obtaining his education suffered all the inconveniences incident to those times. He resided with his parents until twenty-two years of age. March 3, 1837, he married Mary, daughter of William and Nancy Moore. Mrs. Ketchum was born September 22, 1820, and bore her husband twelve children, seven of whom are living: Joseph A.; Mary Ann, wife of Isaac Boyd; John R.; Nancy, widow of John Ferguson; Jesse F., Thomas J. and Solomon S., all of whom are living at or near home. Mr. Ketchum started in life with but forty-eight acres of land, but by untiring energy and close attention to business now owns 454 acres of well-improved land. He experienced many hardships in acquiring his property, and in early days was compelled to take his grain to Maysville to be ground—a distance of twenty-four miles—the trip taking three or four days. He hauled wheat to Vincennes, receiving 37½ cents a bushel for it. In 1834 he cast his first vote in the township, there being then but forty voters in the entire township. In politics Mr. Ketchum is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Gen. Jackson, and his last for Grover Cleveland. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. His wife is the oldest native resident of the township. She spun and made their clothes for many years, and is yet skillful with the spinning-wheel.

RICHARD McHASTINGS was born in Martin County, Ind., November 15, 1845, and is one of six sons and two daughters born to the marriage of James McHastings and Eliza Webster. The father is a native of Indiana, born in 1812, a farmer by occupation. He owned 310 acres of land in Daviess County, Ind., and died in the fall of 1876. The mother was born in 1818 in Washington County, Ind., and died in 1874. Subject attended the district schools in boyhood and went two miles to receive instruction. He resided with his parents until twenty-four years of age. In November, 1870, he married Laura Vales, daughter of Lewis and Rhoda Vales. She was born in Daviess County, Ind., in 1848, and died in March, 1874, after having borne her husband three children, all of whom are deceased. In May, 1879, Mr. McHastings married Eveline (Dukes) Bryant, daughter of David and Mary Dukes. They have one child, named Susan. In the winter of 1871, subject purchased 120 acres of land on which he has since lived. He is an enterprising and energetic farmer, and has been quite successful in his business ventures. He is a Republican and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant.

MARTIN NUGENT was born in Parke County, Ind., February 11, 1831, and is a son of Charles and Mary Nugent, who were born in Shelby County, Ky., in 1800. The father was a farmer. He married in his native State, and came to Parke County, Ind., and located on an eighty-acre tract given him by his father-in-law. In 1845 he took a trip to the Southern States, and the next year died in Arkansas. After the death of her husband the mother made her home with her son Thomas. She died in 1875. Subject attended the subscription and free schools about three months during the year. He lived with his mother until fourteen years old, and when fifteen years old, hired out as a farm hand for $4 per month. The next year he bound himself out to a widow lady until he attained his majority. At the expiration of that time he remained six years longer as a renter. When twenty years old he began teaching school, which occupation he followed three winter terms, meeting with good success. March 2, 1859, he married Eliza C. Johnson, who was born in Knox County, Ind., September 6, 1833. To their union five children were born, these three living: Eugenia, Mary Elizabeth and

Thomas. In 1859 Mr. Nugent located on his 240-acre farm. He now owns 400 acres of land, about 260 of which being under cultivation. As a farmer he is enterprising and successful, and as a citizen is highly esteemed by all who know him. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and cast his first vote for Fillmore. September 8, 1874, his wife died, and since that time his daughter Eugenia has kept house for him.

AMOS R. STALCUP, merchant, was born in Greene County, Ind., February 14, 1847, son of Stephen and Sarah Ann (Smock) Stalcup. The father was born in Tennessee in 1794, and was a stock speculator. His first wife, whom he married in Tennessee, died in Greene County, Ind. He then married our subject's mother, who was a native Kentuckian, born in 1812. The father died in 1867, and the mother in 1879. Subject received a common school education. When twenty years of age he began doing for himself. In July, 1866, he married Elizabeth Fate, born in 1851, daughter of William and Mahala Fate. To their union six children were born, three of whom are living: Ellen, William Henry, and Julia. After his marriage Mr. Stalcup worked at the blacksmith's trade in Marco, Ind., for two years, and then moved to Daviess County, Ind. In July, 1878, his wife died, and November, 1879, he wedded Nancy J. Crooke, born February 16, 1861, in Illinois, daughter of Jesse and Priscilla Crooke. They have one child, named Frank. In 1878 Mr. Stalcup abandoned his trade, and began selling mercantile goods on commission. Three years later he began selling goods on his own responsibility, and has continued at that work ever since. In addition to the duties of his store, he looks after his shop and speculates in grain. He has a fine stock of general merchandise, and is the leading business man of the village. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant. He held the office of postmaster for twelve years.

GEORGE WILLSON is a son of Le Roy and Rosanna (Clawson) Willson, born in Daviess County, Ind., February 14, 1835. The father was of English descent, born in Tennessee about 1803. He was a farmer, and at the time of his marriage lived in his native State. He afterward moved to Daviess County, Ind., and after a twelve years' residence in Madison Town-

ship he sold out. He then resided in Knox County, Ind., until 1858, when he moved to Missouri, and after the breaking out of the war lived in Stone County, where he died in 1863. The mother was of Irish descent. She was born in Tennessee and died in Missouri. Our subject made his home with his father until he was over twenty years of age. August 25, 1856, he took for his life companion Frankie Ann Hanna, daughter of Andrew and Sallie Hanna. Mrs. Willson was born in Daviess County, Ind., in 1837. They became the parents of these two children: Adrian and James. Mrs. Willson died in March, 1862, and September, 1865, he married Susan Scamp, daughter of John and Mary Scamp. To them were born five children, four living: Eliza, Ruth, Mary and Riley. This wife died in 1880, and in February, 1885, he wedded Mrs. Hester Crosby. Mr. Willson has been an industrious man, and owns 220 acres of land. In politics he is a Republican, but cast his first vote for James Buchanan.

STEELE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN CLARK, a very prominent farmer and county commissioner, of Daviess County, Ind., is a son of William and Elizabeth (Cunningham) Clark. The father was a native of England, and came to America when a young man, and located in Dearborn County, Ind. The mother was born in South Carolina, and when quite young came to Indiana with her parents, who were among the early settlers, and were obliged to protect themselves from the Indians by taking refuge in a block-house. Mr. and Mrs. Clark were married in Dearborn County, and when John, our subject, was but seven years old his father died. The mother died in 1875. Of their five children, our subject and one brother are the only surviving members. John's birth occurred July 22, 1824, in Indiana. He obtained his education in the old time log schoolhouse of other days, He remained with his mother until twenty-four years old, but worked for himself at the cooper's and carpenter's trades for several years. In 1848 he married Caroline Coman, and settled on a part of the old home-

stead and began farming. In 1854 he moved to Decatur County, and five years later came back to Dearborn County and engaged in the general merchandise business. From 1867 to 1871 he operated a saw-mill in Ripley County, and at the latter date moved to the farm of 160 acres, where he now lives. His farm is well improved, furnished with good barns, granaries, and an excellent frame residence. Mrs. Clark bore her husband ten children, four of whom died in infancy. Those living are Mary J., Clara A., Ada E., Ida O., John L. and Howard H. In 1870 Mrs. Clark died, and three years later Mr. Clark married Elizabeth E. Ferguson, a native of Ohio. They are members of the Methodist Church, and he is a Mason, and a Democrat politically. He has held different offices in township and county, and has been county commissioner for five years. As a farmer he has been successful, and as a citizen is known as a thoroughly upright and honorable member of society.

JAMES HEINBAUGH is the third of eight children born to Samuel and Elizabeth (Shull) Heinbaugh. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, and moved to Indiana in 1849. He was a farmer, and died in 1863. The mother was also a native of Pennsylvania, and is now living in Missouri. James Heinbaugh was born in the "Keystone State" March 4, 1838. He came to Indiana when about eleven years old, where he received limited educational advantages. When twenty-two years old he began working as a farm hand, and at the end of four years farmed on rented land, and after coming to Daviess County rented land for two years, and then purchased part of his present farm. He now owns 108 acres of good land situated near the station of Plainville. In 1863 he wedded Tamzen Price. They became the parents of six children, four of whom are living: Charles W., Cora B., Lillie M. and Anna L. Mr. Heinbaugh is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Democrat. He has been justice of the peace four years, and is now holding the office of trustee. He was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in Company G, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteers in 1861, and served eighteen months.

DR. EDWARD D. MILLIS, physician, of Plainville, Ind., was the eldest of a family of six children born to John and Nancy

(Cloud) Millis. The father was a native of Orange County, Ind., born in 1816, and was a farmer in good circumstances. He moved to Kansas in 1868, where he now lives. The mother was born in North Carolina, and when about six years old came to Indiana, where she was raised. She was born in 1815 and died in Kansas in 1875. Of this parentage was born the subject of this sketch in Orange County, Ind., May 22, 1845. He passed his boyhood days on a farm, and when eighteen years old enlisted in the army in Company K, Fifty-third Indiana Infantry and served until the close of the war. By exposure and hardships incident to army life he contracted chronic rheumatism, which has led to disease of the heart and gives him great trouble. After returning home from the war he attended school at different academies for about three years and afterward taught two schools. He began attending school at the State University but took only a part of one year's course, when his health failed him. He then studied medicine for several years, and took a course of lectures in the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville. He practiced his profession in Lawrence County, Ind., until 1880, when he came to Plainville, Daviess County, and still continues his practice. He owns ninety-five acres of good land, which his son cultivates. After his return from the army he married Eliza A. Burton, who was born April 25, 1846. They were married in 1867 and became the parents of five children, one of whom died in infancy. Those living are Tillie, Burton J., Carrie N. and William E. Dr. Millis is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is a successful physician and one who is ever ready to support worthy enterprises. His eldest daughter graduated in the common school course at the age of fifteen years, and taught her first school very successfully when sixteen years old.

JOHN C. WRIGHT is the youngest of a family of five children born to the marriage of Wiley Wright and Anne Coleman, natives of North and South Carolina, respectively, the father born in 1799 and the mother in 1802. They both came to Indiana with their parents when quite young. They were raised near Washington, where they lived and died. The father died April 17, 1855, and the mother April 21, 1855. Our subject was born

near Washington, in Daviess County, February 11, 1841. He was reared on a farm and attended the common schools. His parents died when he was fourteen years old, and he then lived with different persons until eighteen years old, when he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, in 1861. He was discharged August 18, 1864, after three years' service. He was uninjured except by army exposure. After his return from the war he began farming near where he now lives. He has prospered fairly well and owns eighty acres of very fine land. January 31, 1865, he was married to Emma Lee. They became the parents of three children, one of whom is dead. Those living are Amy I. and James E. Politically Mr. Wright is a zealous Republican, and is now assessor of Steele Township, and is much respected as a neighbor and citizen.

Truly Yours
Henry S Cauthorn